Allover Allocations Inaugurated—page 7

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

Volume 141 No. 23 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — June 8, 1942

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Ethanol
"Synasol" solvent
Isopropanol
Butanol
Methyl Amyl Alcohol
2-Ethylbutanol
Hexanol
Heptanol-2
2-Ethylhexanol
Undecanol
Tetradecanol
Heptadecanol

Glycols
Ethylene Glycol
Diethylene Glycol
Triethylene Glycol
Polyethylene Glycols
Propylene Glycol
Dipropylene Glycol

Ethers and Oxides
Ethyl Ether (Ethyl Oxide)
Isopropyl Ether
Butyl Ether
Hexyl Ether
Diethyl "Cellosolve"
Diethyl "Carbitol"
Dimethoxytetraglycol
Dichlorethyl Ether
"Chlorex" solvent
Triglycol Dichloride
Dichlorisopropyl Ether
Ethylene Oxide
"Carboxide" fumigant
Dioxane
Propylene Oxide

Glycol-Ethers
Methyl "Cellosolve"
"Cellosolve" solvent
Butyl "Cellosolve"
Phenyl "Cellosolve"
Benzyl "Cellosolve"
Methyl "Carbitol"
"Carbitol" solvent
Butyl "Carbitol"

Esters
Ethyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Methyl Amyl Acetate
2-Ethylbutyl Acetate
2-Ethylhexyl Acetate
Methyl "Cellosolve" Acetate
"Cellosolve" Acetate
"Carbitol" Acetate
Butyl "Carbitol" Acetate
Glycol Diacetate
Glycol Diformate
"Flexol" Plasticizer DOP
"Flexol" Plasticizer 3GH
"Flexol" Plasticizer 3GO
Diethyl Sulfate
Methyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Silicate

Ketones
Acetone
Synthetic Methyl Acetone
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone
Methyl n-Amyl Ketone
Diisobutyl Ketone
Diacetone Alcohol
Mesityl Oxide
Isophorone
Acetonylacetone

Aldehydes
Butyraldehyde
2-Ethylbutyraldehyde
2-Ethylhexaldehyde
Crotonaldehyde
2-Ethyl-3-propylacrolein

Organic Acids
Butyric Acid
2-Ethylbutyric Acid
Caproic Acid
2-Ethylhexoic Acid

Anhydrides
Acetic Anhydride
Propionic Anhydride
Butyric Anhydride
Maleic Anhydride

Chlorinated Compounds
Ethylene Dichloride
"Chlorasol" fumigant
Propylene Dichloride
Butyl Chloride
Dichlorethyl Formal
Ethylene Chlorhydrin
Propylene Chlorhydrin

Amines
Butylamine
Di-2-ethylhexylamine
Ethylenediamine
Diethylenetriamine
Triethylenetetramine
Tetraethylenepentamine
Propylenediamine
Morpholine
Monoethanolamine
Diethanolamine
Triethanolamine
Diethylethanolamine
Aminoethylethanolamine
Phenylethanolamine
Phenyldiethanolamine
Ethylphenylethanolamine
Triisopropanolamine
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2-Chloracetoacetanilide
2,5-Dichloracetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-o-toluidide
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Polyvinyl Acetate
Vinyl Chloride-Vinyl Acetate Copolymer
Polyvinyl Butyral
"Vinylseal" adhesives
"Vinyon" fiber

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Founded 1871 by William O. Allison

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS

Volume 141 | June 8, 1942 | Number 23

RECEIVED JUN 8 1942 LIBRARY THE CHEMICAL CLUB

Chemical Workers Show Slight Drop

Employment Off 1.1 Percent —Payroll Total Gains 0.7% —Both Above 1941 Figures

Employment in factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and related products in the United States noted a decrease of 1.1 percent from March 15 to April 15, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. At the end of the monthly period employment was 15.5 percent higher than the corresponding level of 1941. Payrolls showed an increase of 0.7 percent from March 15 to April 15, but stood 39.3 percent over the corresponding level for 1941.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics index number for factory employment in the chemical group of industries April 15 was 157.0 (100 equals 1923-25 average), compared with 158.2 for March 15 and 135.9 for April, last year. For payroll totals the index number was 220.6 (same basis), compared with 218.9 for March 15 and 158.5 for April last year.

The bureau's general index numbers for all manufacturing industries April 15, 1940, showed the following comparisons:—

	1942. April	1942. March	1941. April
Employment	135.7	135.0	122.6
Payroll totals.....	186.4	182.9	134.7

Employment in the chemical group of industries was 15.7 percent above the average of all industries. Payroll totals were 18.3 percent over the general average for industries.

—Continued on page 37

Coconut Oil Process Tax Killed by House

OPD Washington Bureau
June 1, 1942

With the farm bloc yielding to the exigencies of war, the house today voted to suspend the 2 cents per pound processing tax on coconut oil to stimulate acquisition of copra and coconut oil supplies outside the United States.

The tax had been imposed originally by the farm bloc in an effort to stimulate consumption of domestic fats and oils, but the effect has been to deny industry a much needed wartime product from which glycerin, and other high ranking critical materials are obtained.

John Boyer Shifts From OPA to WPB Post

OPD Washington Bureau
June 4, 1942

John W. Boyer has been named acting chief of the acids, salts and gases unit of the inorganic section of the chemical branch of the materials division of the War Production Board. Mr. Boyer was formerly chief of the alkalies unit and the compressed gases unit of the chemicals section of the Office of Price Administration.

—Continued on page 44

Chemical Manufacturers Ass'n Analyzes Industry's War Role

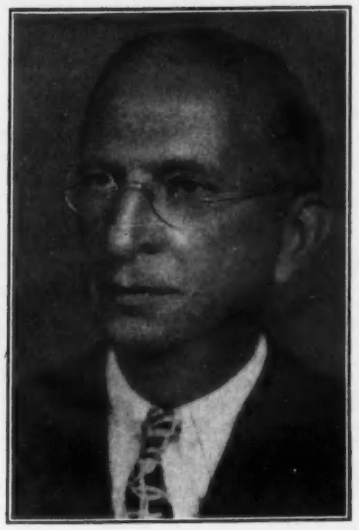
War's demands on the chemical industry were inspected and discussed from a number of angles in the seventieth annual meeting of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States, June 4, in this city. Members of the industry were assisted in the program of analysis, understanding, and preparation by a number of representatives of the military and civilian war divisions of the Federal government. The program was directed to the informing of the industry on how it can most effectively and efficiently do its part under the war program.

H. L. Derby
New President, M.C.A.

Economic conditions now obtaining, their causes ,and their immediate and more distant effects were the theme of the address of Dr. Neil Carothers, dean of the College of Business Administration, Lehigh University. Dr. Carothers was optimistic in his long-range view of American traditions and practices. He presented a constructive criticism of programs of various economic schools which are being or may be applied to analysis and solution of the national situation.

Guests of the association in the

—Continued on page 60



Lammot duPont
New Chairman, Executive Committee

Imports for Civilian, War Needs Require Permit After July 2

OPD Washington Bureau, June 5, 1942

The War Production Board has broadened its control over imports to include commodities for civilian use as well as strategic war materials. Beginning July 2, under a revision of General Imports Order M-63, issued by the board yesterday, no one may import any commodity listed in the order without specific authorization from the board.

Shortage of shipping space and the consequent desirability that those products most needed by the war industries be given preferential consideration in assignment of transportation space was the reason given for the drastic move on the part of the board. Under the order, space will be alloted to the commodities in the order of their importance in the war program.

It was emphasized, however, that even so the granting by the Director of Industry Operations of an authorization to import is not a guarantee of shipping space. This must be obtained in the usual way at the point of origin of the shipment.

The various commodities subject to import control are broken down in the order into three classes, class one being those commodities carrying the highest preferential ratings, class two being those of less critical nature, and class three being those of even lesser importance. Rules are set up for each of the different lists.

List 1 Owner Cannot Sell

The list one commodities contains most of the vegetable, animal and fish oils, drug products and a few of the metals, ores, and clothing wools heretofore placed under import control. The order provides that in the case of commodities on list one that no person except government agencies, may import, purchase for import or contract for importation such articles except by special authorization of the Director of Industry operations. Applications for this permission must be made on form PD-222-C. Imports may continue to be made under existing contracts, but all such contracts must be reported immediately to the War Production Board.

—Continued on page 32

Tank Trucks Order No. 6 Delayed to July 1

OPD Washington Bureau
June 1, 1942

The Office of Defense Transportation today released the text of General Permit ODT No. 6-3 postponing until July 1 application of General Order ODT No. 6 with respect to tank trucks. Order No. 6, which became effective today for all vehicles engaged in local delivery service except those specifically exempted, requires a 25 percent monthly mileage reduction as compared with the corresponding month of 1941, and prohibits certain types of deliveries.

Benzene Allocation Control Now Complete

OPD Washington Bureau
June 2, 1942

Benzene was placed under complete allocation control by the issuance today of an amendment of General Conservation Order M-137 by the Director of Industry Operations. The order prohibits delivery or acceptance of any benzene after July 1, 1942, except by specific authority of the Director of Industry Operations. Quantities of fifty gallons or less to one person in one month are excepted.

Persons seeking delivery of benzene and producers seeking to use benzene must make application on Form PD-

—Continued on page 37

Chlorate Chemicals Under Total Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau
June 1, 1942

Chlorate chemicals were put under complete allocation control by General Preference Order M-171, issued today by the Director of Industry Operations. After today, no producer or distributor may deliver and no person may accept deliveries of chlorates except upon specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations. Quantities of ten pounds in any one month are excepted.

—Continued on page 52

Inventory Problems Answered

The following question and answers on the operation of suppliers' inventory limitation order L-63 have been compiled by the Division of Industry Operations of the War Production Board. They deal with various phases of the order, including its application, use of ratings and methods for calculating inventories.

L-63 Defined

What is suppliers' inventory limitation order L-63?

It is an order which limits the inventories of certain listed kinds of supplies carried by branch warehouses, wholesalers, distributors, jobbers, dealers and retailers.

PD-1X Defined

What is form PD-1X?

It is the only form on which dealers who buy directly from a producer may apply for priority assistance in the acquisition of goods for re-sale. Its use includes, but is not confined to, application for assistance in securing the articles listed in Suppliers' Inventory Limitation Orded L-63, as amended from time to time.

Who May File

Who may file for priority assistance on PD-1X?

Distributors, jobbers, wholesalers, or retailers who purchase their material directly from the producer. If a rating is assigned under PD-1X, the rating may only be applied to orders placed directly with a producer. For materials not purchased directly from a producer, the applicant should place his order through his customary wholesale channels and the wholesaler, if necessary, will make application for assistance on PD-1X.

Choice of Forms

When does a distributor use PD-1X and when does he apply for assistance on PD-1A?

PD-1X is the only form on which a distributor may apply for priority assistance to secure merchandise which he re-sells. PD-1A may only be used by a distributor when apply-

—Continued on page 57

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals, oils, and drugs is currently as follows:—

June 5, 1942	May 29, 1942	June 6, 1941
144.2	**144.5**	**120.3**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

Price changes in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week reflected, in some part, the influence of demand; in other part, the motivator was supply. There were, consequently, some ups and some downs; the latter predominated in weight, at least, so that the general level of the markets was lower than it had been since March 9.

Business had no new phases insofar as movements of goods were concerned. It was full of new troubles, however, by reason of the overall allocation classification scheme (PR-10) and the extensive expansion of import control (M-63). It was becoming more and more evident that civilian works would have to go to war—or send their workers.

Prices were advanced on domestic and Argentine casein, imported pennyroyal oil, natural sassafras oil, Southern birch and wintergreen oils, Alleppy turmeric, dark and pale gum rosins, oils of petitgrain, rose, and wormseed, feeding tankage here, and high-grade dried blood at Chicago.

Prices were reduced on lard, linseed oil, synthetic ephedrine, riboflavin, bloodroot, Zanzibar cloves and a dozen lesser spices, oils of olibanum, patchouli, sandalwood, spearmint, tansy, thyme, and wormwood, gum turpentine, midcolor gum rosins, and soybean meal.

Atabrine Licensing Limited for Present

OPD Washington Bureau
June 5, 1942

Alien Property Custodian Leo T. Crowley has approved the contract between the Winthrop Chemical Company and Merck & Co. for manufacture by the latter of atabrine, a substitute for quinine in the treatment of malaria, and no further efforts will be made by the government at this time to compel the licensing of others to produce the article, it was stated at the office of the custodian today.

The announcement appeared to bring to an end the long weeks of conferences between Mr. Crowley, representatives of the army, the navy and the public health service over the question of policy to be followed by the government with respect to licensing the manufacture of atabrine.

It was stated at the custodian's office that both the Winthrop Chemical Company and Merck & Co. will manufacture atabrine and have given assurances that they can produce sufficient to treat 26,000,000 cases of mal laria a year. While the estimated needs for the drug were not made public, it appeared that such a level of production was satisfactory to the officials. It was added, however, that it is to be understood that in the event that the two companies cannot supply all the needs, licenses will be extended immediately to other firms for the production of atabrine.

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Buchu Licenses Granted

London, June 5, 1942

Buchu import licenses have been granted for restricted quantities.

FRONT

Contents of This Issue

News and Statistics

American Can Appoints Baselt Research Head 34
Atabrine Licensing Limited..... 4
Benzene Allocation Control Now Complete 3
Boyer Shifts to WPB..... 3
Bronze Powder M-Order Eased.... 42
Brown Leaves Fritzsche 60
Buchu Licenses Granted..... 4
Calco Names Chicago Manager..... 37
Calcium-Silicon Allocation Extended 44
Chemical Manufacturers Ass'n Analyzes War Role..... 3
Officers Elected
Year's Events
Chemical Workers Show Drop..... 3
Chlorate Chemicals Under Control.. 3
Closure Metal Restricted 42
Clough Gets L.L.D. Degree 51
Coconut Oil Process Tax Killed..... 3
Drum Deposit Increase Allowed by OPA 27
Food, Drug Officials Elect 51
Idaho Starch Plant Added..... 35
Imports for Civilian, War Needs Require Permit After July 2..... 3
List 1 Owner Cannot Sell
List 2 Articles Salable
List 3 Restrictions Few
List One
List Two
List Three
Definitions
Industrial Equipment Subject to A-9 Rating 5
Industrial Salvage Parley Set..... 51
Interstate Trucking Rules Eased for War Materials..... 57
Inventory Problems Answered..... 3
L-63 Defined
PD-IX Defined
Who May File
Choice of Forms
Scope of PD-IX
Retail Rating
Overall Coverage
Priorities Vs. L-63
Minimum Volume
Guaranteed Delivery
PD-IX Reproduction
Rating Extension
Old Stock Orders
More Than One Purchase
Seasonal Goods
Sales Without Rating
Reselling Nonessentials
Changes in Rating
Inventory Calculations
Leather Chemists Elect Highberger 5
Zirconium Tannage
Iron-Chrome Tankage
Substitutes
M.L. Orders Appeals Policy Made Uniform 5
Mathieson Marks 50 Years..... 44
Napthenates Order Modified..... 42
Natural Resins M-Ban Loosened.... 4
N. Y. Produce Exchange Re-elects Officers 47
Oleo Materials Ceiling..... 4
Pechukas Heads Columbia Research 34
Phila. Chemical Club Golfs..... 33
Plant Construction Criteria Established 5
Priority Specialist Named 4
Pugh Joins Dow Magnesium..... 60
Rubber Imports Checked 4
Small Plants Bill Revised on 'Trust' Laws 5
Styrene Placed Under Complete Allocation 57
Substitute Materials Report Issued by WPB..... 5
Group One
Group Two
Group Three
Tank Trucks Order No. 6 Delayed.. 3
Toilet Goods Ass'n to Meet..... 60
Trigg Dinner Committees Named.. 4
Wood Goes to WPB..... 42
Wood Pencil Ban Lifted..... 42
WPB Construction Bureau Moved. 37
WPB to Plot Allocations on End Uses 7
M Orders Superseded
Major Operating Groups
Individual Classifications
Purchasers' Symbols
Existing Orders
Specific Instructions
'Basket Clauses'
Classification Procedure

General Features

Bids Wanted..... 44
Closing Market Developments..... 4
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials 28
'One Nation, Indivisible'
To Compete Is Wisdom
Overall Production Plotted
Relief from Freezing
Foreign Trade Rules..... 66
Brazilian Standards
Canadian Navicerts
Fertilizers Controlled
Geranium
Red Lead
Soap
Industrial Uses of Chemicals..... 58
Bronze
Dibutylphenyl Monophenylphosphate
Silver Sulphate
Sodium Laurylsulphate
Obituaries 44
OPD Price Index..... 4
Scientific and Professional Services 44
Shipping Information..... 66
New York Imports
Baltimore Imports
Philadelphia Imports
Special Market Reports
Strontium 31
Benzol 36
Wattle Bark..... 35
Carbon Black..... 39
Lard 45
Peppermint 59
Crude Oil..... 61
Nitrates 63
Substitutes and Extenders..... —
What You Can Use..... 62
Resins
Rubber

Market Reports

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums..... 55
Coaltar Chemicals..... 36
Drugs and Fine Chemicals..... 49
Dyestuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals 35
Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals.. 59
Fertilizer Materials..... 63
Heavy Chemicals..... 31
Oils, Fats and Waxes..... 45
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials 39
Petroleum Products..... 61

Washington Talks It Over

Nitrogen Not Scarce..... 5
Peppermint Oil Price..... 5
Rosin Policy of CCC..... 5
Oil Shipping Subsidized..... 5
It's Anybody's Paint..... 5
Dry 'em—Makes Solder..... 5
Better Use of Minerals..... 54
Export Price Reporting..... 54
Loans to Students..... 54
Tax and Foreign Losses..... 54
Wage Ceiling Just Talk..... 54

Priority Specialist Named for Industry

OPD Washington Bureau
June 5, 1942

W. G. W. Glos, Chicago, has been appointed as head priority specialist for the industry branches in the division of industry operations, said C. H. Matthiessen, jr., chief of the Bureau of Priorities, today.

Mr. Glos has served since August, 1941, as head priority specialist assigned to the production division.

Walter C. Armstrong, who has been acting as assistant to Mr. Glos on the priorities staff for the production division, has been appointed head priority specialist for that division.

Rubber Imports Checked

OPD Washington Bureau
June 5, 1942

The War Production Board, on the recommendation of the Board of Economic Warfare, today prohibited the importation of rubber and rubber products, inculding balata, except by the military forces or by subsidiaries of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Rubber Reserve Company of the RFC, which has heretofore been the sole importer of crude rubber and latex, will now also undertake the purchasing of reclaimed and scrap rubber in any form, as well as finished products.

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Natural Resins M-Ban Loosened

OPD Washington Bureau
June 4, 1942

Restrictions imposed by conservation order M-56 on the use of natural resins in the manufacture of a number of different types of paints and varnishes have been relaxed by J. S. Knowlson, director of industry operations of the War Production Board.

An amendment to the order just approved by the director to become effective immediately lifted the prohibition against the use of natural resins in the manufacture of farm equipment finishes; floor finishes; interior house paints; pencil finishes; playing card finishes; porch and deck

—Continued on page 57

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Trigg Dinner Committees Named

Leaders of the paint industry from all over the country as well as representatives of allied industries and trades and civic leaders will attend the dinner for Ernest T. Trigg, president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, to be given in Philadelphia June 30 to honor him for his fifty years of service to the industry. Sponsored by the Philadelphia Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, the dinner will be held in the Lincoln room of the Union League Club, preceded by a reception in the Marble room.

Invitations to the golden anniversary celebration were mailed June 2, and the committee on arrangements

—Continued on page 43

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Oleo Materials Price Ceilings Made Specific

OPD Washington Bureau
June 5, 1942

OPA today established specific dollars and cents maximum prices for oleostock, oleo oil, and oleostearin to all classes of buyers for any purpose, to bring about uniformity in the price levels of these products.

Amendment 4 to revised price schedules 53 announced today fixes the following ceiling prices for oleo products packed in used drums or barrels, f.o.b. Chicago:—Extra oleostock, 12.75 cents per pound; prime oleostock, 12.50 cents; extra oleo oil, 13.04 cents; prime oleo oil, 12.75 cents; prime oleostearin, 10.61 cents per pound.

Under the original provisions of the schedule, the maximus were the individual seller's highest price at which he did business October 1, 1941, or 111 percent of his November 26, 1941, sales price, whichever was higher.

Sales of oleo oil through wholesale and retail channels and directly to the baking, restaurant, hotel, and other cooking trades were exempt, while sales of the same oil to margarin makers, for example, were covered. The price of oleos to the exempt group was jumped as much as 2 cents a pound above the highest price which the same seller could charge for the same oil if sold to a margarin maker, OPA said, and merchandisers have refused to sell oleo to those who were under the schedule's ceiling.

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Fertilizer Convention Program Taking Shape

The program for the National Fertilizer Association convention to be held at Hot Springs, Va., June 19-20 is almost complete. The list of speakers include T. E. Millman, chief of agricultural chemicals section of the War Production Board, Dr. Clarence Poe, editor, *The Progressive Farmer*, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; George Cushman, chief of the Fertilizers and Insecticides Division of the Office of Price Administration; Dr. Dexter M. Keezer, deputy administrator, Office of Price Administration; Edward J. Buhner, chief of operations property carriers of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Washington Talks It Over

Observations • Prognostications • Developments

By OPD Observer

The government's action in assuming complete import control over a long ist of products destined for civilian as well as military use could not have been unexpected. The progressive tightening up of shipping space as foreign sources were called upon to supply more and more raw materials, coupled with the stepped-up rate of sinkings of merchant vessels in the Gulf and Atlantic by Axis submarines, made such a step a foregone conclusion.

For all practical purposes the government's control over imports is complete, although the WPB order carried only a selected list of products over which control was assumed. By the time the listed items are granted shipping space on vessels destined for United States ports there will be little room for anything else. And simply by granting a permit for the importation of bananas, for example, WPB has denied shipping space to some other products not requiring a permit.

Shipping space has become the prime bottleneck of the whole war program, even outranking the problem of stepping up production of materials to feed the hungry war machine. The situation has reached such a point that the government has been compelled to slow down the creation of new production capacity simply because there is not sufficient transportation facilities to carry the materials out of the country to the theaters of war.

Weapons are being turned out by American factories now in such quantities as to supply all the needs of our army and those of our Allies as well, according to Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson, and with this situation facing officials, new moves can be expected in the direction of enlargement of the ship building program.

Nitrogen Not Scarce

What happens in the future with respect to limiting supplies of nitrogen for fertilizers depends upon how successful the navy is in keeping the sealanes open reasonably well between here and Chile. While this is a big question that no one can answer now, Washington isn't nearly as pessimistic about the situation as the submarine activities in the Gulf and along the Atlantic seaboard would seem to dictate.

There is a strong inclination here to feel that too many scare stories have been written about the nitrogen situation. Although this is understandable in the light of the blackout caused by the censorship rules on publication of figures of supply, imports, and production, those who profess to know the facts say that it is not nearly so bad as it has been pictured. They don't deny the existence of a tight situation, but they refuse to become overly disturbed.

The steps taken last weekend to place sulphate of ammonia, synthetic ammonia, and cyanamide—from which nitrogen is obtained—under complete allocation control, they say, were aimed primarily at keeping supplies under control for those who need them—to prevent building up of excess inventories in anticipation of a drastic curtailment order—rather than a step toward imposing a sharp curtailment on the amount of nitrogen to be available to complete fertilizer.

Peppermint Oil Price

OPA seems to be pretty well satisfied with the level of the peppermint oil prices, at least there is much less talk now of a special price ceiling for the product than before. GMPR is responsible for the changing viewpoint.

For a while it looked as though OPA might roll back the price to around $5—this figure was settled upon in Washington at least as a fair price to all concerned—but officials hesitated because of the probable repercussions it might have in the farm bloc, since peppermint oil is a product of agriculture.

When GMPR came along it seemed to settle most of the problems. Although it stopped the price rise at a level about 65 cents higher than officials wanted it to be, the farmers are not kicking because the rise has been halted, and the feeling is "Let sleeping dogs lie."

Rosin Policy of CCC

The offer of the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell its wood-barrel stocks of rosin was to let the market know what policy is now being followed with respect to these stocks rather than an attempt to dispose of the holdings. CCC does not expect that there will be any takers of the offer since the market price is about 50 cents below the parity price at which its rosin is being offered.

Until the market price moves up to where the stocks can be profitably acquired, no attempt will be made to dispose of the loan stocks of rosin now stored in steel drums. The policy is to sell the rosin in the wood barrels first and after these have been liquidated then to release the steel drum stocks. The loan stock of rosin in metal drums is approximately 332,500 drums; that of gum rosin in wood barrels is about 217,000 barrels.

Oil Shipping Subsidized

The goverment-aid plan announced May 19 by the War Shipping Administration and Price Administrator Leon Henderson for maintenance of January 20, 1942, levels of charter rates on vessel movements of petroleum and petroleum products also includes war risk insurance on petroleum products.

The plan, advanced by OPA to preserve existing price levels by relieving oil consumers of heavily increased costs of maritime transportation, provides that WSA assume all costs of such vessel movements over and above the basic maximum charter rates established by the Maritime Commission last January 20, or in effect on that date.

There had been some doubt as to whether the original plan included war risk insurance on petroleum cargoes with the result that the WSA and the OPA had been flooded with inquiries on this question. Officials believe that the plan, plus the interpretation just placed upon it with respect to war risk insurance, will operate successfully in maintaining lower costs to consumers.

It's Anybody's Paint

The conditions under which protective coatings of unique characteristics may be developed to meet the needs of the war program have become a subject of considerable misunderstanding in the paint field. The new infrared reflecting type of camouflage paint is an illustration. According to the protective coating section of WPB there have been too many conflicting stories of its intended uses, its formulization, and what is more important, those who are privileged to manufacture it.

It should be definitely understood by the industry, officials say, that there is no such thing as an approved list of facilities for the manufacture of specification AXS-684, infrared reflecting camouflage paint, and anyone can make it who wants to. The source of the manufacture is not restricted to any one manufacturer.

The only thing that should be understood by the industry, and that definitely, is that the specifications are very rigid and when manufacture of the paint is undertaken the specifications should be followed to the letter because the paint will be subjected to very careful inspection when it is to be used for war work.

Dry 'em—Make Solder

The most important use of tin today is in the making of solders necessary in the electrical equipping of "war wagons" of land, sea, and air. So,

—*Continued on page* 54

Substitute Materials Report Issued by WPB

OPD Washington Bureau
June 4, 1942

The increased momentum of the nation's all-out war effort is reflected in the third provisional report on relative scarcity of certain materials, issued today by the Conservation and Substitution Branch of the Bureau of Industrial Conservation. The second report was issued April 17.

Today's report follows the arrangement of previous reports and lists materials in three groups according to their availability for substitution or use in civilian industry. In the first group are the more critically needed materials that are not sufficient for war and essential civilian uses. The second group contains many scarce items, whose production and use is evenly balanced, but of which the demand for a greater supply is not as critical as those in the first group.

Harvey A. Anderson, chief of the branch, directed attention to the listing of forty additional items in these two groups. Referring to previous lists, Mr. Anderson pointed out the tendency of many items to claim position in the higher brackets where demand exceeded supply. This change of position, generally due to depletion of supply through increasing demands for the particular item, in some cases was brought about by the increasing deficiency of its substitutes.

The third group, listing materials available in quantity, is practically void of metals and chemicals. Most of its items are used with little change from the condition in which they are mined, quarried, or grown. Even where there are almost unlimited sup-

—*Continued on page* 47

M.L. Orders Appeals Policy Made Uniform

OPD Washington Bureau
June 3, 1942

A uniform policy to be followed in the consideration of all appeals for permission to continue production which has been halted by WPB conservation and limitation orders was announced today by the War Production Board. The policy adopted will govern decisions on appeals to assemble processed or semi-processed inventories beyond cut-off dates or in excess of limitation quotas. In general, such appeals will not be granted except when the materials involved have already been fabricated to such an extent that their use as scrap would be grossly wasteful.

The War Production Board has issued more than two hundred conservation and limitation orders restricting or stopping production of hundreds of different articles. The granting of appeals will be considered only after it has been determined that no other adequate relief is available to

—*Continued on page* 51

Leather Chemists Elect Highberger

Columbus, Ohio., June 2, 1942

Discussion of problems resulting from the war effort marked the thirty-ninth annual meeting of the American Leather Chemists Association, in session in the Deshler-Wallick hotel here today and yesterday. Dr. John H. Highberger, of the Tanners Council Research Laboratory at the University of Cincinnati, was elected president, other officers elected were:—

Vice-president, Dean Williams, chief chemist of the Keystone Tanning & Glue Company of Ridgeway, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Blair, of the Blair Laboratories, New York. New members elected to council were:—R. G. Ashcraft, superintendent of the chemical department of Endicott, Johnson Company, Endicott, N. J.; D. J. Mlejnek, chief chemist for Galaton & Knight, Worcester, Mass. Holdovers were:—W. E. Emley, of the Bureau of Standards, and H. B. Walker, of Rohm & Hass Co., Philadelphia.

Chrome Tanned Leather

A summary of the paper, "Studies on a Synthetic Tanning Material," in connection with its bleaching action upon chrome tanned leather, as deliv-

—*Continued on page* 52

Plant Construction Criteria Established

OPD Washington Bureau
June 4, 1942

In a directive, signed today by Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, W. H. Harrison, Director of Production, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, principles were established governing all construction, both publicly and privately financed. The seven criteria which must be met before any project will be approved for construction follow:—

1. It is essential for war effort. 2. Postponement of construction would be detrimental to the war effort. 3. It is not practical to rent or convert existing facilities for the purpose. 4. The construction will not result in duplication or unnecessary expansion of existing plants or facilities now under construction or about to be constructed. 5. All possible economies have been made in the project, resulting in deletion of all non-essential items and parts. 6. The projects have been designed of the simplest type, just sufficient to meet the minimum requirements. 7. Sufficient labor, public utilities, transportation, raw materials, equipment and the like are available to build and operat the plant. The manufactured product can be used at once or stored until needed.

Industrial Equipment Subject to A-9 Rating

OPD Washington Bureau
June 3, 1942

The War Production Board assumed control today over the distribution of many types of general industrial equipment so that they will be directed into war channels. The order, L-123, provides that no one may accept any order for or deliver any equipment in the fourteen classes listed below, except upon a preference rating of A-9 or higher upon specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations:—

Conveying machinery for the mechanical handling of materials, except farm elevators, or fuel conveying equipment used in the operation of steam generating boilers above 100 pounds pressure, which are to be used for any purpose. Mechanical power transmission equipment, which means:—(a) Open and enclosed gearing for transmitting one-quarter horsepower and over except high speed turbine type gears; (b) mechanical drives and parts thereof for transmitting or handling one-quarter horsepower and over.

Industrial fans, except forced or induced draft fans used in the operation of steam generating boilers above 100 pounds pressure, which are to be used for any purpose. Industrial blowers. Turbo blowers. Industrial compressors and vacuum pumps, mechanically oper-

—*Continued on page* 38

Small Plants Bill Revised on 'Trust' Laws

OPD Washington Bureau
June 4, 1942

The senate and house has approved and sent to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature the Murray-Patman bill aiding small concerns to obtain war contracts, including the house rider waiving the anti-trust laws in certain cases for the period of the emergency. The rider was amended by the conference committee to require the chairman of the War Production Board to consult with the attorney general before certifying industry activities that are to be exempt from prosecution under the anti-trust laws.

The amendment was also modified slightly to provide that when such activities have been certified the department shall not "commence" proceedings under the antitrust laws against the firms. The amendment previously had stated that such activities were to be deemed to be in the public interest.

Another change made in the legislation was to fix the capital of the Smaller War Plants Corporation set up to make contracts with the small business concerns at $150,000,000. The bill as it originally passed the senate provided for capitalizing the corporation at $100,000,000 but the house increased the amount to $200,000,000.

Keep 'em Rolling!

Fifty pounds of steel! Shall we use it for a shell . . . or a drum?

Shells *must* come first. Drums *must* be made to last longer.

Handle them carefully . . . empty them promptly . . . return them immediately. *Let's keep the drums rolling.*

TO HANDLE DRUMS FOR VICTORY . . .

- **Roll drums off trucks or loading platforms—DON'T DROP THEM!**
- **Don't rinse empty drums—just replace bungs and tighten securely.**
- **Don't contaminate drums by filling with other materials.**
- **Return drums as soon as empty.**
- **FOR VICTORY, make every drum go on as MANY round trips as possible—as OFTEN as possible.**

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS *Corporation*
17 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Copies of this poster in color and without our signature will be furnished gladly for use in your plant.

WPB to Plot Allocations on End Uses

Priorities Regulation No. 10 Requires All Purchase Orders to Tell Product in Which Material Is to Be Used — M Orders to Be Superseded

OPD Washington Bureau
June 3, 1942

A system designed to enable the War Production Board to control distribution of industrial materials by any overall method of allocation which may become desirable has been inaugurated by priorities regulation No. 10 issued today by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations. The new system is directed to the providing of reliable information on relative distribution of a material among its various end uses, end use having become the favorite basis of WPB appraisals of materials needs.

The stated purpose of the new allocation classification is (1) to obtain standarization and to reduce the rules of different forms for allocation purposes that industry now must submit to the War Production Board, and (2) to furnish information needed by the War Production Board in the allocation of materials. It will function by means of a dual classification system which will require purchasers to designate the particular kind of product for which material will be used and the general type of purchasers to which the product will be furnished.

Neither the allocation classification symbols nor the purchasers' symbols are intended to indicate order of importance, but are merely designed to provide a convenient means (1) of identification of the subdivisions of the program for which the products or materials ordered are destined; (2) of identification of the type of ultimate purchaser of the product; and (3) of transmitting such identification on down through industry to the original suppliers of the material.

M Orders Superseded

The new allocation classifications, to be used on purchase orders and reports to WPB, will supersede a variety of use classifications now required under materials ("M") orders.

Allocation classification symbols must be used on all orders placed by manufacturers, fabricators, primary producers, and the like after June 30, and on all such orders which call for deliveries after July 31, regardless of when the orders are placed. To facilitate use of the symbols, they should be placed on purchase orders at an earlier date wherever possible.

Retail purchases and purchases by retailers, will not transmit an allocation or purchaser's symbol on their orders. Since the retailer does not place an allocation or purchaser's symbol on orders, the manufacturer, wholesaler or distributor receiving these orders will place the purchaser's symbol DP, on these orders. Industrial and mill suppliers, warehouses, and businesses performing similar functions for industry are not deemed retailers.

Applications under the production requirements plan for the fourth quarter of this year must identify the end use of materials for which application is made by means of this standard allocation classification. The symbols will thus become a principal method of checking the requirements and distribution of materials for war and essential civilian purposes.

The classification scheme itself is comparatively simple. Numbers from 1.00 to 23.00 have been assigned to all major classes of military, industrial, and civilian uses. These broad end use classifications are subdivided as necessary by the use of numbers after the decimal point. For example, class 11.00 — communications — has under it subclasses 11.10, telephone; 11.20, radio; 11.30, telegraph. The order of the numbers bears no relation to the relative importance of the use. In addition, letters known as purchasers' symbols are assigned to broad classes of purchasers, including the army, the navy, foreign purchasers. Both the allocation and the purchasers' symbol will be placed on each contract or purchase order.

All companies required to use the classification should place the appropriate symbols directly on all of their purchase orders if they know the classification for which the material they order is to be used. Intermediate users and suppliers who do not have this information should receive it, as the classification comes into general use, on the purchase orders addressed to them, and should transmit the symbols on their own orders.

Major Operating Groups

The allocation classification system sets up number symbols for twenty-three classes of operations—seven in the field of military production and maintenance; sixteen in industrial and civilian fields.

Each business is assigned to a numbered class, with certain exceptions where the operation is what might be called "intermediate." Most classes are subdivided, the subdivisions being designated by decimal extensions of the class number.

The major classes and their designating symbols are as follows:—

Military

	Class
Aircraft—production and maintenance	1.00
Ammunition—production and maintenance	5.00
Armament and weapons—production and maintenance	4.00
Ships—production and maintenance	2.00
Vehicles—production and maintenance	3.00
War equipment and supplies—production and maintenance	6.00
War facilities—construction and maintenance	7.00

Industrial and Civilian

	Class
Agricultural equipment and supplies	13.00
Buildings, new, construction	21.00
Communication	11.00
Education and information	17.00
Food processing, industrial	14.00
Household equipment and supplies	16.00
Machinery and equipment for industrial use	20.00
Office equipment and supplies	19.00
Operating supplies, building repair and maintenance	22.00
Power, light, and heat	9.00
Public health and safety	12.00
Raw materials—production and processing	8.00
Recreation and amusement	18.00
Transportation	10.00
Unspecified end uses	23.00
Wearing apparel	15.00

In general, every purchase order is to carry its allocation classification symbol. Once a business has determined its situation, it should place the appropriate symbol or symbols on every purchase order which it issues. The two principal situations which determine proper classification are:—

(1) The business of the purchaser may fall directly into one or more of the allocation classifications. In this case the business simply places on its purchase order the symbol representing the business for which the purchase order is placed.

For example, the manufacturer of tanks places the symbol 3.10 on all its purchase orders. The truck manufacturer uses 10.20. The railroad uses 10.10.

(2) The business of the purchaser does not fall directly into any of the classifications. In this case, the purchaser has no symbol to identify its own business but simply transmits the symbol it receives on the purchase orders which its customers have placed with it.

For example, the manufacturer of electric motors receiving an order from a railroad bearing the symbol 10.10 places the same symbol 10.10, on its purchase order.

Individual Classifications

The twenty-three allocation classes are broken down into subclasses in certain instances, and the lowest divisions in this respect are defined in a classified list as applying to more or less comprehensive lists of operations and products. These lists are stated to be not complete. Some of them end with the indefinite item, "etc., etc." They are intended to be a guide. Any business that is in doubt how to classify its operations is advised to take up the matter with the nearest WPB field office.

Among the operations and products cataloged in the WPB classified lists are the following of interest to OPD readers—the numbers are the the symbols required on orders; (M) means "manufacture of":

Abrasive cloth (M) 22.00
Abrasive paper (M) 22.00
Abrasive stones (M) 22.00
Abrasive wheels (M) 22.00
Acetone (M) 8.20
Acids (M) 8.20
Alum (M) 8.20
Artificial leather (M) 8.90
Artists' materials (M) 23.00
Asbestos (mining and processing) 8.90
Asphalt (production) 8.90
Baking powder (M) 14.00
Barometers (M) 23.00
Barrels (M) Transmit customer's symbol
Batteries, storage and primary (M) Transmit customer's symbol
Beverages, nonalcoholic (M) 14.00
Blacking (M) 22.00
Blueprinting 17.10
Bluing (M) 8.20
Boneblack (M) 8.20
Building maintenance and repair 22.00
Camphor (M) 8.20
Candles (M) 8.20
Candy and confectionery (M) 14.00
Carbon black (M) 8.20
Carbon paper (M) 19.00
Cellophane (M) 8.20
Chemical apparatus (M) 12.20
Chemical warfare supplies (M) 6.10
Chemicals (military) (M) 5.40
Chewing gum (M) 14.00
China decorating 16.00
Chlorine (M) 8.20
Cleaning preparations (M) 22.00
Coaltar products, crude and intermediate (M) 8.20
Colors (M) 8.20
Corn oil (M) 14.00
Corn sugar (M) 14.00
Corn syrup (M) 14.00
Cornstarch (M) 14.00
Cosmetics (M) 12.20
Cottonseed oil (M) 8.20
Dextrin (M) 8.20
Dextrose (M) 8.20
Drugs (M) 12.20
Drums (M) Transmit customer's symbol
Dry cleaning 16.00
Dyestuffs, natural (M) 8.20
Electrotyping 17.10
Essential oils (production) 8.20
Ether (M) 8.20
Explosives (military) (M) 5.40
Fats, edible (M) 14.00
Feeds, animal (M) 13.00
Feeds, fowl (M) 13.00
Fertilizers (M) 13.00
Fire-extinguishers (M) 12.30
Fireworks (M) 18.00
Fish oils (M) 8.20
Flares (M) Transmit customer's symbol
Flavorings (M) 14.00
Fungicides (M) 13.00
Fur dyeing 8.90
Gases (except petroleum) (compressing and liquefying) 8.20
Gasmasks for civilian use (M) 12.30
Gasoline (M) 9.20
Gelatin (M) 8.20
Glassmaking 8.90
Glue (M) 8.20
Graphite, natural, ground and refined (M) 8.90
Grease (except lubricating) (M) 8.20
Gypsum products (M) 8.90
Insecticides (M) 13.00
Kegs (M) Transmit customer's symbol
Lacquers (M) 8.20
Lampblack (M) 8.20
Laundering, commercial 16.00
Leather curing 8.90
Leather finishing 8.90
Leather tanning 8.90
Leavening compounds (M) 14.00
Lime (M) 8.90
Linoleum (M) Transmit customer's symbol
Marine animal oils (M) 8.20
Medical supplies (military) (M) 6.40
Medicines (M) 12.20
Mineral wool (M) 8.90
Morgants (M) 8.20
Naval stores, gum (M) 8.20
Naval stores, wood (M) 8.20
Nitrate (production) 8.20
Oil, petroleum (production) 9.20
Oilcloth (M) 8.90
Oils, edible (M) 14.00
Oleomargarin (M) 14.00
Paints (M) 8.20
Paper mills (operation) 8.90
Perfumes (M) 12.20
Petroleum (production and distribution) 9.20
Petroleum (refining) 9.20
Petroleum (storage) 9.20
Phosphorus (M) 8.20
Photoengraving 17.10
Photographic materials (M) 18.00
Photostating 17.10
Pigments (M) 8.20
Plastic raw materials (M) 8.20
Polishing preparations (M) 22.00
Printing ink (M) 17.10
Propellants (military) (M) 5.40
Pulpmills (operation) 8.90
Pyrotechnics (military) (M) 5.50
Rayon thread (M) 8.90
Rayon yarn (M) 8.20
Salad dressing (M) 14.00
Salt (production) 8.20
Shellac (M) 8.20
Sizes (M) 8.20
Soap (M) 12.20
Sodium compounds (M) 8.20
Soybean oil (production) 8.20
Sulphur (production) 8.20
Tallow (M) 8.20
Tanning materials (M) 8.20
Textile dyeing 8.90
Textile finishing 8.90
Toilet preparations (M) 12.20
Toothpaste (M) 12.20
Varnishes (M) 8.20
Vegetable oils (production) 8.20
Wallboard (M) 8.90
Wallpaper (M) 16.00
Water-purification plants (operation) 12.10
Writing ink (M) 19.00
Yeast (M) 14.00

Purchasers' Symbols

In order that it may adequately be informed whether and to what extent materials are going into military, lend-lease, or civilian production, WPB will continue to require all orders to bear on a more extensive scale symbols designating the respective purchasing groups, as follows:—

	Symbol
Army	USA
Domestic purchasers	DP
Lend-lease	LL
Navy (including maritime commission)	USN
Other foreign purchasers	FP

The appropriate purchaser's symbol should precede the numerical allocation symbol indicative of end use. When orders bearing the purchasers' symbols are received they must be passed on to suppliers even though the allocation number may be changed. Any doubts as to procedure in this respect should be cleared up with the nearest WPB field office.

Existing Orders

The two required symbols must be used on orders already placed when deliveries come after July 31. In this respect, WPB states that compliance requires the responsibility:—

(1) Of each business that falls directly into one or more allocation classifications to review the orders that it has already placed and advise each of its suppliers as to what classification symbols and purchasers' symbols should be applied.

(2) Of each business that does not fall directly into one of these classifications (for example, manufacturers of parts or subassemblies), to transmit to all it suppliers with whom purchase orders have been placed the classification symbols and purchasers' symbols that it receives from its customers.

(3) Of the army and navy procurement officers and of the maritime commission to advise their prime contractors as to what purchasers' symbols should be applied to the purchase orders that these services have already placed with them.

Specific Instructions

Specific instructions in the use of allocation symbols have been issued for all twenty-three classes and their several subdivisions. The instructions on raw materials are typical in general and somewhat more detailed than most others. They also are of primary importance to OPD readers. So, here they are:—

This allocation classification is to be used by industries engaged in the production and preliminary processing of raw materials. The production and preliminary processing of raw materials is

—*Continued on page* 34

YOU GET EASIER GRINDING

Oil and white lead "like" each other immensely. The surface of each pigment particle wets readily and completely. Thus, grinding operations are facilitated, thorough dispersion is reached sooner—and costs kept down.

And another thing: White lead today comes packed in easy-to-heft 50-lb. bags—a Dutch Boy innovation which makes paint-making easier.

Remember, too, white lead adds the very qualities most desired in paint—better adhesion and drying, greater ease in brushing, more satisfactory leveling and flow—plus proved durability.

Below are described the five Dutch Boy Basic Carbonate White Leads. They range from a low oil absorption type to one with extra-high hiding and paint thickening power. Among them there is a lead exactly suited to every need.

DUTCH BOY *Basic Carbonate* **WHITE LEADS**

111—*Extra-high hiding and paint consistency.* **333**—*High hiding and paint consistency, but less than 111.* **H.T.S.**—*Medium-high hiding and paint consistency.* **Carter**—*Medium-low oil absorption white lead, made by the Carter Process.* **Dutch**—*Low oil absorption white lead, made by the Dutch Process.*

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY: 111 Broadway, New York; 116 Oak Street, Buffalo; 900 West 18th Street, Chicago; 659 Freeman Avenue, Cincinnati; 1213 West Third Street, Cleveland; 722 Chestnut Street, St. Louis; 2240 24th Street, San Francisco; National-Boston Lead Company, 800 Albany Street, Boston; National Lead & Oil Co. of Pennsylvania, 1376 River Avenue, Pittsburgh; John T. Lewis & Bros. Company, Widener Building, Philadelphia.

Current Market Quotations

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June 5, 1942

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of the several reports is indicated on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., works..lb. .11 - —
5 and 10 gls., works.....lb. .14 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, CP, kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .36 - —
200-lb. lots, works.....lb. .38 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .55 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .70 - —
tech., kgs., 5,000 lbs. a year, works..lb. .28 - —
500-lb. lots, works.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. lots, works.....lb. .45 - —
5 to 50-lb. lots, works....lb. .50 - —
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.lb. .29 - .31
powd., bbls.....lb. .27 - .29
USP, cryst., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .42 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .37 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .38 - —
powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
dms., 25-lb. lots.....lb. .40 - —
kgs., 2,000-lb. lots.....lb. .35 - —
Acetoacetanilide, dms.....lb. .56½- .73½
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd..lb. .08½- *.168
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .09 - *.173
tanks, divd.....lb. .07 - *.158
Methyl (see M).

* OPA ceiling for Eastern territory (the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof); ceilings ½c. per lb. higher for Western territory (all other States of the United States).

Acetonitrile, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - 2.00
Acetophenetidin, bbls., kgs., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.00 - —
dms., 50 lbs.....lb. 1.08 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 1.10 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works..lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., f.o.b. all points in U. S. E. of and including Kans., Neb., N.D., Okla., S.D., Tex. E. of Austin and Brownsville..lb. .08¾- —
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls..100 lbs. 3.38 - 3.63
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 3.88 - 4.13
56%, bbls.....100 lbs. 5.58 - 5.83
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 6.08 - 6.58
70%, bbls.....100 lbs. 6.68 - 6.93
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.18 - 7.43
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.72
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 7.97 - 8.12
glacial, nat., CP, cbys.100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
99.5%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
cbys.....100 lbs. 9.65 - 9.90
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.93 - —
USP, cbys.....100 lbs.11.70 - —
synth., CP, dms., works.....100 lbs.14.20 -14.45
99.5%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.15 - 9.40
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - 6.93
USP XI, al. dms., works.100 lbs.10.95 -11.20
pure, 99%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.44 - 4.69
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 4.94 - 5.19
36%, bbls.....100 lbs. 4.86 - 5.11
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 5.36 - 5.61
60%, bbls.....100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.85
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35
80%, bbls.....100 lbs. 9.26 - 9.51
cbys., cs.....100 lbs. 9.76 -10.01

Acetic acid price differentials above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities; the prices apply delivered within the Metropolitan zones unless otherwise indicated in the above prices.

Acetic, anhydride,[2] dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .13 - —
Acetylsalicylic,[1] producers, primary jobbers, special, USP, 200-lb. bbls., f.o.b. shipment point*..lb. .45 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .45 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .46 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .59 - —
†1-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .61 - —
Standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (50 mesh), 200-lb. bbls., same basis..lb. .40 - —
100-lb. kgs., same basis. lb. .40 - —
25-lb. dms., same basis. lb. .41 - —
5-lb. ctns., same basis. lb. .54 - —
1-lb. ctns.,† same basis. lb. .56 - —

* Freight equald., shipm't identical quantity, over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich.; Chicago, and St. Louis.

† 3c. per lb. may be added for acid packaged in canisters, and 8c. per lb. when packaged in 1-lb. bots.

Adipic, fib., dms., works.....lb. .31 - —
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
tech., bbls.....lb. .95 - —
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, White).
USP, powd., dms., kegs....lb. .20 - .22
Ascorbic,[1] bots., dms.....oz. 1.50 - 1.70
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
10-25, E. works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
1-9, E. works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .43 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .44 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .47 - —
Acid, benzoic, USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .54 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .58 - .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .55 - .56
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .56 - .57
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .59 - .60
Boric,[2] tech., 99.5% gran., bulk, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..ton.99.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.111.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.116.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.109.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.121.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.126.00 - —
bulk, frt. alld.....ton.95.50 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., ton.104.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.116.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.121.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld...ton.114.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse...ton.126.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.131.00 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., S. Charleston, W. Va..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21 - —
Broenner's, bbls.....lb. 1.11 - —
Camphoric, cns.....lb. 6.95 - 7.00
Capric, dms.....lb. .21½ Nom.
Caproic, dms., works.....lb. .35 - —
Caprylic, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
Castor oil,[2] split, dms.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .03 - —
5-drum lots, works.....lb. .03½- —
single drums.....lb. .04½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .02½- —
Chromic,[2,5] 99%, dms., c.l., divd. N.Y..lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. N. Y.. lb. .16¾- —
smaller quantities, divd. N.Y..lb. .17¼- .18¼
Cinnamic, refd., bots.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Citric,[1] cryst., gran., bbls., car lots..lb. .20 - —
10,000-lb. lots, one shipt. lb. .20½- —
200-10,000 lbs.....lb. .21 - —
100 lbs., dms., or kgs..lb. .21½- —
50 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .23 - —
25 lbs., dms., or ctns..lb. .24 - —
5 lbs., in 5-lb. cont....lb. .29 - —
anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.lb. .22½- —
10,000 lbs., one shipment. lb. .23 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .23½- .26½

Citric acid quotations on powder are ½c. higher than on granular. Keg packing is ½c. higher than barrels. Prices are f.o.b. N.Y. Chicago and St. Louis deliveries are ½c. higher than N. Y.

Cleve's, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Coconut oil,[2] dist., dms.....lb. .18½ Nom.
Cottonseed oil,[2] dist., dms...lb. .14½- .15
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
Cresylic (coaltar),[2] high-boil 50%, 210°-215°, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 210°-215°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
low-boil (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
special blends (50%, 204°-206°), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .83 - —
tanks .....gal. .75 - —
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Formic, dom., 90%, cbys., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 5 cbys. and over..lb. .11 - —
1-24 cbys.....lb. .11½- —
Fumaric, tech., special, bbls., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .31
Gallic, NF VI, bbls., 200 lbs., 5 or more..lb. 1.27 - —
less than 5.....lb. 1.30 - —
fib. dms., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.34 - —
technical, bbls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Gamma, bbls.....lb. .85 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls., 500 lbs..lb. .12 - —
100-lb. kgs.....lb. .15 - —
25 or 50-lb. demij.....lb. .21 - .23
5-lb. bots.....lb. .29 - —
H, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.....lb. 2.42 - 2.44
5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.57 - —
57%, bots.....lb. 2.90 - —
Acid, hydrobromic, dilute, 10%, cbys..lb. .20 - —
concentrated, 34%, cbys....lb. .35 - —
Hydrochloric (see Muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works....lb. .80 - 1.00
Hydrofluoric, 30%, bbls.....lb. .06 - .06½
rubber dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
48%, lead cbys.....lb. .12 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .11 - —
52%, lead cbys.....lb. .13 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .12 - —
60%, lead cbys.....lb. .14 - —
rubber dms.....lb. .13 - —
Hydrofluosilic, 30-35%, 420 lbs., bbls..lb. .09 - .09½
Hypophosphorus, USP, 30%, dms. lb. .75 - .80
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys., 20 or more..lb. .12½- —
5 to 19.....lb. .13 - —
1 to 4.....lb. .13½- —
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or more. lb. .24½- —
1 to 4.....lb. .24¾- —
plastic grade, bbls., cbys., 20 or more..lb. .14½- —
5 to 10 cbys.....lb. .14¾- —
1 to 4 cbys.....lb. .15¼- —
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..... 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 5.15 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cbys., works.....100 lbs. 8.55 - —
USP XI, 85%, cbys.....lb. .54 - .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.....lb. .52 - .55
Lauric, dist., tech., dms.....lb. .20 Nom.
Laurent's, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Linseed oil,[2] light, dms.....lb. .21 - .21½
Maleic, powd., dms.....lb. .30 - —
anhydride, dms., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26 - —
Malic, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - —
Mandelic, dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit.....lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit.....lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, kgs., works.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Monochloroacetic, tech., bbls.lb. .17 - —
purified, bbls.....lb. .20 - —
Monosulphonic, bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.10 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.70 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 2.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 3.20 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - —
CP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .17½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
6-lb. bots.....lb. .19 - —
Myristic, dist., dms.....lb. .19 - .19½
Naphthenic,[6] 220-230 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .10 - —
235-245 acidity, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
Nicotinic, 100-lb. fib. dms....lb. 6.65 - —
50-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 6.75 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.....lb. 6.80 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 6.96 - —
1-lb. bots.....lb. 7.00 - —
Nicotinic, amide, 25-lb. lots..lb.17.00 - —
5-lb. lots.....lb.17.10 - —
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 5.95 - —
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Western, works...100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Acid, nitric, 38°, cbys., l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works.... 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 5.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.45 - —
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, E. works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.35 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 6.95 - —
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 6.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .11½- —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .21½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .13 - —
7-lb. bots.....lb. .23 - —
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Sulphuric fuming).
Oxalic,[1] dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .11½- —
900 lbs. or over.....lb. .11½- —
smaller quantities..lb. .12½- —
Palm oil,[2] white, dist., dms..lb. .13 - .13½
tanks .....lb. .12½- —
Paraminobenzoic, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .72 - —
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Phosphoric, pure food grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
tankwagon, divd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
75%, c.l., bbls., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
cbys., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35
l.c.l., 10 or more, wks., frt. alld..100 lbs. 7.00 - 8.50
1 to 9 cbys., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.00 - 9.50
tankcars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
tankwagons, divd., N. Y., Phila., Met. area..100 lbs. 4.75 - —
USP, 85%, s. g., 1,710 cbys., 180 lbs..lb. .12 - —
50%, s. g., 1,347 cbys., 70 lbs..lb. .10½- —
dms., 25 lbs.....lb. .13 - —
10%, dilut., cbys., djns...lb. .07 - .07½
Picramic, kgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, bbls.....lb. .35 - —
Propionic, synth., pure, 55-gal. dms., returnable, works..lb. .14 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., lump, powd., bbls..lb. 1.45 - —
cns.....lb. 1.63 - —
USP, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.10 - —
resub., cns.....lb. 2.60 - —
Pyroligneous, bbls., divd. E.gal. .35 - —
Ricinoleic, com'l, split (see Acid, castor oil, split). tech., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .37
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls.....lb. .33 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .35 - .46
Sebacic, tech., bbls., works..lb. .82 - —
Soybean oil,[2] dist., dms.....lb. .19½- .20
Stearic,[6] double pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .1580- .1680
single pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .1525- .1625
triple pressed, bgs., divd..lb. .1885- .1985
Succinic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works..lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.60 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.20 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.13.00 - —
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works.... 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., 25 and over, works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
10 to 24, works...100 lbs. 1.85 - —
1 to 9, works...100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, E., works.....ton.16.50 - —
98°, tanks, works.....ton.17.50 - —
CP, USP, dealers, cbys.....lb. .06½- —
consumers, cbys.....lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots.....lb. .17 - —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works, ton.19.50 - —
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .71 - .73
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.33 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.35 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb. 1.38 - —
powd., bbls., 1,000 lbs....lb. 1.13 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.15 - —
Tartaric, USP., dom., cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more, one shipt..lb. .70½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .71 - —
kgs. .....lb. .71½- —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .55 - .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Tungstic, CP, 100-lb. pkgs...lb. 2.94 - 3.10
pure, 100-lb. pkgs.....lb. 2.86 - —
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Aconitine, amorph., bots.....oz.23.00 -28.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.00 - —
cryst., bots.....oz.42.00 -48.00
15-gr. vials.....vial. 1.60 - —

Wartime Status of Materials

Applications of WPB and OPA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Price Ceiling • [2]—Price Suggestion or Agreement
[3]—Full Priority Control • [4]—Industry Control
[5]—General Limitation Order • [6]—Allocation

Acrylonitrile,* dms., c.l.	lb.	.34½- —
5,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.35 - —
1 ton to 4,999 lbs.	lb.	.35½- —
1 dm. to 1 ton	lb.	.34 - —
tank cars	lb.	.34 - —
Adeps lanae, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.36 - .37
hyd., dms.	lb.	.35 - .36
Agar,* Kobe, No. 1, strip	lb.	4.75 Nom.
Agaric, white, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Albumen, blood, dom., dms., f.o.b. Chicago	lb.	.65 - —
soluble, dried, c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½- —
bg. lots, same basis	lb.	.15 - —
imported, bgs.	lb.	No prices
Egg, ed., dom., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.73 - 1.78
powd., dms., bbls.	lb.	1.78 - 1.83
Tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.50 - 1.55
import., cs.	lb.	1.73 - 1.78
Alcohol, amyl (see also Fusel oil, refd.), ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.141 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.151 - —
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.131 - —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.42 - —
Tertiary, refd., dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.09 - —
Benzyl, cns.	lb.	.65 - .75
drums	lb.	.63 - —
Butyl*, normal,†,* dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½- .168
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14 - .173
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12½- .158

* The term 'Eastern' territory means the States of New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and all States east thereof, and the term 'Western' territory shall mean all other States of the United States.

secondary, dms., c.l., frt. paid E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., same terms	lb.	.10 - —
tanks, same terms	lb.	.08½- —
tertiary, denaturing, c.l., dms.,	lb.	.12½- —
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.13 - —

* Butyl alcohol under complete allocation, effective July 1.

Cetyl, dom., CP, fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.50 - —
500 lbs.	lb.	1.70 - —
100 lbs.	lb.	1.80 - —
25 lbs.	lb.	1.90 - —
5 lbs.	lb.	2.00 - —
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	3.00 - 3.60
Denatured,†,*,* CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd., E.	gal.	.65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., dms.	gal.	.70 - —
tanks, E., dlvd.	lb.	.58 - —

Prices for territories other than E. of Rockies are 5c. per gal. less than Eastern works quotations. Tankcar sales require written authorisation by Alcohol Tax Unit.

SD1, 190 pf., bbls., c.l., E. works	gal.	.64 - —
19 bbls., E. works	gal.	.66 - —
1 to 18 bbls., E. Works.	gal.	.69 - —
dms., c.l., E. works	gal.	.60 - —
19 dms., E. works	gal.	.62 - —
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.65 - —
tanks, E. works	gal.	.53 - —

Anhydrous 5c. per gal. higher.

SD2B, dms., c.l., works, E.	gal.	.57 - —
19 dms., works, E.	gal.	.59 - —
1 to 18 dms., works, E.	gal.	.62 - —
tanks, E. works	gal.	.50 - —

SD2BG ..Replaced by SD 23H).

SD23H, works, c.l., dms.	gal.	.60½- —
19 dms.	gal.	.62½- —
1 to 18 dms.	gal.	.65½- —
tanks	gal.	.53½- —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works	gal.	.58 - —
l.c.l., 19 or more, E. works	gal.	.61½- —
1-18, E. works	gal.	.64½- —
tanks, E. works	gal.	.51 - —

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD2B, plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.61 - —
20 dms., to c.l.	gal.	.63 - —
1 to 19 dms.	gal.	.66 - —
tanks, E. works	gal.	.54 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11½- .14½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.12 - .15
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10½- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11 - .13½
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.11½- .14
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.10 - .13½
Ethyl, 190 pf., ex. molasses, dms., c.l.	gal.	8.19 - —
19 dms.	gal.	8.22½- —
5 to 8 dms.	gal.	8.25½- —
1 to 4 dms.	gal.	8.25½- —
tanks	gal.	8.13 - —
absolute, dms., c.l.	gal.	8.64 - —
5 to 18 dms.	gal.	8.70½- —
1 to 4 dms.	gal.	8.70½- —

Ethyl alcohol in bbls. 4c. higher than dms.

Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.24 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works.	lb.	.35 - —
dms., c.l., 33,000 lbs., works,	lb.	.22½- —
l.c.l., 500 lbs. and more, works.	lb.	.25 - .35
tanks, wks.	lb.	.20 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol Isobutyl).		
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works.	lb.	.0660- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0760- —
Isopropyl,* refd., 91%, dms., 5 gals., f.o.b. dest.	gal.	.66½- —
55 gals., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.40½- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.42½- —
tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.34 - —
99%, dms., 5 gals., same basis	gal.	.65 - —
55 gals., c.l., same basis,	gal.	.44 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.47 - —
tanks, same basis	gal.	.37½- —
Methyl (see Methanol).		
Phenylethyl, bots., cns.	lb.	2.10 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, f.o.b. cars, Niagara Falls	lb.	.65 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.70 - —
type B, fiber-pack, 2,000 lbs. and over, same basis	lb.	.60 - —
less than 2,000 lbs.	lb.	.65 - —
Alcohol, propyl, normal, dms., works	gal.	.67 - .70
Octyl (see Ethylhexyl alcohol).		
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., contract, 8,000 lbs., f.o.b. Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.44 - —
475-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.50 - —
car lots, wks.	lb.	.40 - —
cns., f.o.b. Cedar Rapids, Ia.,	lb.	.55 - —
Aldehol, denat. grade, dms., tanks, works	gal.	.70 - .72
Aldol, 55 and 110-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l. works	lb.	.13 - —
5-10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.15 - —
Aletris root, bgs.	lb.	.60 - .85
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).		
Alkanet root, bgs.	lb.	1.75 - 1.80
Allspice, Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.24 - .24½
Alpha tocopherol, ampules, per	gram.	1.00 - 1.50
Aloe, Cape, cs.	lb.	.17 - .18
Curacao, cs.	lb.	.65 - .70
gourds, bbls.	lb.	.80 - .85
Socotrine, kgs.	lb.	.58 - .60
Aloin, 140-lb. bbls.	lb.	5.45 - —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	5.47 - —
25-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	5.54 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls.	lb.	.52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.32 - —
Althea root, whole, bbls.	lb.	.68 - 1.35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.16 - .18
gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil.	100 lbs.	4.40 - —

Ammonia alum prices are for contract and open market; f.o.b. Phila.; frt. equalized with Marcus Hook, Boston, Atlanta, or Joliet; rail or water rates, whichever is lower. L.c.l. quantities must carry l.c.l. rate applying; for truck or ex warehouse deliveries all metrop. zones (except N. Y.) add l.c.l. rail or water rate, whichever is lower, from shipping or equalization point, dlvd., N.C. price apply to truck or ex warehouse.

Potash, gran., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y. Phila.	100 lbs.	4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phila.	100 lbs.	4.65 - —

Potash alum prices on same basis as those for ammonia alum.

Chrome, bbls.	lb.	.12½- .18
Soda, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	4.25 - 5.00
Alumina acetate, solut., 24%, l.c.l., bbls., 10 or over, dlvd.	lb.	.10½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.	lb.	.11 - —
normal, solut., 20%, bbls., l.c.l., 10 or over, dlvd.	lb.	.09½- —
1 to 9, dlvd.	lb.	.10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms. (extra), 45,000 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.08 - —
12,100 to 40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.09 - —
1,100 to 11,000 lbs., works,	lb.	.10 - —
140 to 375 lbs., works.	lb.	.11 - —
100 lbs. or less, works.	lb.	.12 - —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½- .06¾
solut., 32 deg., cbys., c.l., works.	lb.	.02¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.35 - .40
Hydrate, heavy, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.0340- —
l.c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.04 - —
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0310- —
light, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd.	lb.	.14½- —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½- —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
Oleate, dms., contract	lb.	.24½- —
Palmitate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Resinate, precip., dms.	lb.	.15½- —
Stearate, precip., bbls., ctns., c.l.	lb.	.22 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.23 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaled.	100 lbs.	1.15 - 1.25
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35 - 1.45
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.,	100 lbs.	1.60 - 1.70
iron free, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	1.75 - 1.85
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 - 2.10
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.95 - 2.05
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.20 - 2.30
Aluminum, 98-99%, †,*,* c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
paste,* lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.56 - .69
ink, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.38 - —
powder,* lining, extra fine, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.93 - —
litho, 150-lb. dm.	lb.	.57 - —
standard, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.59 - —
rubber compound, 200-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 - —
unpolished, standard, 250-lb. dm.	lb.	.36 - —
varnish, standard, 300-lb. dm.	lb.	.40 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoices on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins	oz.	17.00 -18.00
Aminomethylpropanol, dms., wks.,	lb.	.50 - —
5 and 10-gal. cans, works	lb.	.60 - —
Aminopyrine, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	4.00 - —
5-lb. bots.	lb.	4.25 - —
Ammonia, anhydrous,* fertilizer, f.o.b. Belle, W.Va., frt. equal. with Hopewell, Va.	ton.	90.00 - —
refrigeration,* tanks, works,	lb.	.05 - —
pure, cycls., dlvd., met. N.Y.,	lb.	.16 - —

Anhydrous ammonia in cylinders is quoted on a nationwide schedule of delivered and stock point prices in all States.

Aqua, 26°, cbys.	lb.	.05½- —
dms., c.l.	lb.	.02½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.02½- —
tanks (on NH_3 content), f.o.b. works.	lb.	.04 - —
Ammonia, benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs. or more.	lb.	1.06 - —
1,000 lbs. to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	1.07 - —
900 lbs. or less	lb.	1.10 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., dlvd. Met. N. Y.	lb.	.0564- .0614
Bichromate, bbls.	lb.	.30 - .32
Bifluoride, bbls.	lb.	.16 - .18
Borate, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.15 - .16
Bromide, gran., bbls.	lb.	.31 - .35
bxs.	lb.	.34 - .38
kegs	lb.	.32 - .36
Carbonate, lump, dms., dlvd. Met. N. Y.	lb.	.08¼- .09¼
cns., same basis	lb.	.14¼- —
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.		
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).		
USP, gran., 225-lb. bbls.	lb.	.10 - —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.13 - —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	.75 - —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.80 - —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.82 - —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.84 - .85
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18 - .20
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua)		
Hypophosphite, dms.	lb.	1.25 - 1.27
jars	lb.	1.35 - —
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.71 - —
jars	lb.	3.85 - —
Linoleate, 50%, anhyd., bbls.	lb.	.12 - —
Molybdate, kgs., works	lb.	1.05 - 1.20
Nitrate, tech., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.35 - —
bbls., works	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
Oleate, dms.	lb.	.14 - —
Oxalate, neutral, powd., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.28 - .29
Perchlorate,* kgs.	lb.	.55 - .65
Persulphate, kgs., dom.	lb.	.25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bls.	lb.	.37 - —
kgs.	lb.	.39 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
monobasic, crude (fert. grade), 11% N., 48% phos., bulk, f.o.b. E. works	unit-ton.	No prices
pure, bbls.	lb.	.40 - .45
tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.07¼- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾- .09¼
Salicylate, USP, kgs.	lb.	1.15 - 1.20
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous	lb.	.24½- —
paste	lb.	06½- —
Sulphate†, dom., bulk, c.l., contr., f.o.b. cars, ports, July-Dec. shipt.	ton.	29.00 - —
spot, same basis	ton.	30.00 - —

Ammonia sulphate prices are $1 per ton less than above prices f.o.b. cars nearest inland producing oven.

Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works	lb.	.06 - —
dms., works	lb.	.06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works	lb.	.08 - —
dms., works	lb.	.06 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms.	lb.	.45 - .55
tech., kgs.	lb.	.40 - —
Ammoniac, gum (see Gum, ammoniac).		
sal, gray, dom., bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., dom., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.	100 lbs.	5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼- .17
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - .17½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13½- .16
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.13½- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).		
Butyrate, dms., 50 gal., returnables	lb.	.78 - —
Caproate, cans	lb.	2.75 - —
Chlorides, mixed, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.07 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.102 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.08½- —
Naphthalenes, mixed, crude,	lb.	.14 - —
l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.16 - —
refd., l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	1.80 - 1.85
Nitrite, bots.	lb.	.102 - —
Mercaptan, dms., l.c.l., works,	lb.	1.10 - —
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.81 - —
Salicylate, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	1.25 - 1.50
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.82½- —
Amylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.102 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.09 - —
Anethol, bots.	lb.	2.35 - 2.40
cans	lb.	2.25 - 2.30
Angelica root, dom., bls.	lb.	.55 - 1.35
import., natural, bls.	lb.	3.25 - —
Angostura, bark, bls.	lb.	.25 - .30
Anilin oil, dms.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 - —
tanks	lb.	.12½- —
Salt, dms., works	lb.	.22 - .24
Anise, Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.38 - .39
Mexican, fair, bgs.	lb.	.34 - .35
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.39 - .40
Star	lb.	.60 - .61
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.37 - .38
Anisic aldehyde, bots.	lb.	2.25 - 2.35
Annatto paste, bxs.	lb.	.34 - .39
seed, bgs.	lb.	.06 - .06½
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works,	lb.	.55 - —
90%, bbls., works	lb.	.65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, subl., bbls.,	lb.	.70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).		
Chloride, solut., cbys.	lb.	.17 - —
Metal,†,* bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.14½- —
Needle, brown, Bolivian, 67%	lb.	.18½- —
Chinese, black, 70%	lb.	.20 - .22
Oxide, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.15 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.15½- —
Salt, 65%, bbls., dlvd. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.40 - —
Antipyrene, bbls., kgs., ton lots,	lb.	2.00 - —
smaller lots	lb.	2.10 - 2.20
Apemorphine, bots.	oz.	28.20 -28.70
Archil extract, bbls.	lb.	.26 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .26
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	11.25 -11.50
Argols, test 70% to 85%, basis 100%, 100 kgm. purity, f.o.b. Spanish ports.	100 kilos.	105.00 - —
Argentine, f.o.b. N. Y.	kilo.	132.00 -134.00
Arnica flowers, bls.	lb.	4.00 - 4.25
Root, bls.	lb.	1.00 - 1.25
Arrowroot, St. Vincent, powd., bgs.	lb.	.09 - .09½
bbls.	lb.	.09½- .09¾
Arsenic, metal, lump, cb.	lb.	No prices
Chloride (arsenous), cns.	lb.	4.85 - —
Iodide (arsenous), 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.58 - —
jars	lb.	5.43 - —
Red, import, cs.	lb.	No prices
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).		
White,* powd., kgs., c.l.	lb.	.04 - —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾- —
Asafetida, cs.	lb.	.55 - .60
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.80 - .85
Asbestine (see Talc, N.Y. fibrous).		
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines,	ton.	49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	33.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), Canad. mines.	ton.	15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Manjak No. 10, crude, f.o.b. plant.	lb.	.04 - .12
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant.	lb.	.05 - .13
process form, bgs., f.o.b. plant,	lb.	.03¾- .05
smaller lots, f.o.b. plant.	lb.	.04¾- .06
California, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	ton.	35.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	40.00 - —
Cuban A, bgs. c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	ton.	60.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	90.00 - —
B, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	85.00 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	ton.	85.00 - —
Egyptian, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. N.Y.,	lb.	.12 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.15 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. point.	ton.	32.00 - —
seconds, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points.	ton.	25.50 - —
selects, bgs., c.l., Western shipt. points.	ton.	30.50 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. N. J or N. Y. whse.	ton.	58.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., Western shipping points.	ton.	21.00 - —
Mexican, Texas, dms., c.l., refinery.	ton.	21.00 - —
l.c.l., refinery	ton.	21.00 -23.00
tanks, refinery	ton.	16.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, bbls., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery.	gal.	.16 - .20
dms., l.c.l., E. cst., refinery,	gal.	.15 - .20
Atropine, bots.	oz.	24.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	15.75 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.	lb.	.70 - .80
Barbasco root (see cube root).		
Barberry bark, bgs.	lb.	.78 - .80
Tree bark, bls.	lb.	No stocks
Barbital, cs. dms.	lb.	3.50 - 3.60
sodium, cs.	lb.	3.75 - —
Barium carbonate, natural, 99% thru 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works.	ton.	55.00 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	60.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	60.00 - —
l.c.l., works	ton.	65.00 - —
Sulphur-free, c.l., works.	ton.	60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.	ton.	65.00 - —
Chlorate,* kgs.	lb.	.60 - —
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.	lb.	.10 - .12
tech., dom., cryst., bgs., c.l. Zone 1, dlvd., New England States, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Va., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Wisc., Ill., Ky., and principal cities on west bank of Miss., north of Miss., north of Ark. line.	ton.	77.00 - —
bbls., same basis	ton.	79.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis.	ton.	90.00 - —
bbls., same basis. Zone 2, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Tenn., N.-S. Carolina, Ga., Ala., Miss., Fla.	ton.	92.00 - —
bbls., same basis	ton.	83.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis,	ton.	94.00 - —
bbls., same basis. Zone 3, bgs., c.l., Minn., Ia., Mo., Col., N. Mex., Idaho, Utah, Ariz.,	ton.	96.00 - —
bbls., same basis	ton.	87.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis	ton.	89.00 - —
bbls., same basis	ton.	100.00 - —
Zone 4, bgs., c.l., dlvd., Wash., Ore., Calif., Nev.	ton.	102.00 - —
bbls., same basis.	ton.	93.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis.	ton.	98.00 - —
bbls., same basis	ton.	97.80 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	99.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 - —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Hydrate (see Hydroxide).	lb.	.18 Nom.
Hydroxide, bbls., works.	lb.	.06 - .07
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.77 - —
jars	lb.	4.62 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).		
Nitrate, cks.	lb.	.11 - .13
Oxide, ungrd., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.08 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 - .13
grd., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .15
Peroxide (see Dioxide).		
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.17 - .19
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).		
X-ray, bbls.	lb.	.09½- .10
kgs.	lb.	.12 - —
Barytes, dom., floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis.	ton.	27.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	28.85 - —
ex whse, N.Y.	ton.	36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis,	ton.	25.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	26.85 - —
ex whse., New York.	ton.	34.00 - —
Southern, off color, bgs., mines.	ton.	17.50 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines.	ton.	18.00 - —
ore, bulk, mines.	ton.	8.00 - —
Barytes, German.	ton.	No prices
Italian	ton.	No prices
Bauxite, bulk, mines.	ton.	7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).		

Bay rum, bbls.....gal. 1.40 - 1.50
Bayberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 2.15
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works..ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., Wyo., works, ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, tech., cbys., dms., lb. .45 - .55
NF VI, dms., 50 to 100 lbs..lb. .85 - —
5 to 25 lbs.....lb. .90 - .95
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Benzol,[2] 2, 90%, dms., returnable, works..gal. .20 - —
tankcars, frt. alld. E. of Omaha, gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minneque, Colo..gal. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha up to 2c. per gallon.
Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .23 - .26
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
dms. .....lb. .85 Nom.
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns.....lb. .59 Nom.
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, a.m.a., f.f.c., dms.. lb. 2.50 - —
Chloride, cbys., frt. equald..lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 5.50 Nom.
Formate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Isoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Propionate, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - —
Benzylidineacetone, bots.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Hydrochloride, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Sulphate, cns.....lb.22.50 -38.50
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Betanaphthol, sublim., kgs....lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works.....lb. .24 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
kgs. .....lb. 2.70 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., kgs.lb. .51 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Bismuth chloride, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP, VIII, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.86 - —
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.46 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., 5-lb. bots....lb. 1.45 - —
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.19 - —
cns., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.85
175-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
Subcarbonate, X-ray, 5-lb. bots., lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
Subgallate, bots., cns.....lb. 1.49 - 1.72
fib. dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
Subiodide, bots.....lb. 4.24 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, powd., bots., cns.lb. 1.29 - 1.31
250-lb. bbls.....lb. 1.20 - —
Subsalicylate, 60-66%, bots...lb. 2.59 - —
bbls., fib. dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 3.65 - —
Trioxide, powd., 5-lb. bots...lb. 3.76 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth ammonia, citrate, USP, powd., 25-lb. dms..lb. 3.40 - —
5-lb. cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black,[3] acetylene, c.l., works, duty paid..lb. .14 - —
Bone, 1A, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
2, c.l.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13½- —
3, c.l.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- —
4, c.l.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .11½- —
5, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
6, c.l.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
7, c.l.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - —
8, c.l.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - —

Bone black prices are for barrels or bags, freight allowed East. Pacific Coast prices are 1½c. per lb. higher, ex dock or ex whse.

Carbon, regular, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03625- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .08 - —
divd. .....lb. .08 - —
beads, compressed, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plants..lb. .03550- —
l.c.l., bgs. or cartons, f.o.b. whse..lb. .07½- —
divd. .....lb. .07½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
Lamp, dom., 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. works..lb. .0434- —
Vine, A, bbls., works or N. Y. lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls., works or N. Y..lb. .05½- —
kegs, f.o.b. N. Y.....lb. .06 - —
dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09½ Nom.
Black dyes are listed under Dyes.
Black Haw root bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .20 - .26
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Huntington, W.Va.ton.70.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.75.00 - —
bbls., same basis.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 65%%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.46.50 - —

Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.35
Blood, dried, dom., 16-16½ ammon., bgs., f.o.b. N. Y.. unit-ton. 5.50 - —
high-grade, grd., 16-17 ammon, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago. unit-ton. 5.75 - —
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports, shipt..unit-ton. 5.50 Nom.
soluble (see Albumen, blood).
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .33 - .41
Blue,[2] alkali, toner, bbls., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. .85 - .90

Alkali blue toner prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher divd Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Bronze, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Celestial, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt,[2] genuine, 1-kilo pkg..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper, phthalocyanin, bbls., f.o.b. works, frt. alld.. 3.30- 3.75
Milori, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victora, same basis, contractr..lb. 3.15 - —
Blue, peacock, same basis, contracts..lb. .52 - —
Potash, dom., bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis, contracts..lb. .36 - —
Tungstated, peacock, kgs....lb. 4.00 - —
Victoria, kgs.....lb. 3.30 - —
methyl violet, kgs.....lb. 2.10 - —
Ultramarine, dry or pulp, cobalt grades, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - .27
jobbing grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular grades, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27

Blue, ultramarine, divd., ex whse., is 1c. higher; Pac. Coast, ex whse., 2c. higher; 100-lb. kgs., 1c. above bbls.; 25-lb. boxes, 5c. above bbls.

Victoria, ink toner, bbls., same basis alkali toner..lb. 1.83 - —
synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.

Bluefag root, bls.....lb. .20 - .30
Blue mass, USP, cns., tubs....lb. 1.67 - 1.84
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.84
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone, raw, dom., 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.39.00 Nom.
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports..ton.37.50 Nom.
steamed, dom., 1½% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.40.00 -41.00
Bone, steamed, import, 1% ammon., 65-70% phos., bgs., c.l.f. ports..ton.42.00 Nom.
meal, steamed, dom., 3% ammon. 50% phos., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..ton.35.00 -37.50
import, bgs., c.l.f. ports..ton.37.50 Nom.
Phosphate, precip. (see Calcium phosphate dibasic, precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .40 - .95
Borax,[2] tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld.....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.56.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.61.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less than ton lots, ex whse..ton.76.00 - —
USP $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, cms., c.l., dealers..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dealers, dms..lb. .11½- —

Bordeaux mixture prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. and over, no trucking or freight allowances for works or warehouse pickups.

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).

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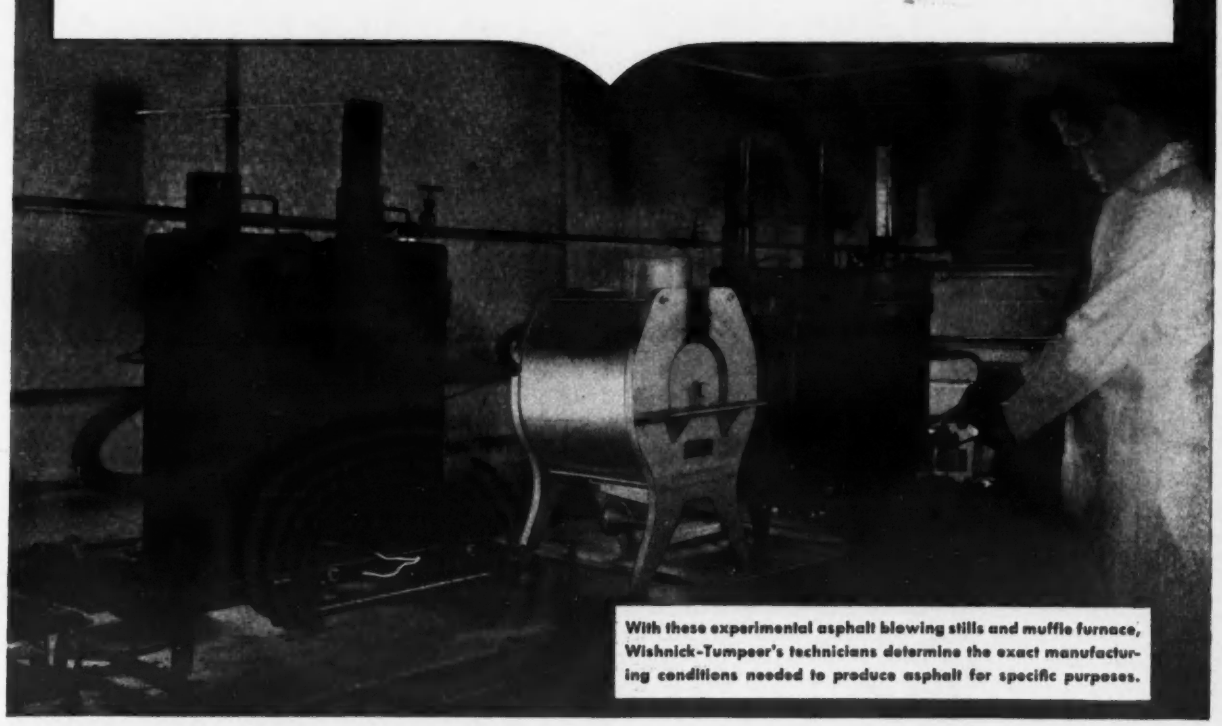

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Foreign Office, London, England.

Bromine, purif., cs., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .25 - .30
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .30 - .35
Bromoform, USP, 100-lb. lots, bots..lb. 1.50 - —
lb. 1.42 - —
chya. .....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Bromstyrol .....lb.
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A), Gold, litho, cns., dms., over 10 lbslb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., over 10 lbs..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtops, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Brown,[3] iron oxide, pure precip., cks., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, iron oxide, bbls., wks., lb. .02½- —
paper bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0235 - —
Sap, crystals, dom., works...lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .03¾- .05
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb. .05¾- .10¾
raw, American, bbls., f.o.b. works..lb. .04 - .10
Italian, Amer. replacement type, bbls., f.o.b. works, lb. .08 - .10
Umber, American, bbls., works, lb. .03¾- —
Italian type, Amer. replacement.. bbls.. works..lb. .04¾- —
Turkey-type, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., N. Y..lb. .04¾- —
St. Louis.....lb. .05¼- —
ex car, Los Angeles....lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¼- —
ex whse, Los Angeles, lb. .05¾- —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾- —
Boston .....lb. .04¾- —
Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼- —
Kansas City.....lb. .05¾- —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535- —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
Vandyke, regular, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
special .....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, 100 oz.. cns.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, 100 oz., cns.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .83
Buckthorn bark, true, bls.....lb. .95 - .97
cut and sifted, bbls.....lb. .95 - .97
Berries, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .07½- .08
Butane[2], industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3.....gal. .03½- —
Butternut bark, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Butyl acetate[2], norm., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .14½- .163
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .15 - .173
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .13½- .158
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., same terms.lb. .10 - —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Carbinol, secondary, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .73 - —
Chloride, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
Ether (see under Ether).
Lactate, dms.....lb. .28½- —
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. .16½- .17
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .31 - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., frt. alld. Met. N.Y...lb. .80 - —

C

Cadmium, bromide, 25-lb. jars, 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.65 - 1.66
single jars.....lb. 1.70 - —
5-lb. bots.....lb. 1.94 - 1.91
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 4.22 - —
25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, [1,4], pat., shapes, cs., dlvd..lb. .95 - —
ingots or sticks.....lb. .90 - —
Red (see Red).
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphite (see Yellow)
Caffeine, 10,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb-dms..lb. 2.60 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.63 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.65 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.65 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.66 - —
1,000 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.70 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.73 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
100 lbs. or more, 100-lb. dms..lb. 2.80 - —
25-lb. dms.....lb. 2.83 - —
10-lb. cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
less than 100 lbs., 10-lb. cns. lb. 3.15 - —
Citrated, bots.....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Calamus root, peeled, N.F., cs. lb. No stocks
bleached, bls.....lb. No stocks
dom., natural, bls.....lb. .30 - .45
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l.....lb. .07 - .09
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- .09½
Calcium arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 90 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowances for plant or whse, pick-up.
Bromide, 100 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .65 - —
50 lbs., works.....lb. .67 - —
25 lbs., works.....lb. .70 - —
Carbide, dms., c.l., dlvd..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b. warehouse.100 lbs. 4.85 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, flake, paper bgs., 77-80%, c.l., dlvd..ton.16.50 -35.00
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd....ton.21.50 -25.50
5 ton lots.....ton.28.50 -41.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, wks. ton. 7.50 - —
Calcium Chloride solid, dom., 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., 15 tons, dlvd....ton.21.45 -26.45
5-ton lots.....ton.28.45 -40.95
Calcium chloride c.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags, and drums $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Gluconate, USP, gran., 150-lb. bbls..lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
Powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.32 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 1.43 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 1.58 - —
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. .62 - .65
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, USP, bbls., 200 lbs..lb. .27 - .28
Mandelate, dense, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
fluffy, dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15
Palmitate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .29
Pantothenate, dex., 100-gram bots..per gram. .50 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, precip., 38-40% P_2O_5, bgs., c.l.f. Atlantic ports, shipt.unit-ton. No prices
feeding grade, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.75.00 - —
food grade, f.o.b. works, 10 bbls. and over..lb. .07 - .07½
5 to 9 bbls., same basis. lb. .08 - .09
1 to 4 bbls., same basis. lb. .10 - —
medicinal, bbls.....lb. .11½- .13
dms. .....lb. .12½- .16
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
5 tons and over, bgs., same basis..lb. .06 - —
less than 5 tons, same basis..lb. .06½- —
tribasic, c.l., bbls., works. lb. .0635- —
l.c.l., bbls.....lb. .0705-0785
Resinate, precip., bbls., 1 ton. lb. .15 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .16 - —
Stearate, precip., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
tons lots .....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots.....lb. .27 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.00 - —
50%, CaS, bgs., c.l., works.ton.51.00 - —
luminous, dom., tins, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, 200-lb. bbls..lb. .48 - —
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Calomel,[3] bbls., fib. dms., kgs., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.95 - —
Camphor, natural, powd., cs...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
slabs, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
tablets, tin.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
synth., dom., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .42 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .47 - —
USP, or import, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .69 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots....lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .83 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .84 - —
Monobromate, bulk, 100-lb. lots. lb. 3.10 - —
25 to 50-lb. lots.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Canada balsam (see Fir, balsam).
Canary seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .09½- .10
Chilean, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .29 - .32
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.45 - 2.50
Russian, cs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
powd., bxs.....lb. 6.25 - 6.30
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Caraway, Dutch, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.40
Syrian, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works..lb. .70 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .80 - —
95%, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller quantities, works..lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. (see Amyl alcohol, normal).
Diethyl, l.c.l., works.....lb. .60 - —
Dimethylethyl, l.c.l., works..lb. .60 - —
Isobutyl, c.l., dms., frt. alld.lb. .225- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .235- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .215- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55 gal., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R., N. of Ohio R..lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .08¾
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 - .09
Tetrachloride, [1, 2], Zone 1, 53½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .80 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.07 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .87 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.04 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.14 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .94 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.00 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. 1.27 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., 5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l. .....gal. 1.07 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. 1.17 - —

All prices on carbon tetrachloride are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. cars, L. A. Cal.; S. F. Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. All packages are inclusive and not returnable. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., Ct., R. I., N. Y., N. J., Pa., Md., Del., Va., W. Va., N. C., Tenn., O., Ind., Mich., Ill., Wis., Minn., Ia., Mo., also the river towns of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kan. Zone 2 includes N. D., S. D., Neb., Kan., Okla., Ark., La., Miss., Ala., Ga., S. C. and Fla. Zone 3 includes that portion of Montana east of Billings and the states of Wyoming, Colo., N. M. and Texas. Zone 4 includes Wash., Idaho, Montana, Ore., Cal., Nev., Utah and Arizona.

Cardamom, bleached, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
decorticated, cs.....lb. 1.65 - 1.90
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Carob bean flour (see Gum, Locust bean).
Carvol, bots.....lb.22.50 -23.50
Cascara, sagrada bark, bulk....lb. .28 - .32
Case-hardening mixtures, 50% lump, dms., l.c.l..lb. .09 - —
Casein, dom., 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .17¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .17½- .18½
80-100 mesh, c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- .17¾
5 tons, works.....lb. .17¾- .18¾
smaller lots, works.....lb. .18 - .19
import, Argentine, 20-30 mesh, bgs., c.l., c.and f..lb. .15 - .15½
80-100 mesh., bgs., c.l., c. and f..lb. .15½- .16½
French, 30 mesh, bgs., c.l., duty paid..lb. No prices
New Zealand, 20-30 mesh, c.l., bgs., duty paid..lb. No prices
Cassia, Batavia, No. 1, thin quill, bls..lb. .90 - .92
No. 1, regular, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
shortstick, bls.....lb. .85 - .90
broken, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
China, buds, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
rolls, select, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
broken, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Saigon, all thin, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
all thin, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Cassia fistula, baktn.....lb. .25 - .26
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb.12.50 -15.00
Synth., bots.....lb.19.00 - —
Castor beans, f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.75.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace,[1] dom., 6¼% ammon., bgs., c.l., works..ton.19.00 - —
import, bgs., c.i.f. ports, shipment..ton. No prices
Catechol, c.p., cryst., works, frt. all'd E. of Miss., 100-lb. dms., lb. .21 — .25
resublimed, same basis, 100-lb. dms..lb. 3.50 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. 1.02 Nom.
Indian .....lb. .80 - .85
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose, acetate, flake, frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
granules, frt. alld.....lb. .35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5% butyryl content), 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld.....lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld...lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works...lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 100-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .42 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .46 - —
granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionly content). 100-lb. ctn., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld..lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld.lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld....lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .48 - —
granules are 5c. per lb. higher, all quantities.
Triacetate, flake, frt. alld....lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works..lb. .60 - —
oxalate, USP, bbls., works...lb. .35 - —
kgs., works.....lb. .37 - —
Chalk, precip., papermakers, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
other industries, and paints, bgs., c.l., works..ton.40.00 - —
drugs, dentifrices and cosmetics, c.l., spot..lb. .02¾- —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian type, cs..lb. .65 - .70
Roman, bls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Charcoal, softwood, gran., bgs., c.l., dlvd., Ala., Del., Ga., Ky., Md., Miss., N. J., N. Y., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Ga., W. Va..ton.37.00 - —
Colo. .....ton.34.50 - —
Conn., Me., Mass., N. H., R. I., Vt..ton.38.00 - —
Ill. (except river points), Minn., Neb., Wis..ton.32.50 - —
Indiana .....ton.33.50 - —
Ill. (river points, Mo., Okla., Tex. (except El Paso), Ia..ton.27.50 - —
Kansas, El Paso, Tex.ton.28.50 - —
Michigan .....ton.35.00 - —
Ohio .....ton.35.00 - —
Penn. .....ton.37.20 - —
Utah .....ton.33.50 - —
Willow, powd., bbls.....lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract, clarif., 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0235- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0235- —
Chillies (see Pepper, red).
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 200 mesh., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works....ton. 7.00 - —
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks., ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt., 99.9%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
Import., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila., ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse., ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars, 1,000 lbs.lb. .98 - .95
500 lbs.....lb. .96 - .98
100 lbs.....lb. .98 - 1.00
25 lbs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
1-10 lbs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.07
dms., 1,000 lbs.....lb. .90 - .92
500 lbs.....lb. .93 - .95
100 lbs.....lb. .95 - .97
Chlorinated rubber,[6] standard, 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .32 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .35 - —
Chlorine,[2,5,6] liquid, cyls., c.l., dlvd., N.Y..lb. .06½- —
contracts, dlvd., N. Y....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., N. Y.....lb. .07½- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple unit, 3 or over, works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.00 - —
3, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, works, frt. equalized... 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., 650-lb. dms.lb. .20 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .22 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .23 - —
USP, 650-lb. dms.....lb. .30 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .32 - —
50-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
Chlorpicrin, com'l, 180-lb. cyls., frt. alld..lb. .58 - —
100-lb. cyls., frt. alld.....lb. .55 - —
25-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
1-lb. bot., case 2, works... lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome acetate, powd., 24%, bbls., lb. .22 - —
solut., 8½%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07¾- .08½
T½%, cs., bbls.....lb. .07¾- —
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chrome).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, 5-lb. bot.....lb. 6.03 - 7.00
Cinchona bark, quill, USP, 10 in., medium, cs..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
20 in., thick, cs.....lb. No stocks
20 in., medium, cs.....lb. No stocks
USP, broken quill, red, bgs..lb. .19 - .20
yellow, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Cinchonidine, small, crys., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .89 + .18½*
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .58 + .18½

* Cinchonidine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchonine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. .62 + .13½*
large cryst., cns., 100 oz..oz. .66 + .13½
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 oz..oz. .42 + .13½

* Cinchonine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war-risk insurance, higher ocean freight rates and other expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Cinchophen, USP, 25-lb. fib. dms., lb. 3.55 - 3.60
1 and 5-lb. bots.....lb. 3.70 - 3.80
100 lbs., dms.....lb. 3.50 - —
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 2, bls.....lb. .62 - .63
Citral, bots., cns..... 5.50 - 7.00
Citrine ointment,[3] jars.....lb. .98 - 1.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Clove, Amboina, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
Zanzibar .....lb. .19½- .20
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .26 - .30
Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 7.50 - 7.75
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.25 - 8.50
tanks, works.....gal. .07½- .09
refd., bbls., c.l., works...bbl. 8.00 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....bbl. 8.75 - 9.00
tanks, works.....gal. .08½- .10
water-gas, crude, dms., c.l., works..dm. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 8.75 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works...dm. 8.00 - —
Cobalt acetate,[6] bbls., kgs., dlvd. lb. .83¾- —
feed grade, 23% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland, or New York.
Carbonate,[6] powd., bgs., works. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 49.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate,[6] bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
Linoleate, solid, 8½%, dms..lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co., 100 lbs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 - .45
Oxide,[3] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co., 100 lbs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, fused A, bbls.....lb. .15 - —
1 %, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .15 - —
2 %, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .16 - —
3½%, cobalt oxide, bbls....lb. .18 - —
precip., dms., dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
Sulphate,[7] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co., 100 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt-Ammonium sulphate, 14% Co., 100 lbs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine, hydrochloride, 100 ozs., cns..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .27 - .35
Teneriffe, silver, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Cocoa butter,[1] bulk, f.o.b., shipping point..lb. .25½- —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .21 - .22
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
blue, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Colchicine, bots., cns.....oz.58.00 -63.00
Colchicum seed, bgs.....lb. 6.00 Nom.
Collodion, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .19½- .20¼
cns., 30 lbs.....lb. .23 - .29½
flexible, USP, dms., 325 lbs..lb. .21 - .22
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Conium leaves, bls.....lb. 1.18 - 1.20
Copaiba, balsam, Para, cns...lb. .47 - .49
S.A., USP, cns.....lb. .50 - .52
Copper acetate, normal, bbls., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
smaller containers, dlvd..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .23¾- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .38
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.15 - 5.19
Metal,[1,2,5], electrolytic.....lb. .12 - .13½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls...lb. .16 - .18½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22 - .28½
Oxide, black, bbls., tons, works. lb. .19½- .21
Red, com'l, kgs., f.o.b. N. Y. lb. .20 - .22
Resinate, precip., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Sulphate, 99%, cryst., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
l.c.l., 16-50 bbls., same basis, 100 lbs. 5.20 - 5.65
6-15 bbls., same basis... 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
1-5 bbls., same basis.... 100 lbs. 5.65 - 6.00
monohydrated, dms., c.l., dealers, f.o.b. works..100 lbs. 9.20 - —
l.c.l., dealers.....100 lbs.10.20 - —
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 25 or over, works., 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
1-4, works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —

Copra, Coast, ship	lb.	No prices	
Coriander, Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.13½-	.14
bleached, bgs.	lb.	.15½-	.15¾
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.09½-	.10
Corn silk, bls.	lb.	.20 -	.22
Corn sugar, tanners', chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	2.62 -	—
slabs, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.54 -	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.09 -	—
43°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.74 -	—
Corrosive sublimate,[9] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.89 -	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	2.24 -	—
Cottonroot bark, bls.	lb.	.14 -	.15
Cottonseed, hull ash,[1] 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd.	unit-ton.	1.00 -	—
meal, 8%, Southeast, mills	ton.	26.50	-27.00
Coumarin, 5 lbs. or more, 25-lb. cns.	lb.	2.75 -	—
1-lb. cns.	lb.	2.90 -	—
1-oz. cns.	lb.	3.25 -	—
less than 5 dms., cns.	lb.	4.15 -	4.65
Cramp bark, NF, bls.	lb.	.60 -	.75
Cranesbill root, bls.	lb.	.16 -	.19
Cream of tartar, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipm't,	lb.	.57½-	—
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.58 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.58½-	—
Creosote, beechwood, cbys., dms.,	lb.	.80 -	.85
bots.	lb.	1.00 -	1.04
hardwood, USP, bots.	lb.	.60 -	.77
Pine, dms.	gal.	.28 -	—
Carbonate, bots., cbys.	lb.	2.10 -	2.89
Oil, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.15½-	—
Coaltar, solution, tanks, works, gal.		.141 -	—
refd., bbls., l.c.l., works	gal.	.20 -	—
tanks, works	gal.	.18 -	.18½
Cresol,[9] USP, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.10¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼-	—
tanks	lb.	.10 -	—
special resin grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
tanks	lb.	.08¾-	—
Cretonaldehyde, 97%, 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
5 and 10-gal. dms., works	lb.	.18 -	—
Cryolite, syn., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¼-	—
natural, c.l.	100 lbs.	8.75 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.25 -	—
Cube root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.C.	lb.	.40 -	.41
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.	lb.	.75 -	.85
powd., cs.	lb.	.82 -	.90
Culver's root, bls.	lb.	.29 -	.30
Cumin seed, Morocco, bgs.	lb.	.20 -	.21
Cyprus, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.18½
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Persian, bgs.	lb.	.16½-	.17
Cutch, Borneo, extract, solid, contract, f.o.b. N.Y., duty paid	lb.	None available.	
Cyanamide, 22% N, pulv., bgs., dlvd., contracts	unit-ton.	No prices	
Cyanide-chloride, mixture, 45%, gran., dms.	lb.	.10¾-	—
lump, dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
75%, gran., dms.	lb.	.15 -	—
Cyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.16 -	—
Cyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., wks.	lb.	.23 -	—
Cyclohexanone, 98-100%, dms., works	lb.	.32 -	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd.	gal.	.27 -	—

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Damiana leaves, bls.	lb.	.15 -	.16
Dandelion root, bls.	lb.	.35 -	.44
Decanol, normal, tech., 350 lbs., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
Deertongue leaves, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
Degras,[3] common, dom., bbls.	lb.	.12½	Nom.
neutral, dom., bbls.	lb.	.30	Nom.
Derris root,[2] powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.35 -	—
4% rotenone prices are 4c. per lb. less.			
Dextrin, British gum, c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.35 -	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.60 -	—
white, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	3.95 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. Chicago	100 lbs.	4.15 -	—
Potato, bgs., dom., c.l.	lb.	.10 -	—
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.10¼-	.11¾
Diacetone (see under Alcohol).			
Diacetyl, bots.	lb.	9.50	-11.00
Diamyl ether (see Amyl Ether).			
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	—
Diamyl sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25 -	—
Diamylamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.61 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64 -	—
Diamylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.105 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.112 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.095 -	—
Diamylnaphthalene, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
Diamylphenol (2, 4), dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21 -	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., natural, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Pacific cst.	ton.	22.00	-25.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	45.00 -	—
purified, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard	ton.	55.00	-59.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton.	85.00	-90.00
chemically pure, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Atlantic seaboard	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10 -	.16
Import, Algerian, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.	ton.	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., c.i.f.	lb.	.02 -	.03
l.c.l.	lb.	.04 -	.06
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.61 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.64 -	—
Dibutyl ether (see Ether, butyl).			
phthalate,[3] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	—
cns., works.	lb.	.23½-	—
Sebacetate, dms., works.	lb.	.45 -	.47
Tartrate, dom., dms.	lb.	.92 -	—
Dicalcium phosphate (see Calcium phosphate dibasic).			
Dichlorethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16 -	—
tanks	lb.	.14 -	—
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.037 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
tanks	lb.	.03 -	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.24½-	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.22½-	—
Diethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.76 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.81 -	—
Diethylamino ethanol, l.c.l., dms., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. River	lb.	.85 -	—
Diethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.40 -	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25 -	—
refd., 99%, dms.	lb.	.30 -	—
Oxalate, dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32 -	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks	lb.	.21 -	—
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
tanks	lb.	.12 -	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
Monobutylether, dms., works	lb.	.22½-	.24½
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13½-	—
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	.50 -	.55
Digiycol, laurate, dms.	lb.	.31 -	.33
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17 -	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.	lb.	.19 -	—
Dillseed, cleaned, bgs.	lb.	.07½-	.08
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19 -	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.85 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.90 -	—
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.24 -	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls., 80° min.	lb.	.18 -	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14 -	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.25 -	.28
Dinitropranol, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.18 -	—
oily, dms.	lb.	.05 -	—
Diorthotoluolguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd.	lb.	.44 -	—
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.46 -	—
150-450 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.47 -	—
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene, dms.	gal.	.59 -	.61
tanks	gal.	.51 -	—
dest., dist., dms.	gal.	.55 -	.58
tanks	gal.	.48 -	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16 -	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, dms.	lb.	.43 -	.45
cns.	lb.	.46 -	.50
Diphenylamine,[9] bbls.	lb.	.25 -	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., 2,000 lbs. or over, dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
600-1,950 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.36 -	—
150-450 lbs., dlvd.	lb.	.37 -	—
Dimethylethyl carbinol (see Carbinol).			
Divi-Divi, Colombian	ton.	60.00 -	—
Venezuelan	ton.	60.00 -	—
Doggrass root, imp. cut, NF, bls.,	lb.	.50 -	1.50
domestic, bls.	lb.	.36 -	.45
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls.	lb.	.07 -	.09
Dovers powder, USP, cns.	lb.	2.75 -	2.80
Dragon's blood, reeds, cs.	lb.	1.00 -	1.13
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors) for foods, drugs and cosmetics:—			
Blue, FD&C blue, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
FD&C blue, No. 2, cans.	lb.	13.50 -	—
	lb.	17.50 -	—
Green FD&C green, No. 2, cns.			
FD&C green, No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.50 -	—
FD&C green, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50 -	—
Orange, FD&C orange, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.90 -	—
FD&C orange, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.65 -	—
Red, FD&C red, No. 1, cns.	lb.	6.00 -	—
FD&C red, No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—
FD&C red, No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.50 -	—
FD&C red, No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.75 -	—
FD&C red, No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.15 -	—
drugs and cosmetics:—			
Yellow, FD&C yellow, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.50 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.75 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.65 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—
FD&C yellow, No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.15 -	—

ENGINEERING

Medicinal Products

The production of pharmaceutical chemicals for the trade is first of all a job for experienced chemists. But chemicals essential to medicinals must be available in commercial quantities. This is a problem that involves the development of manufacturing processes whereby quantity production can be attained with absolute assurance of purity, stability and uniformity.

The development of these manufacturing processes is a phase of chemical engineering that has always been, and remains, one of Dow's major concerns. The extent to which the trade depends on Dow products is a measure of the importance of these developments. Today, with the huge requirements that must be met for our fighting forces, this importance is doubly emphasized.

DOW

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

New York City, St. Louis, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Houston

DOW PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for drugs and cosmetics:—

Black, D&C black, No. 1....lb. 8.35 - —
Blue, D&C blue, No. 6.....lb.13.50 - —
Brown, D&C brown, No. 1, cns., lb.12.35 - —
Green, D&C green, No. 5, cns., lb.12.35 - —
D&C green, No. 6, cns....lb.12.35 - —
Orange, D&C orange, No. 5, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 4, cns....lb.13.35 - —
D&C orange, No. 10, cns...lb.15.85 - —
D&C orange, No. 11, cns...lb.17.35 - —
Red, D&C red, No. 5.....lb. 6.00 - —
D&C red, No. 17.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 18.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 19, cns.....lb.15.35 - —
D&C red, No. 22, cns.....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C red, No. 33.....lb.13.35 - —
D&C red, No. 37, cns.....lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, D&C yellow, No. 7, cns..lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 8, cns....lb. 8.35 - —
D&C yellow, No. 11.....lb.10.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors), for external use drugs and cosmetics:—

Blue, Ext. D&C blue, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Green, Ext. D&C green, No. 1, cns..lb.12.35 - —
Red, Ext. D&C red, No. 1, cns..lb.10.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 3.....lb.21.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 8.....lb. 7.85 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 10, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Ext. D&C red, No. 13, cns.lb.12.35 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C yellow, No. 1, cns..lb. 8.35 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour index scale):—

36 Chrome yellow 2G....lb. .65 - .70
40 Chrome yellow R.....lb. .50 - 1.00
58 Victoria violet.....lb. .90 - 1.00
165 Lake red C.....lb. .70 - .80
170 Fast red A.....lb. .56 - .60
180 Fast red VR.....lb. 1.50 - 1.00
189 Lake red R, paste....lb. .85 - .90
189 Lake red R, powd....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Sulphur tan.....lb. .30 - .50
202 Chrome blue black U.lb. .35 - .42
204 Chrome black A.....lb. .42 - .45
208 Fast red blue R.....lb. .75 - 2.00
216 Chrome red B.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
232 Cloth red 2B.....lb. .60 - .80
250 Fast cyanin 5R.....lb. .90 - 1.00
299 Chrome black F.....lb. .85 - .88
307 Fast cyanin black B..lb. .80 - .85
326 Direct cast scarlet....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
304 Paper yellow.....lb. .83 - .90
365 Chrysophenin G.....lb. .58 - .70
394 Direct violet N.....lb. .80 - .85
382 Direct scarlet B.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
387 Direct violet B.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
401 Developed black BHN, lb. .45 - .60
406 Direct blue 2B.....lb. .66 - .70
415 Direct orange B.....lb. .60 - .70
419 Direct fast red F.....lb. .70 - .73
420 Direct brown M.....lb. .55 - .57
449 Benzo purpurin 4B...lb. .65 - .67
495 Benzo purpurin 10B..lb. .49 - .50
502 Direct azorin G.....lb. .75 - .80
512 Direct blue RD.....lb. .80 - 1.00
518 Direct pure blue 6B..lb. 1.20 - 1.30
520 Direct pure blue.....lb. .50 - 1.00
529 Direct fast black FF..lb. .56 - 1.00
581 Direct black EW.....lb. .50 - .54
582 Direct black RX.....lb. .35 - .45
592 Direct green B.....lb. .50 - .55
594 Direct green G.....lb. .50 - .55
596 Direct brown 3GO....lb. .85 - 1.00
620 Direct yellow R.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
698 Acid violet.....lb. 1.00 - 3.00
812 Primuilin .....lb. .70 - .73
814 Direct fast yellow....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble), lb. .35 - .50
1177 Indigo, 20 p.c. paste..lb. .15 - .18
Benzo fast black L..lb. .90 - 1.00
Sulphur black.....lb. .20 - .25
Sulphur blue.....lb. .42 - 1.00
Sulphur brown.....lb. .25 - .30
Sulphur maroon.....lb. .40 - —
Sulphur olive.....lb. .25 - .34
Sulphur yellow.....lb. .30 - .50
Zambesi black.....lb. .75 - .80

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher; f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
865 Nigrosin derivatives..lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
1075 Alizarin astrol base..lb.15.00 - —
1076 Alizarin cyanin green base..lb. 3.00 - —
Brown:—
Brown .....lb. 1.15 -
Green:—
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 5.00 - —
.....lb. .75 - —
Orange:—
.....lb. .75 - —
.....lb. .75 - —
Red:—
.....lb. 1.05 - —
Sudan IV .....lb. .95 - —
Rhodamine B (oil pink). lb. 2.50 - —
1080 Anthraquinone violet base..lb. 6.00 - —
880 Oil violet.....lb. .50 - —
Yellow:—
15 Amidoazobenzene yellow..lb. .90 - —
17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
246 Naphthol blue black S.lb. .50 - —
873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
909 New blue R.....lb. 1.30 - —
922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
1054 Alizarin saphirol B...lb. 1.90 - —
1180 Indigotin Ia.....lb. .85 - —
Blue:—
714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Brown:—
234 Resorcin brown Y....lb. .65 - —
235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
231 Bismarck brown G...lb. .47 - .62
332 Bismarck brown R...lb. .47 - .62
703 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —
Green:—
5 Naphthol green B....lb. 1.00 - —
657 Malachite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
924 Methylene green B...lb. 1.55 - —
1078 Alizarin cyanin green.lb. 2.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Orange:—
10 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .44 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .41 - —
27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
151 Orange Y.....lb. .31 - .33
161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —
31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
37 Amidonaphthol red 6B.. lb. .68 - —
Red:—
79 Popceau R.....lb. .45 - —
88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.05 - —
176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
183 Crocein scarlet 8BX..lb. .72 - .75
185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
252 Brilliant crosein M...lb. .68 - —
677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
752 Rhodamine 6G.....lb. 4.50 - —
768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .75 - —
681 Crystal violet C.....lb. 1.75 - —
695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .88 - —
Yellow:—
10 Naphthol yellow S....lb. .68 - —
138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
639 Xylene light yellow...lb. 1.15 - —
640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; lots of 25 lbs. to a barrel, 3c. per lb. higher, f.o.b. sellers' works or warehouse).

Black:—
864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44
Blue:—
860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70
Brown:—
331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —
Green:—
637 Malachite green base.lb. 2.00 - —
Orange:—
20 Chrysoilin G.....lb. .95 - —
21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —
Red:—
677 Fuchsin, magenta, base. lb. 7.25 - —
749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 4.75 - —
Yellow:—
67 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
655 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
800 Chinolin yellow SS...lb. 2.00 - —
Violet:—
680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

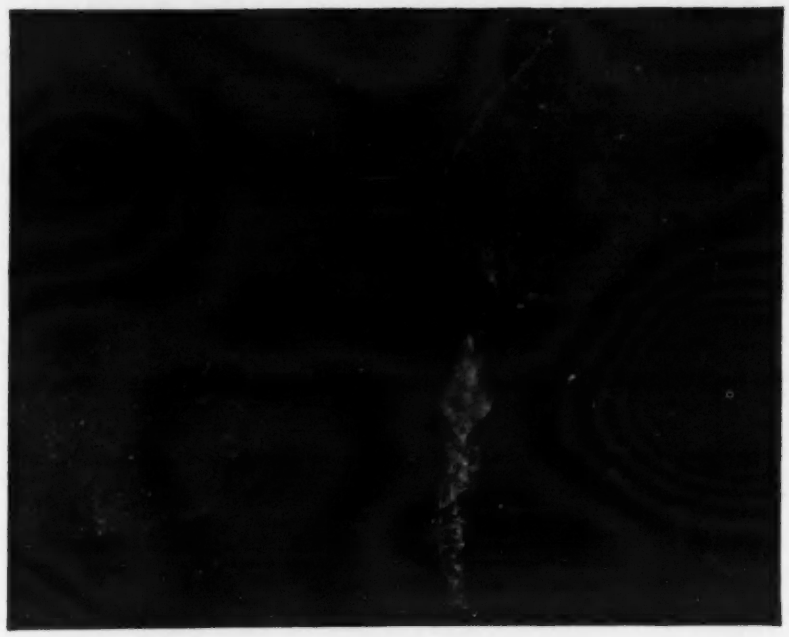
E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .19 - .23
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
yolk, dried, dom., bbls.....lb. .87 - .92
imported .....lb. .87 - .92
Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .80 - .92
Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .21
select, bndls.....lb. .19 - .20
Emetine hydrochloride, bots...oz.26.00 -34.50
Ephedra, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65
hydrochloride or sulphate, tins..oz. .95 - 1.45
synth., USP, hemihydrate, bots., 100 ozs. or more.....oz. .65 - —
anhyd., bots., 100 ozs. or more..oz. .65 - —
hydrochloride, tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .50 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. or more..oz. .48 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
bbls. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —

Epsom salt prices on technical and USP are on the basis of freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J., Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

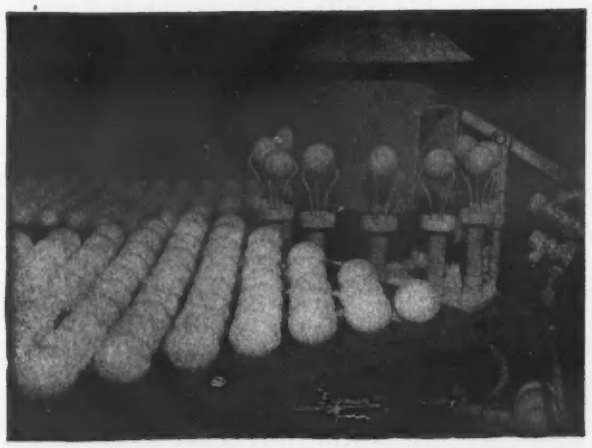
USP, cryst., dom., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —

Life On The



(*Left*) **NEW LIGHT ON PLANT GROWTH** has resulted from research work carried on by researchers at the University of California. Radioautograph (first to be made of carbon) shows leaves of a sunflower plant that was exposed to radioactive carbon in complete darkness. Distribution of the carbon throughout the leaves substantiates the research workers' contention that plants can absorb carbon in the dark. In another phase of this work, these investigators discovered valuable information on the whole process of photosynthesis, by which plants convert water and carbon dioxide into carbohydrates and free oxygen. Previously accepted theory held that the carbon dioxide and water were first converted into formaldehyde and oxygen under the influence of chlorophyll, and that formaldehyde molecules then combined to form glucose. In their approach to the problem of photosynthesis, the California men concentrated on the source of the oxygen freed. They obtained heavy oxygen, and experimented with photosynthesis using heavy-oxygen water and ordinary carbon dioxide; then with ordinary water and heavy oxygen carbon dioxide. These experiments showed that all of the oxygen freed came from the water, none of it from the carbon dioxide.

(*Below*) **RECONDITIONED GOLF BALLS** will see service on many a course this summer. At the plant of a Chicago firm, "unplayable" balls get a new lease on life. They receive new outer covers and windings, and then are sprayed with a durable coat of paint. In normal times Cyanamid's alkyd resins might well be employed in surface coatings for such uses where hardness, elasticity, durability, and color retention must be combined. Because of their unusual properties, the alkyd resins are filling many of the Country's war production needs.



(*Below*) **THE FLAVOR'S SEALED IN** when fresh fruits and vegetables are treated by a new process developed by A. F. Kalmar and M. L. Hewitt of the Food Machinery Corporation. Fruits are coated with special waxy solutions that restrict the pore openings, preventing excessive loss of moisture and vitamin qualities, and helping to preserve color and flavor of the treated fruits for long periods of time. Photograph shows chemists Kalmar and Hewitt performing laboratory tests on the waxy solutions to which the new flavor-sealing process owes its efficacy.

Epsom salt, U.S.P., cryst., dom., bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
dried, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .09
Ergot, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 1.95
Eserine, bots.....oz. No prices
Salicylate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.41.00 -48.00
Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl (see Amyl, ether).
Butyl, l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs., lb. .93 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., 310-lb. dms.lb. .11 - —
27-lb. dms. .....lb. .15½- .16
USP, anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .60 - .61
Synth., dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
tanks .....lb. .08 - —
Ethyl acetate,[3] 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12 - .13
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .13½
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - .12
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .12½- .13½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12⅝- .13⅝
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¼- .12¼
NF, 390-lb. dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, bots. .....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55

Ethyl caproate, cns.....lb.10.00 -11.00
Chloride, dms. .....lb. .18 - .20
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Formate, cns., dms.....lb. .27½- —
Iodide, bots. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Lactate, 55-gal. dms., works, lb. .33½- —
5-gal. dms., works.....lb. .37½- .39½
Oenanthate, dms. .....lb. .75 - 1.25
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .33 - —
Oxyhydrate, bots.....gal. 7.50 - 8.00
Silicate, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .77 - —
Vanillin, 25-lb. lots, cns....lb. 5.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.30 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb. 5.40 - —
Ethylcellulouse, std. cans, 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
less than 5,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .52 - .60
Ethylene, dichloride,[3] dms., c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0742- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0792- —
l.c.l., works, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0795- —
West of Rockies, same basis..lb. .0841- —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks .....lb. .13½- —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .20½
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —

Ethyleneglycol, monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, works.....lb. .13½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .12½- .15½
tanks, works.....lb. .10½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Ethylidinaniliin, dms.....lb. .45 - .47½
Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

F

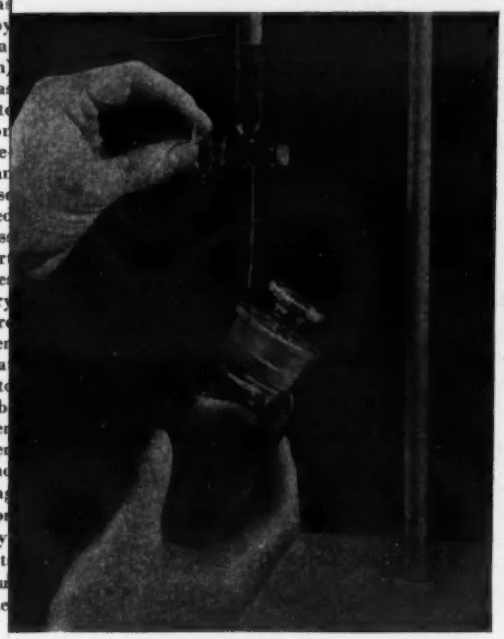
Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, works..ton.14.00 -17.50
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons..ton.17.00 -20.50
glass, 20 mesh, bulk, works.ton. 9.75 -12.25
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons...ton.12.75 -16.25
pottery, bulk, Me., works...ton.17.00 -19.00
N.C., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00
l.c.l., minimum 2 tons.ton.20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs...lb. .14 - .14½
Indian, bgs.....lb. .10½- .11
Fenugreek, seed, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10½
Ferric, sulphate, anhyd., c.l. works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.40.00 - —
Film scrap, colors, dark, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .15 - —
light, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .15 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .16 - —
water white, cs., 1,000 lbs. or over, works..lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .17 - —
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns....gal.18.00 -19.00
Oregon, bbls.....gal. 1.85 - 2.25
Fish berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Fish[1] scrap, menhaden, new catch, if and when produced, dried 60% protein, bulk, f.o.b. fish factories .....ton.66.50 - —
ground meal, bgs., f.o.b. Balto..ton.72.50 -73.00
Acid scrap, 6-7% ammon., 3% available phosphoric acid, bulk, Chesapeake Bay factories, contracts...unit-ton. Nominal
Flake white, dom., bbls.....lb. .09 - —
kegs .....lb. .11 - —
Fleaseed, French, black, bgs..lb. .65 - .70
Indian, blonde, bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Fluorspar, dom.,[1] No. 1 ground, 95-98%, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. mines..net ton.32.00 - —
bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.ton.34.00 - —
washed gravel, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill.-Ky. mines...net ton.24.00 - —
No. 2, lump, 85.5 f.o.b. Ky. and Ill. mines...net ton.24.00 - —
imported, 85.5, duty paid..... short ton.26.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1,2,3] bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0550- .0575
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - .0625
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .0515- .0540
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0565- .0590
tanks .....lb. .04 - .04¼
Formaldehyde prices are under 4¼c. to 9½c. OPA ceiling.
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Fullers earth, dom., powdered, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Fla., Ga. mines..ton. 8.50 -15.00
f.o.b. Tex. mines.....ton.12.50 - —
import, Eng., bgs., c.l., dlvd. N. Y..ton.30.00 -40.00
Fumitory herb, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- .25
tech., dms., contracts, 150,000 lbs..lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .09 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - .20
Fusel oil, refd., dms., incl., dlvd., lb. .18½- —
Fustic, cryst., bgs., No. 1....lb. .32 - —
No. 2..lb. .30 - —
No. 3..lb. .28 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .13 - —
No. 2..lb. .15 - —
No. 3..lb. .12¼- —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Gambier, common, cases.....lb. No price
plantation, cases.....lb. No price
cubes, Singapore, cases...lb. .13 Nom.
extract, bbls.....lb. .09¼- .12
Gasoline[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, US motor, trucks, ex tax gal..gal. .0895- —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), regular, trucks, tax incl..gal. .14½- —
Gulf Coast, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax..gal. .05½- .06
Louisiana-Arkansas, US motor, 72-74 octane, leaded, tanks, car lots, ex tax..gal. .05⅞- —
Oklahoma-Texas, US motor, 72-74 octane, tanks, ex tax gal. .05625- .06
naturel, 26-70, tanks....gal. .02375- —
Gelatin, silver, cs.....lb. .90 - .97
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .15 - .19
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .65 - .68
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .67 - .71
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .69 - .72
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls....lb. .45 - .46
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.....lb. .25½- .26
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47
medium, bgs.....lb. .42 - .43
grinding, bright, bgs.....lb. .42½- .43
Ginseng root, wild Southern, cs. lb.12.00 -13.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda Sulphate).
cryst., dom., bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.28
5 tons or over, works. 100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.35
less than 5 tons, works. 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.45
import, bgs.....100 lbs. No prices
Glue, bone, calcimine type, 24 millipoise, 36 jelly-grams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East of Midwest.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
30/58, c.l.....lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- —
58/82, c.l.....lb. .17 - —
58 millepoise, 82 jellygrams, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .18 - —
82/108, c.l.....lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .14 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .16 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .17 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
207-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .18 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .19 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .20 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .21 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .22 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .23 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23½- —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .24 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .25 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26½- —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .27 - —
bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- —

Hide glue transportation charges in excess of 75c. per hundredweight may be added. Prices are those established for sale by producers; prices for glue sold by jobbers are 2c. to 3½c. per pound higher according to grade. Less carlot prices are 1c. per pound higher than carlot. Maximum prices for chrome glue and coney glue (jelly test in grams 267 or higher) in carload lots are 2c. per pound higher than the prices established above.

Chemical Newsfront



(*Above*) **GLASS STOPPERS ARE EASILY REMOVED** from bottles when a few drops of AEROSOL* are released from a cigarette around the edges of the stopper. The AEROSOL quickly penetrates between stopper and neck of bottle, and breaks the friction that causes sticking. Care should be taken to remove the AEROSOL from the stopper, to keep it from coming into contact with the contents of the bottle. This is one of the many novel applications of these unusually effective AEROSOL Wetting Agents.

(*Above*) **FASTER BLUEPRINTING** without sacrifice of background is made possible by incorporation of Cyanamid's Guanidine Nitrate in the blueprint paper coating. This new development represents another Cyanamid contribution that assists the makers and users of blueprint paper, who have already benefited by Cyanamid's introduction of REDSOL** CRYSTALS to replace Red Prussiate of Potash.

(*Right*) **SPACE-SAVING BOATS** for Navy use are constructed of rubber for compact storage when not in use, can be quickly inflated when needed. This is a typical instance of the new ways in which rubber products are serving the nation's needs—ways which frequently involve new compounding problems for the rubber manufacturer. Cyanamid serves the rubber industry with many essential chemicals, including AERO* Brand Acrylonitrile, for the manufacture of synthetic rubber; AERO Brand DPG, DOTG, Rubber Sulphur, and AERO AC 50**, a delayed action activator for the thiazole type of accelerators.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation

A Unit of American Cyanamid Company

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA · NEW YORK, N. Y.

**Trade mark *Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Glycerin[1], Zones A and C, C.P., (B.P. 98%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¾- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18½- —
C.P. (USP 95%), drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .18¼- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
soaplye, 80%, drums, carlots, dlvd..lb. .11½- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .11⅞- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11⅛- —
saponification, 88%, to refiners, drums, c.l., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
less carlots, dlvd....lb. .12¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
saponification, 88%, individual users, dms., c.l., f.o.b. point of manufacture..lb. .13¾- —
less car lots, same basis. lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12¾- —
Glycerin prices in Zone B are 2c. higher.

Zone A means all points east of and including N Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kansas, Omaha, Texas, Laramie County, Wyo.; Col., east of but not including the following counties:—Jackson, Grand, Gilpin, Jefferson, Douglass, Teller, Fremont, Custer, Huerfano, and Costilla.

Zone B means the territory between Zones A and C, as follows:—Washington, east of and including the following counties:—Okanogan, Chelan, Kittitas, Yakima, Klickitat; Ore., east of and including the following counties:—Hood River, Wasco, Jefferson, Deschutes, Klamath; Nev., Ariz., New Mex., that part of Col. west of and including those counties mentioned above; Utah, Wyo., excepting Laramie County; Idaho and Mont.

Zone C means the territory west of Zone B.

Glycine, medicinal, bbls., tins..lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Phthalate, dms.....lb. .33 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold, U.S. purchase price.....oz.35.00 - —
Chloride, acid brown, bots..oz.20.75 -21.00
yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots., oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Gold of pleasure, seed, bgs ..lb. .25 - .26
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
powd., bxs.....lb. 4.40 - 5.50
Grains of Paradise, bgs.....lb. .29 - .34
Graphite,[4] flake (cryst.), 90%, 325 mesh, 50% graphite carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07½- —
65% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¼- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
80% graphite, carbon, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
Grease,[4,5] house, loose.....lb. .0920%- —
white, loose.....lb. .0971¼- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green,[3] chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23¼- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .24¼- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25¼- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis.lb. .25¾- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29¼- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .30¾- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .33¼- —
Reduced, color content up to 5%, same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¼- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10¾- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .12 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis.lb. .20 - —
71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —

Green, chrome, prices are ½c. higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, lc.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.5c. higher divd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome oxide, drums, pure, c.l. and l.c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
Tetrahydroxide, bbls.....lb. .70 - *.85
* Standard grade; inside figure represents price for off-standard material.
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs....lb. 3.75 - —
emerald, kgs.....lb. 2.50 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes are listed under Dyes.
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Guaiac resin, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
strained, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Wood, bls.....lb. .03 - .06
Guaiacol, liq., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.01
Carbonate, flb. dms., 25 lbs..lb. 2.40 - 2.74
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Gum aloe (see A).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Arabic, amber sort, cleaned, bgs..lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls.....lb. .26 - .28
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .33 - .35
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Siam, cs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Sumatra, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Camphor (see C).
Chicle, prime, 32% moisture, bgs., ton lots..lb. .40 - .42
Gum, copal, Congo, No. 1, unassorted..lb. .14¾- —
No. 2, unsorted.....lb. .12¾- —
No. 3, unsorted.....lb. .11¼- —
Prices for the following 28 numbers of sorted grades are merely nominal.
No. 1, water white, transparent..lb. .49½- —
2, cloudy white.....lb. .29½- —
3, selected pale straw bold, lb. .24½- —
4, pale bold straw.....lb. .24 - —
5, pale straw bold.....lb. .22¾- —
6, pale amber bold.....lb. .21½- —
7, pale straw bold.....lb. .17 - —
8, light amber bold.....lb. .17 - —
9, medium light amber bold, lb. .18¾- —
10, rescraped hard amber bold..lb. .18¾- —
11, hard dark amber bold, lb. .12¾- —
12, selected bold sorts....lb. .11¼- —
13, dark bold sorts.....lb. .09¼- —
14, selected fully-scraped ivory..lb. .23¾- —
15, ordinary ivory sorts..lb. .10¾- —
16, inferior ivory sorts....lb. .09½- —
17, pale fingers.....lb. .19¾- —
18, pale straw nubs.....lb. .19½- —
19, pale straw nubs.....lb. .18¾- —
20, dark hard amber nubs, lb. .13¼- —
21, ordinary selected nubs.lb. .12¾- —
22, small mixed nubs.....lb. .10¾- —
23, dark mixed nubs.....lb. .11¾- —
24, No. 1 ivory nubs.....lb. .17¼- —
25, No. 1 natural ivory nubs, lb. .09½- —
26, pale bold chips.....lb. .10¾- —
27, pale small chips.....lb. .10¼- —
28, pale Congo dust.....lb. .06¾- —
Manila,[3,6] Boeas, amber and dark..lb. .14½- —
Boeas, light.....lb. .15½- —
Loba, A.....lb. .14 - —
Yacca,[1] bgs.....lb. .06 - —
B.....lb. .13¾- —
C.....lb. .13¾- —
CNE.....lb. .10 - —
D.....lb. .12¾- —
DK.....lb. .09½- —
dust.....lb. .07¾- —
Philippine, amber sorts..lb. .10¼- —
extra pale sorts.....lb. .12¾- —
nubs.....lb. .13¾- —
pale chips.....lb. .13 - —
scraped.....lb. .15 - —
seeds and dust.....lb. .08¾- —
small pale chips.....lb. .11¾- —
Sambas and white split chips..lb. .15½- —
Singapore dust.....lb. .06¾- —
spirit soluble, CBB.....lb. .12 - —
DBB.....lb. .11 - —
MA.....lb. .09¾- —
MB.....lb. .13¾- —
WS.....lb. .12¼- —
Pontianak,[3,6] bold genuine. lb. .22¾- —
chips.....lb. .12¾- —
mixed.....lb. .17¾- —
nubs.....lb. .18¾- —
split.....lb. .19¼- —
Dammar[3,6], Batavia A.....lb. .35¾- —
A/C.....lb. .31¼- —
A/D.....lb. .28¾- —
A/E.....lb. .26¾- —
B.....lb. .34¾- —
C.....lb. .29¾- —
D.....lb. .25¾- —
dust.....lb. .13¾- —
E.....lb. .18¾- —
F.....lb. .13¾- —
Singapore, No. 1.....lb. .30¾- —
2.....lb. .25¾- —
3.....lb. .12¾- —
chips.....lb. .23½- —
dust.....lb. .13 - —
seeds.....lb. .17¾- —
East Indian,[3,6] Batu, bold scraped..lb. .11¼- —
bold unscraped.....lb. .09 - —
chips.....lb. .05¾- —
dust.....lb. .05½- —
nubs and chips.....lb. .05¾- —
Black, bold, scraped.....lb. .12 - —
bold unscraped.....lb. .08 - —
nubs and chips.....lb. .07¾- —
Hiroe, pale bold.....lb. .17¾- —
chips.....lb. .11¾- —
dust.....lb. .05½- —
nubs.....lb. .16¾- —
Rasak, bold.....lb. .22¾- —
chips.....lb. .11¾- —
dust.....lb. .05½- —
nubs.....lb. .16¾- —
Gums, copal, Congo and Pontianak, are packed in bgs.; Manila copal gums are packed in baskets; dammar gums are packed in cases; East India gums are packed in bgs.; gum elemi is packed in cans. Prices are in car-load lots, ex dock or ex whse. San Francisco or New York. l.c.l. prices are ¼c. to ½c. per lb. higher.
Elemi,[3,6] .....lb. .08¾- —
Ester, ordinary, 30,000-50,000 lbs., dlvd. N. Eng., Middle Atlantic States, Va., W. Va., N.C., Ky., Ohio, Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., and Montreal and Toronto, Can..lb. .09¼- —
other points.....lb. .10 - .11
2,500-30,000 lbs., dlvd. N. Eng., etc..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .10¾- .11¾
smaller lots, dlvd. N. Eng., etc..lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- .12
Ester gum spot prices are ½c. per pound higher.
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.50 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 2.30 - 2.35
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Ghatti, soluble, bgs.....lb. .11 - .15
Guaiac (see Guaiac resins).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms.....lb. .14 - .33
Kauri,[3,6] brown, BX.....lb. .36 - —
BXXX.....lb. .67 - —
B1.....lb. .34 - —
B2.....lb. .30 - —
B3.....lb. .27½- —
80% chips.....lb. .16 - —
pale, XXX.....lb. .66 - —
1.....lb. .43 - —
2.....lb. .31 - —
3.....lb. .22 - —
Gum Kauri prices are for car-load lots, packed in cases, ex dock or ex whse. San Francisco or New York. L.c.l. prices are ½c. per pound higher.
Kino, tins.....lb. No prices
Locust beans, powd., bbls...lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Myrrh, USP, cs.....lb. .78 - .79
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .35
Opium (see O).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Gum, talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Thus, bbls.....280 lbs.16.50 - —
Tragacanth, Alleppo, 1 cs....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
2 cs.....lb. 2.00 - 3.00
3 cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07¾
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton17.00 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
plaster of paris, paper bgs., f.o.b. Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Acme, Tex., frt. equald.ton.12.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kans., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Oklahoma, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Acme, Tex.; Akron, N. Y.; Blue Rapids, Kansas; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Gypsum, O.; Harlem River, N. Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Va.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Texas; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Texas; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Terra Alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. New Brighton, N. Y.; Southard, Okla..ton.12.00 - —
Harlem River, N.Y...ton.13.00 - —
Import, bgs., ex dock....ton. No prices

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 5.25 Nom.
Hellebore root, white, powd., bbls. lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Hematine, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .34 - —
No. 2.....lb. .30 - —
No. 3.....lb. .28 - —
No. 4.....lb. .26 - —
No. 5.....lb. .24 - —
paste, bxs., No. 1.....lb. .14½- —
No. 2.....lb. .13½- —
No. 3.....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tan, c.l., bbls., works..lb. .0885- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0825- —
Hempseed, Manchur., bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Henbane leaves, bbls.....lb. 2.85 - 3.00
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .29 - .35
Heptanes, [1] 50°-100°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10 - —
50°-100°C., laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
77°-115°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .13 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexaldehyde, normal, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[3,6,4] tech., dms., 1,500 lbs. or more, shipment, f.o.b. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .32 - —
150 to 1,350 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, shipments, same basis..lb. .33 - —
flb. ctns., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Hexanes,[1] 60°-70°C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .19 - —
tankcars, Group 3.....gal. .11 - —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
10 gal., Group 3.....gal. .55 - —
Hexanol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, 25 oz., bots..oz.37.50 -42.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammon., bulk, f.o.b. Chicago..unit. 4.00 - 4.25
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Horehound, bls.....lb. .13 - .16½
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. No prices
Hydrastine, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.20.00 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 4 ozs..oz.20.00 - —
Sulphate, bots., 4 ozs.....oz.29.00 - —
Hydrastine, 15 grs., bots...bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Golden seal).
Hydrofluramide, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. .30 - —
flb. ctns., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls..lb. .03¾- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River; West Coast via Panama Canal..lb. .16 - .18½
Hydroquinone, dealers, bbls., dms. lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellol, cns.....lb. 9.00 -10.00
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots., gram. 4.50 - —
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz.37.50 - —
Hypernic, cryst., bgs., No. 1..lb. .42 - —
No. 2.....lb. .34 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2.....lb. .19 - —

I

Iceland moss, bls.....lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Ichthyol, NF, bots.....lb. 4.00 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., cs.....lb. 2.14 - 2.20
synth., paste, bbls.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indian metal.....oz.12.50 - —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.28.00 -30.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, jars, 25 lbs... lb. 1.67 - —
kgs., 150 lbs., less 5%, ex whse., Staten Island..lb. 1.35 - 1.44
resubl., bots., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.10 - —
jars, 50 lbs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Iodoform, dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
jars.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, alpha, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.80
beta, bots.....lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Methyl, alpha, 100%, cns.....lb. 4.85 - —
Ipecac, root, bgs.....lb. 1.66 - 1.85
powd., root, bgs.....lb. 1.76 - 1.95
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .37 - .43½
powd., 80-90 mesh, bbls..lb. .50 - .55
prime bleached, bls.....lb. .80 - .85
Iron acetate, N. F., xV, 100-lb. cbys..lb. .15 - —
djns., 50 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
liquor, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. 03 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .04 - —
cbys., wks., frt. alld.
Chloride (ferric), tecl., anhydr., 390-lb. dms..... 100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.25
150-lb. dms.....100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
cryst., bbls., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05 - .06
kegs, works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .07½- .08
or equald..lb. .05 - .06
USP X, cryst., bbls.....lb. .07½- —
kegs.....lb. .08½- —
solut., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .06½- .07
djns.....lb. .07½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, pearls....lb. .72 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .84 - .87
scales, cns.....lb. .77 - .80
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.50 - 3.89
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.40 - 3.49
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.52 - 3.62
Hyposulphite, bbls., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
syrup, cbys.....lb. .39 - .40
bots.....lb. .52 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms.....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, powd., kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
cns.....lb. .52 - —
scales, cns.....lb. .52 - .55
Oxide, black, bbls., works. lb .06½- —
Phosphate, ferric, pearls, cns., 50 lbs..lb. .54 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .57 - —
scales, cns., 50 lbs.....lb. .59 - —
25 lbs.....lb. .62 - —
Pyrophosphate, pearls, cns...lb. .59 - .62
scales, cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Reduced, 90%, cs.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphate, teoh. (see Coppers and ferric sulphate).
Sulphate, USP, cryst., 275-lb. bbls..lb. .04½- —
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .06½- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, gran., 2,000-lb. lots, dms.. lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
pearls, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .32 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .35 - —
scales, 2,000-lb. lots, dms..lb. .44 - —
200-lb. lots, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Prices on green are the same as for brown.
Iron-ammonia oxalate, bbls....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- —
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms.....lb. .25½- .26½
Isobutyl acetate, 85-gal. dms., works..lb. .0860- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. .102 - —
Isopentane, 50-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .45 - —
10-gal. dms., single, works..gal. .55 - —
Isopherone, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Isopropylamine, dms., works...lb. .35 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., 5 gals., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .12 - —
c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol).
Ether, dms., 5 gals., frt. alld. gal. .55 - —
55 gals., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .35 - —
55 gals., c.l., W. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .25 - —
W. of Miss., frt. alld.. gal. .29 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .62 - .65
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .68 - .70
resin, lump, 100-lb. lots, cns.lb. 5.85 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .45 - .47

K

Kamala, tins.....lb. .40 - .41
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .27 - .28
Kerosene[1] at refinery:—
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks. gal. .0570- —
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), truck..gal. .11½- —
Gulf ports, 41-43, bulk....gal. .03¾- .04¼
Louisiana-Arkansas, 41-43 w.w., bulk, carlots..gal. .04¾- —
Oklahoma-Texas, 41-43 w.w., tanks..gal. .04¾- .04¾
Pennsylvania, 45 w.w., tanks. gal. .06375- .0665
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .11

L

Lady slipper root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[5] city, tubs.....100 lbs.12.50 -12.75
Middlewestern, trcs....100 lbs.12.30 -12.40
Neutral, trcs.....100 lbs.12.75 -13.00
Western, choice, trcs..100 lbs.12.40 -12.60
Compound, trcs.....100 lbs.16.50 -17.00
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Cypress, bls.....lb. .52 - .54
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .18 - .18½
Spanish.....lb. .19 - .20
Lavender flowers, ordinary, bls.lb. .40 - .75
medium, bls.....lb. .75 - 1.17
select, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30

Lead,[1] metal (see paint market).			
Acetate, white, broken, bbls.	lb.	.13¼	-
cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	-
gran., bbls.	lb.	.14	-
powd., bbls.	lb.	.14	-
Arsenate, bis., c.l.	lb.	.11	- .12
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.11½	- .12½
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 96 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.			
Blue, basic sulpnate, bbls., c.l., c.l., divd., E.	lb.	.07¼	-
divd., Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.07¾	-
l.c.l., divd. E.	lb.	.07¾	-
Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.	lb.	.08	-
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride, fib, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	.49	-
Iodide, NF V, powd., 5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.80	-
jars	lb.	2.69	-
Linoleate, pale, precip., dms.	lb.	.20½	- .22½
Metal (see daily quotations in market report).			
Metallic, paste, 200-lb. cont., f..ob. works	lb.	.10	-
5-lb. cont., f.o.b. works	lb.	.22	-
Nitrate, bbls.	lb.	.11	- .14
Peroxide, powd., bbls., tech.	lb.	.23	-
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.18½	- .20
Resinate, fused, 16%, bbls.	lb.	.09½	- .10½
	lb.	.10¼	-
Stearate, fused, bbls.	lb.	.29½	-
precipitated, bbls.	lb.	.31	-
Red, dry, 95% or less Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼	-
Other points	lb.	.09	-
bbls., l.c.l., 5 tons, divd., Ala., Ariz., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¾	-
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.10¼	-
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.10	-
other points	lb.	.09½	-
smaller lots, Ala., etc., l.c.l., divd., Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾	-
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½	-
other points	lb.	.10	-
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09½	-
other points	lb.	.09¼	-
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10	-
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10½	-
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¼	-
other points	lb.	.09¾	-
smaller lots, divd. Ala.	lb.	.10¾	-
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11	-
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10¾	-
other points	lb.	.10½	-
95%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¾	-
other points	lb.	.09½	-
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.10¼	-
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.10¾	-
Colo., etc.	lb.	.10½	-
other points	lb.	.10	-
smaller lots, divd., Ala., etc.	lb.	.10½	-
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.11¼	-
Colo., etc.	lb.	.11	-
other points	lb.	.10½	-
in oil, 95% min., 100-lb. kgs.,	lb.	.14	-
Resinate, fused, 15%, bbls.	lb.	.10	- .12
pale, bbls.	lb.	.12	- .14
Silicate, bgs., 5 tons	lb.	.0730	-
smaller lots	lb.	.0780	-
Sterate, bbls.	lb.	.25	-
Sulphate (see Lead, white basic sulphate).			
Titanate, bgs. or bbls., c.l. (20 tons), works, frt. alld.	lb.	.10¼	-
l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.10½	-
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.10¼	-
smaller lots, E., frt. alld.	lb.	.10¾	-
Pac. Cst., ex whse.	lb.	.10¾	-
White, dry, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wash. and Wyo.	lb.	.08½	-
other points	lb.	.08¾	-
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾	-
other points	lb.	.09¼	-
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.07¾	-
other points	lb.	.07¼	-
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc.	lb.	.08¼	-
other points	lb.	.07¾	-
in oil, 100-lb. kgs., consumers.	lb.	.13¾	-
100-lb. kgs., dealers	lb.	.11¾	-
painters	lb.	.12¾	-
Consumers' prices and painters' prices are ½c. lower on orders of 500 lbs. or more.			
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.	lb.	.34	-
l.c.l.	lb.	.37	- .50
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.28	-
l.c.l.	lb.	.31	- .39
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l.	lb.	.39	-
l.c.l.	lb.	.42	- .55
Lemon peel, bls.	lb.	.35	- .46
Licorice extract, mass, cs.		No prices	
powd., bbls.	lb	No prices	
root, natural, bls.	lb.	.15	- .20
powder, bbls., bls.	lb.	.22	- .26
select, bbls., cs.	lb.	1.05	- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.:—			
Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.00	- -
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	7.50	- —
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	7.50	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	8.50	- —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	6.25	- —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	7.00	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.00	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	7.00	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	6.50	- —
Keystone, Ala	ton.	6.25	- —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	6.25	- —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	7.00	- —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	6.25	- —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	8.00	- —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	7.50	- —
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00	- —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	6.50	- —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	6.25	- —
Rincon, Cal.	ton.	13.00	- —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	7.00	- —
Riverton, Va.	ton.	7.00	- —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	8.00	- —
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	13.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	6.50	- —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	7.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	7.00	- —
York, Pa.	ton	7.50	- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump or pebble, bulk, f.o.b.			
Adams, Mass.	ton.	8.50	- —
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
Berkley, W. Va.	ton.	9.00	- —
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.00	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	8.50	- —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
Crab Orchard, Tenn.	ton.	9.00	- —
Eagle Mountain, Va.	ton.	8.50	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	8.50	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	8.50	- —
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	8.50	- —
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	9.00	- —
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	9.00	- —
Le Roy, Minn.	ton.	10.00	- —
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50	- —
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	9.00	- —
Longview, Ala.	ton.	9.00	- —
Louisville, Ky.	ton.	14.50	- —
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50	- —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	9.50	- —
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	9.00	- —
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	9.00	- —
Newala, Ala.	ton.	9.00	- —
Potoskey, Mich.	ton.	9.00	- —
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00	- —
Rapid City, S. D.	ton.	12.00	- —
Ripplemead, Va.	ton.	9.00	- —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	9.00	- —
San Francisco, Cal.	ton.	16.00	- —
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	8.50	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	8.50	- —
spray, paper bgs., f.o.b. Adams, Mass.	ton.	9.50	- -
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
Carey, Ohio	ton.	11.00	- —
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	9.50	- —
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	11.00	- —
Lime Crest, N. J.	ton.	8.50	- —
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	11.00	- —
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00	- —
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00	- —
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	11.00	- —
York, Pa.	ton.	9.00	- —
Lime salts (see Calcium).			
Lime-sulphur, dry, dealers, bgs., c.l., E. of and incl. N. Dak., S. Dak., Neb., Kans., Okla., Tex.	lb.	No price.	
dms., same basis	lb.	No price.	
400 lbs. or more, bgs., same basis	lb.	No price.	
dms., same basis	lb.	No price	
less than 400 lbs., same basis	lb.	No price.	
dms., same basis	lb.	No price.	
Solution, Zone 1, dms., consumers	gal.	No price.	
Zone 2, tanks, dealers, wks.	gal.	No price.	
30-50, dms	gal.	No price.	
Zone 3, tanks, dealers, divd.	ga.	No price.	
30-50, dms	gal.	No price.	
Zone 4, tanks, dealers, wks.	gal.	No price.	
dms., wks., except Cal.	gal.	No price.	
Zone 5, tanks, dealers, divd.	gal.	No price.	
dms.	gal.	No price.	
Zone 6, tanks, dealers	gal.	No price	
30-50, dms	gal.	No price.	
Prices for lime sulpnur solution are f.o.b. warehouse points, freight allowed. Zone 1 includes Ga., S. C., Ala., N. C., except the counties of Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Rockingham and Alleghany; Tenn., east of Tenn river. Zone 2: New England States. Zone 3: Ark., Ohio, Ind., Ill., Ia., Ky., Wis., Minn., Mo. and Tenn. west of Tenn. river; Penn., eastern tier, and W. Va., western tier. Zone 4: West of Rocky Mountains, except southern California, which makes up Zone 5. Zone 6: N. Y. east of Herkimer, N. J., Md., Del., Va., Pa.—all counties lying east of the western boundary of Bedford, Blair, Center, Clinton and Potter, W. Va.—counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson, and Hardy, N. C.—counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Surry, Stokes and Rockingham.			
Linalool, cns.	lb.	6.75	- 7.00
Linalyl acetate, 70%, cns.	lb.	5.50	- 6.00
90%, cns.	lb.	6.50	- 6.75
97%, cns.	lb.	7.00	- 7.25
Linden flowers, bls.	lb.	1.10	- 1.60
without leaves, bls.		No stocks	
Linseed meal, saks.	ton.	33.50	- —
Litharge, com'l powd., bbls., 20 tons, divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., and Wash.	lb.	.08¼	- —
divd. other points	lb.	.08	- —
5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.08¾	- —
Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.	lb.	.09¼	- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo.	lb.	.09	- —
Other points	lb.	.08½	- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc.	lb.	.09¼	- —
Ariz., etc.	lb.	.09¾	- —
Colo., etc.	lb.	.09½	- —
Other points	lb.	.09	- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100 lbs., works, frt. equald.	lb.	1.90	- —
50 lbs., works	lb.	1.93	- —
25 lbs., works	lb.	1.95	- —
Carbonate, NF VI, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	1.25	- —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.30	- —
Chloride, 25-lb. jars	lb.	1.65	- —
Citrate, 250-lb. bbls.	lb.	1.40	- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	1.45	- —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	1.40	- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	2.10	- 2.25
Iodide, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	5.20	- —
25-lb. jars	lb.	5.05	- —
Lithopone[4], titanated (high strength), bgs., c.l., (20 ton)	lb.	.0560	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.0585	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.0585	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.0610	- —
ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.04¼	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.04½	- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons)	lb.	.04½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.04¾	- —
Lithopone in car lots is ¼c. per lb. higher delivered to the Pac. Cst. and in less car lots is ½c. higher ex whse., Pac. Cst.			
Liverwort, leaves, bls.	lb.	.60	- .62
Lobelia, herb, bls.	lb.	.45	- .60
Logwood, cryst., bgs., No. 1.	lb.	.28	- —
No. 2.	lb.	.26	- —
extract, bbls., No. 1	lb.	.14	- —
No. 3.	lb.	.13	- —
No. 4.	lb.	.12½	- —
solid, bxs., No. 1	lb.	.10	- —
No. 2.	lb.	.23½	- —
	lb.	.21½	- —
Lovage root, dom., bls.	lb.	.55	- .60
imported bls.	lb.	4.50	- —
Lupulin, N.E., tins	lb.	1.70	- 1.75
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	8.00	- 14.50

M

Mace, Banda, cs.	lb.	.98	- 1.00
Siauw, No. 1, cs.	lb.	.95	- .97
West Indian, cs.	lb.	.85	- .90
Madder, Dutch, bbls.	lb.	.24	- .30
Magnesia, arsenate, dms.	lb.	.18	- .20
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works.	lb.	.26	- —
Carbonate, tech., Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼	- —
bbls.	lb.	.07½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.08¾	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07¼	- —
bbls.	lb.	.08½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾	- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼	- —
bbls.	lb.	.07½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.08¾	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.07	- —
bbls.	lb.	.08¼	- —
kgs.	lb.	.09½	- —
USP, Zone 1, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09	- —
bbls.	lb.	.08½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.09	- —
bbls.	lb.	.09½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.10¾	- —
Zone 2, c.l., bgs.	lb.	.06¼	- —
bbls.	lb.	.08½	- —
kgs.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.08¾	- —
bbls.	lb.	.09¼	- —
kgs.	lb.	.10½	- —
Other points	lb.	.08	- —
Magnesia:—Zone 1—Mass., Conn., R. I., N.Y., N.J., Pa., D. of C., Del. and Md., c.l. shipments, frt. equald. with Phillipsburg, Ambler, Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, and New York. On l.c.l. shipments, frt. alld., including divd. storedoor. Magnesia prices are f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting. Zone 2—Balance of N.S.; prices f.o.b. Plymouth Meeting, Ambler, Phillipsburg, Valley Forge, and New York.			
Magnesium, chloride, anhyd., dom., bbls., divd.	lb.	.13	- —
flake, dom., bbls., works, c.l.,	ton.	32.00	- —
l.c.l., bbls., works	ton.	39.00	- 42.00
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.40	- .50
Hydroxide, mod., 200-lb. bbls.,	lb.	.25	- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.30	- —
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.26	- —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.45	- —
Oxide (see Calcined).			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.33	- .35
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00	- 1.35
Silicate (see Talc).			
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.18	- .20
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.30	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.33	- —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).			
Trisilicate, 1,000-lb. contracts, dms.	lb.	.37	- —
smaller lots, dms.	lb.	.42	- —
cs., 500-lb. lots	lb.	.40	- —
100-lb. lots	lb.	.42	- —
5-lb. cns.	lb.	.60	- —
Magnesite, cal., dom., bgs., pwd., f.o.b. mines, Calif.	ton.	58.75	- —
l.c.l., divd., N. Y.	ton.	83.00	- 88.00
dead-burned, dom.,[1] bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Chewelah, Wash.	ton.	22.00	- 26.00
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	1.75	- 2.00
blue, bls.	lb	2.25	- 2.50
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.40	- .55
Manaca root, bls.	lb.	.24	- .25
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.25	- .28
Manganese acetate, dms.	lb.	.26½	- —
Arsenate, bgs.	lb.	.12	- .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.15	- .17
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.19	- —
Chloride, bbls.	lb.	.14	Nom.
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works,	ton.	74.00	- —
5-15 tons, works	ton.	77.00	- —
½, 4 tons, works	ton.	82.00	- —
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	74.00	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works	ton.	77.00	- —
smaller lots, works	ton.	82.00	- —
burlap bgs., c.l., works	ton.	71.75	- —
burlap bgs., l.c.l., 5 tons, works	ton.	74.75	- —
smaller lots, works	ton.	79.75	- —
paper bgs., c.l, works	ton.	70.00	- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, works	ton.	73.00	- —
Glycerophosphate, bbls., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.05	- 3.14
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.15	- 3.25
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	3.27	- 3.36
Hydrate, bbls., divd.	lb.	.82	- —
Iodide, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	5.70	- —
jars, 25 lbs.	lb.	5.55	- —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms.	lb.	.20	- —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls.	lb.	.22	- —
Resinate, fused, 3½%, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .10½
precip., dms.	lb.	.14½	- .15½
Sulphate, anhyd., ton lots, works.	lb.	.11¼	- —
single dms., works	lb.	.11½	- —
feed grade, 77-80%, c.l.	lb.	.05¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06½	- —
fertilizer, 65%, MnSo., bgs., c.l., divd. rail stations in Southern freight territory	ton.	59.50	- —
l.c.l., bgs., same basis or f.o.b. Balto. and Cincinnati	ton.	66.50	- —
industrial grade, 80% $MnSo_4$, c.l.	lb.	.05	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.05½	- —
Mangrove bark, bgs., shipt.	ton.	No price	
Manna flake, large, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
small, cs.	lb.	3.40	- 3.45
Mannitol, com'l grade, bbls., ton lots, works.	lb.	.35	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40	- —
reagent grade, 50-lb. cs., or multiples, works.	lb.	.85	- —
Marjoram, French, No. 1	lb.	.84	- 1.15
Tunisian, bls.	lb.	.60	- .65
Chilean	lb.	.51	- .55
Matico leaves, bls.	lb.	.22	- .29
Menthol, natural, cs.	lb.	13.00	- 13.50
synthetic, USP, cs.	lb.	13.00	- —
technical, 60-lb. cs.	lb.	6.00	- —
smaller lots	lb.	6.50	- —
Menthyl salicylate, tins, 100-lb. lots.	lb.	3.00	- —
25-lb. lots	lb.	3.10	- —
Mercurial ointment, 30%, pails, 50 lbs.	lb.	1.44	- —
25 lbs.	lb.	1.46	- —
50%, pails, 50 lbs.	lb.	2.09	- —
25 lbs.	lb.	2.11	- —
Mercury (see Quicksilver).			
Ammoniated (see White precipitate).			
Bichloride[2] (see Corrosive sublimate).			
Bisulphate,[2] 5-lb. bots.	lb.	3.02	- —
100-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	2.89	- —
25-lb. jars	lb.	2.91	- —
Chloride[2] (see Calomel).			
Cyanide,[2] cryst.	lb.	4.00	- 4.05
powd.	lb.	4.00	- 4.05
Iodide,[2] red, NF, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	4.66	- 4.71
100-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	4.60	- —
yellow, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	4.76	- 4.81
fib. dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.70	- —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).			
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).			
Oxide,[2] yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).			
yellow, NF VI, fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	3.38	- —
red,[2] NF (see Red precipitate).			
Mercury ani chalk,[2] 5-lb. ctns.	lb.	1.98	- —
25-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	1.86	- 1.88
Mesityl oxide, dms, c.l., divd.	lb.	.12½	- —
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.13	- —
Metal leaf, Japanese, pkgs. of 20 books (500 leaves), aluminums, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	2.50	- —
composition, 5½x5½ in.	pkg.	3.00	- —
gold, XX, deep, 23K, 3⅜x3⅜ in.,	pkg.	15.00	- —
silver, 3⅜x3⅜ in.	pkg.	3.00	- —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.	lb.	1.05	- 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.65	- —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.70	- —
Methanol, natural,[1,5] producer group A, all grades, E. of Miss. R., tanks.	gal.	.60	- —
dms., c.l.	gal.	.66	- —
l.c.l.	gal.	.76	- —
Methanol prices W. of Miss. R. are 3c. per gal higher.			
Natural,[1,5,6] pure, group B, tanks, frt. alld., Zone 1.	gal.	.50	- —
Zone 2.	gal.	.52	- —
Zone 3.	gal.	.54	- —
Zone 4.	gal.	.54½	- —
B, dms., c.l., Zone 1	gal.	.5.½	- —
Zone 2.	gal.	.57½	- —
Zone 3.	gal.	.59½	- —
Zone 4.	gal.	.61½	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	gal.	.58½	- —
Zone 2.	gal.	.73½	- —
Zone 3.	gal.	.62½	- —
Zone 4.	gal.	.75½	- —
Natural methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wisc.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Synthetic,[3,5] pure, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.34½	- —
2, frt. alld. or divd.	gal.	.44½	- —
3, frt. alld.	gal.	.38½	- —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.40½	- —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or divd.	gal.	.37	- —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.36½	- —
3, divd., S. F. and L. A.,	gal.	.41	- —
4, frt. alld. or divd.	gal.	.52½	- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld.	gal.	.28	- —
2, frt. alld.	gal.	.30	- —
3, " "	gal.	.32	- —
4, frt. alld.	gal.	.32½	- —
Synthetic methanol sales zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; Zone 2, Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo.; Zone 3, Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.; Zone 4, Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.			
Methyl acetate, 97-99%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.10½	- .12
W. of Miss. R.	lb.	.11½	- .13
l.c.l., dms., divd. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.11	- .14
W. of Miss. R.	lb.	.12	- .13½
tanks, divd. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.09½	- —
W. of Miss. R.	lb.	.10¼	- —
tech., dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.08	- .09
l.c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R.,	lb.	.07½	- .11
divd. W. of Miss. R.	lb.	.07¼	- .10½
tanks, divd. E. of Miss. R.,	lb.	.06	- —
W. of Miss. R.	lb.	.07	- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.29½	- —
Methyl, acetone, natural, E. of Rockies, frt. alld., tanks.	gal.	.75	- —
dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.81	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.86	- —
Methyl acetone prices on Pacific Coast are 8c. per gal. higher on tanks and 4c. per gal. higher on drums, car lots.			
Synthetic, tanks, Zone 1.	gal.	.43	- —
Zone 2	gal.	.44½	- —
Zone 3	gal.	.45½	- —
Zone 4	gal.	.45½	- —
dms., c.l., Zone 1	gal.	.51	- —
Zone 3	gal.	.53½	- —
Zone 4	gal.	.54½	- —
l.c.l., Zone 1	gal.	.54½	- —
Zone 2	gal.	.57	- —
Zone 3	gal.	.58	- —
Zone 4	gal.	.59½	- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).			
Anthranilate, 100-lb. lots	lb.	2.20	- —
25-lb. lots, bots	lb.	2.35	- —
Bromide, cns.	lb.	.75	- .80
cyls.	lb.	.65	- .75
Benzoate, cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Chloride, refrigeration, 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders.	lb.	.32	- —
service men and consumers, cyl.	lb.	.36	- —
60 to 400 lbs., cyl., mach. mfrs. and jobbers.	lb.	.36	- —
service men and consumers, cyl.	lb.	.40	- —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers.	lb.	.31	- —
service men and consumers.	lb.	.35	- —
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, effective July 1, for delivery to any common carrier point in United States. Prices above are in 60, 90 and 180-lb. cylinders. Prices on the 20-lb. cylinders are uniformly 10c. per pound higher than above prices.			
Methyl, cinnamate, bls.	lb.	1.50	- 4.00
Formate, dms.	lb.	.89	- —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.70	- —
Iodide, bots.	lb.	4.00	- 4.15
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	.35	- .37
cns.	lb.	.37	- .40

Methylamyl ketone, dms., works, l.c.l..lb. .25 - —
smaller containers, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Methylcellulose, dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .50 - —
100 to 1,999 lbs., works..lb. .55 - —
1 to 99 lbs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Methylcyclohexane, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms., works..lb. .23 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 98 - 100%, dms., works..lb. .32 - —
Methylene blue, medcl., kgs., 100 lbs..lb. 2.00 - —
cns., 5 lbs.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, dms., f.o.b. works..lb. .18 - .22
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., frt. pd. E. of Rocky Mts..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same terms.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, same terms.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, dom., cryst., cns..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Metronite pigment, 120 mesh, containers extra, c.l., f.o.b. Milwaukee..ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.11.00 - —
180 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.13.00 - —
250 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.14.00 - —
Metronite, pigment, 325 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.17.00 - —
400 mesh, containers extra, c.l., same basis..ton.17.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.19.50 - —
Mica, dry grd., amber, No. 1 quality, c.l..ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.40.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02 - —
500 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
100 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
refined, c.l.....ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.30.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.65.00 - —
white, No. 1 quality, c.l..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.45.00 - —
1,000 lbs.....lb. .02½- —
500 lbs.....lb. .03 - —
roofing, c.l.....ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.39.00 - —
paint, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton.70.00 - —
wet grd., paint or lacquer, c.l., lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05 - —
paper, wall or coated, c.l..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05 - —
rubber, c.l.....lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
biotite, c.l.....lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¼- —

Mica, dry grd., is quoted in bags at the works; wet grd. mica in car-load lots is frt. alld. E., and in less car-load lots ex whse. or frt. alld. E. Prices of the wet grd. are ½c. per pound higher west of the Mississippi.

Milk, powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .15½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - .16½
unskimmed, roller, bbls., c.l., lb. .25 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .25½- .26½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .26½- .27½
Millet seed, yellow, bgs.....lb. .03½- .03½
early fortune, bgs.....lb. .03¼- .03½
hulled, bgs.....lb. .07 - .12
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum thinners and VM & P naphtha).
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, f.o.b. No. Atlantic ports..gal. .16 - .17
f.o.b. Gulf ports.....gal. .16 - .20
Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal, kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide, pure, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., basis Mo. content, works..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Monoamylnaphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .17 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., basis 100%, c.l., works..lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .25 - —
tanks.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .46 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., l.c.l.lb. .07 - —
smaller cns.....lb. .08 - .09
Monoethylaniline, dms.....lb. .47 - —
Monomethylamine, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol-sulphate, dms..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
Monosodiumphosphate (see Soda phosphate monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
bots., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Ethylhydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs., oz.10.75 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.55 - —
Hydrobromide, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.75 - —
Hydrochloride, powd., 5-oz. bots., oz. 9.00 - —
25-oz. cns.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., 55 gals., l.c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
smaller containers, works....lb. .75 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .13
flowers, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.37.00 -39.00
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
bots.....oz.37.00 -39.00
synth., ambrette, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.00
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.10
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, cns., 100 lbs. or more.lb. 1.40 - 2.50
25 lbs. to 75 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.60
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Musk root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, California, brown, lb. .17 - .17½
yellow, bgs.....lb. .08½- .09
Chinese, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Montana, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Roumanian, yellow.....lb. .12½- .13
Washington, yellow, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
J2, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Extract, liquid, 25%, bbls....lb. No prices
solid, 50%, bbls.....lb. No prices
powdered, bbls.....lb. No prices

N

Naphtha, Painters (see Petroleum, naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude[6], dom., 74 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
78 deg., tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
refined, balls or flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, f.o.b. works.....lb. .08 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis.....lb. .08¼- —
pkgs. (16-oz.), same basis..lb. .08½- —
(12 oz.), same basis....pkg. .07 - —
Nerolin, cryst., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)
Nickel[6] carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride,[6] bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide,[6] 100 lbs., dms.....lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. bot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Oxide,[6] black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt,[6] bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
Nicotine,[3] sulphate, 40%, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
10-lb. tins.....lb. .86½- —
Niger seed, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Nikethamide, 100-lb. lots, bots.lb.19.50 - —
25-lb. lots, bots.....lb.20.00 - —
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .09 - —
tanks.....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ and 40 sec. vis., bbls., wks. lb. .28 - —
bronzing, 20, 40, 70 sec. vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —
ester-soluble, 30-35, ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., dry weight, works..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20, 30-40, and 60-80 sec., bbls., c.l., dry weight, works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 5-6, 15-20 sec., high vis., bbls., works..lb. .25 - —
Lacquer, 20-60 and 60-80 sec., vis., bbls., works..lb. .29 - —

Nitrocellulose prices are quoted on the basis of dry weight; denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels are to be paid for extra, but are retunable.

Nitroethane, dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .25 - —
Nitrogenous fertilizer material, dom., 10% ammon., bulk, f.o b. Carrollville, Wis., dlvd..unit-ton. 3.00 - —
Chemical, Ill.....unit-ton. 3.00 - —
f.o.b. E. coast prod., points..unit-ton. 3.85 - —
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., wks.lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
II, dms., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs., cs.....lb. No price
Chinese, whole.....lb. .43 Nom.
Extract (see Gall extract).
Nutmegs, E.I., 80s, bgs., cs...lb. .75 - .80
110s, bgs., cs.....lb. .65 - .70
small grinding, bgs.....lb. .55 - .57
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .12 - .16

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tan., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0385- —
tanks.....lb. .0325- —
Ocher (see Yellow).
Octane,[1] 100-140° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G. S., gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G.S.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G.S.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G.S.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .85 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artif. (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, USP, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
sweet, true, exp., dms., cns lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Amber, crude, cns.....lb. No stocks
ref'd, cns.....lb. .52 - —
Angelica, root, bots.....lb.150.00 - —
seed, bots.....lb.150.00 - —
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Apricot, kernels, cns.....lb. .45 - .48

Exchange

OIL OF LEMON U.S.P.

Forecast...

SUPPLY — Adequate for all normal uses

QUALITY — Unexcelled

PRICES — Fair at all times

Exchange Oil of Lemon is made by the world's largest group of Lemon Growers

NOW OUTSELLS ALL OTHER BRANDS COMBINED 4 TO 1

Copr.,1942, California Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept.

Sold to the American Market exclusively by

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

DODGE & OLCOTT COMPANY
180 Varick Street, New York, N. Y.

Distributors for: CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE, PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT, Ontario, California

Producing Plant: Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, California

Oil, avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Bay, W. I., 50-55% phenols, cns..lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Porto Rican, 55-60% phenols, cns..lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 6.50
natural, coppers.....lb.32.00 -35.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet, birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. No prices
rect'fd., cns.....lb. No prices
Bois de Rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Mexican (see Linaloe, wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .75
Cade, USP IX (see Oil Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.10 - —
free from metal, cns.....lb. 2.15 - —
redistilled, cns.....lb. 2.45 - —
Calamus, cns.....lb. No stocks
Camphor, sassafrassy, cns...lb. .45 - .46
dms.....lb. No prices
white, cns.....lb. No prices
dms.....lb. No prices
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.50
certified, cns.....lb.18.25 -20.00
Capsicum (oleoresin), USP VIII, cns..lb. 3.85 - 5.50
Caraway, USP, cns.....lb.17.00 -17.50
Cardamom, bots.....lb.25.00 -34.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.10.50 -12.00
Castor,[1,6] blown, one-way dms. c.l..lb. 15¼ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
cold pressed, USP, bbls., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
cns. (1-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- —
cns. (5-gal.), l.c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
dms. (returnable), c.l...lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
tanks.....lb. .13 - —
dehydrated, dms.....lb. .1860- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1900- —
tanks.....lb. .1770- —
extracted, No. 3, tech., bbls. c.l..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
dms. (returnable), c.l..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .14¼- —
tanks.....lb. .12¾- —
sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .11 - —
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .13¼- —
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .13½- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns.....lb. 1.60 - —
technical, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.35
Cedarwood, Southern, dms...lb. .80 - 1.00
Celery, bots.....lb.30.00 -40.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .68 - —
Chinawood,[6] dms.....lb. .40¼ Nom.
tanks.....lb. .3885 Nom.
Cinnamon, bark, bots.....lb. No prices
leaf, dms.....lb. 2.50 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.35 - 1.75
dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.70
Java, cns., dms.....lb. No prices
Clove, makers, USP, cns....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Coconut,[3] Manila, crude, tanks. lb. No prices
edible, 76°, ret. dms., l.c...lb. No prices
Cod,[6] Newf., dms.....gal. .90 - —
tanks.....gal. .85 - —
Codliver,[3] med., USP, 30-gal. bbls., or dms.....bbl.80.00 -88.00
Coriander, bots.....lb.28.50 -35.35
Corn,[6] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¾ Nom.
refd., bbls.....lb. .15 Nom.
Cottonseed,[6] cooking, bbls..lb. .16¾- —
salad, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.95 - —
Cubeb, USP, cns.....lb. 4.70 - 6.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb.10.00 -12.00
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 8.50 - 8.50
weed, bots.....lb. 7.70 - 8.25
Dip (D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 3.85
Eucalyptus, cns.....lb. 1.05 - 1.35
dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 4.20 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen leaf)
Geranium, Algerian, rose, cns. lb.30.00 Nom.
Bourbon, cns.....lb.24.00 - —
Turkish (see Palmarosa).
Grapefruit, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.25
Grapeseed, dom., dms.....lb. .35 - .36
imported, dms.....lb. .20 - .25
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.20.00 -21.00
Guaiac wood, concrete, bots.lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Halibut[6] liver, ref., dms...gal.73.00 Nom.
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.60
Juniper berry, cns.....lb.12.00 -18.00
wood, tech., cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Juniper, tar, USP XI, dms...lb. 1.20 - 1.85
Lard,[6] common, 1, bbls.....lb. .14¾- —
2, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
extra, bbls.....lb. .15¼- —
1, bbls.....lb. .14¾- —
winter, strained, bbls.....lb. .15½- —
prime, burning, bbls.....lb. .16 - —
prime, ined., bbls.....lb. .15¾- —
Laurel, bots.....lb. 5.00 Nom.
Lavandin, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Lavender, flower, French, cns. lb. No prices
garden, cns.....lb. .55 - .70
spike, Spanish, tech., cns..lb. 4.25 - 6.85
dms.....lb. 4.15 - 6.75
Lemon, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Messina, coppers, cns.....lb. No stocks
Terpeneless, Type 1.....lb.11.75 -15.00
Type 2.....lb. 9.50 -13.00
Uruguay, 10 kilo cans.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Lemongrass, native, cns., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Lime, dist., cns.....lb.11.00 -12.75
expressed, cns.....lb.13.50 -16.00
Lignaloe, wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.25 - —
Brazilian (see Bois de rose)
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .1390- .1410
l.c.l., 10 to 69.....lb. .1410- .1430
5 to 9.....lb. .1450- —
less than 5.....lb. .1470- —
tanks.....lb. .1300 -.1320
boiled linseed oil .004 over raw.
Lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutrals, pale, 200-600 vis., 2¼-4, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-900 vis., 4-6½ plus, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks gal. .22½- .23
neutral, 150-300 vis., 2, 0-10 pour, tanks..gal. .14½- .18
200-280 vis., 3, 15-25 pour, tanks..gal. .15 - .17½
Pennsylvania,[3] bright stocks, 8 color, 140-150 vis., 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-650 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam ref'd, tanks. gal. .15 - .15½
Oil, lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Pennsylvania, neutral, 70° F., 3 color, 150 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks.....gal. .31 - .38½
200 vis., 0-25 pour, tanks. gal. .33 - .40½
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 9.00 -10.00
Italian, coppers.....lb.15.00 Nom.
Menhaden,[3] crude, tanks, Balto. gal. .6660 Nom.
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1240-.1280
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1340-.1380
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1140-.1180
tanks.....lb. .1060-.1080
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, bots., cns. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
expressed, tanks, f.o.b. Los Angeles..lb. .15 - —
Neatsfoot,[6] 20°, c.l., bbls...lb. .25¾ Nom.
extra, bbls.....lb. .14¾ Nom.
prime, bbls.....lb. .15¼ Nom.
pure, bbls.....lb. .19¼ Nom.
Neroli, bots.....lb.300.00 Nom.
Nutmeg, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Officica,[3] liquid, dms.....lb. .25¼ Nom.
tanks.....lb. .25 Nom.
solid, dms.....lb. .24¼ Nom
Oleo, 1[6] bbls.....lb. .13¼- —
2, bbls.....lb. .13 - —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - —
Olive,[3] denat., dms.....gal. 4.20 - 4.30
edible, Calif., dms.....gal. 4.90 - 5.10
imported, dms.....gal. 5.00 - 5.50
foots, dms.....lb. .19½- Nom.
Oil, olive, sulphonated, 50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
75% (63% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No prices
l.c.l.....lb. No prices
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.70 - —
expressed, Calif., cns.....lb. 3.25 - —
Argentine, 10-kilo cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Brazilian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Florida, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 2.90
Messina, USP, coppers...lb. 8.00 Nom.
Mexican, sponge-pressed, cns., lb. 5.50 - 5.75
West Indies, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
terpeneless.....lb.35.00 -175.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Palm,[6] Niger, dms.....lb. .0902 Nom.
Paraffin,[1] 320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¼- —
350° flash, 70-80@100 vis., 0/10 pour..gal. 08 - —
100-100 vis., 0/10 pour....gal. .08½- —
100-100 vis., 10/25 pour...gal 08¾- —
50-85 vis., bbls., extra, ind. refy..gal. .12 - —
100-105 vis., bbls., extra, ind., refy..gal. .14 - —
300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G. 3..gal. .05¾- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Peanut,[6] crude, tanks, mill..lb. .13 Nom
refd., edible, bbls.....lb. .17 Nom
Pennyroyal, dom., cns.....lb. 2.90 - —
import, cns.....lb. 3.15 - 3.25
Peppermint, natural, cns., dms., lb. 5.50 - 5.75
redist., USP, cns., dms....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Oil, perilla,[3] dms.....lb. .2460- —
tanks.....lb. .2380- —
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns...lb. 1.95 - 2.30
dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.25
Pimento berry, cns.....lb. No stocks
leaf, cns.....lb. 5.25 - —
Pine, dest., dist., straw-color, dms., dlvd., E. ports..gal. .72 - .74
steam-dist., dms.....gal. 1.00 Nom.
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Putty,[2] bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .22½- —
contracts.....gal. .19½-
Whiting, Ind.....gal. *.34 - —
dms., c.l., Boston, Providence, gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —
* Extra for bbls. but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.
Rapeseed,[3] tax incl., dms....lb. .15½ Nom.
tax not incl., tanks.....lb. .10 Nom.
blown, dms.....lb. .18 - .18½
Red,[3] dms., dlvd.....lb. .1330-.1430
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .1245- —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz.30.00 -35.00
Rosemary, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
dms.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms....gal. .51 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .53 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .57 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. No stocks.
Sage, Spanish, cns.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Sandalwood, domestic, distilled, UP, cns..lb. 5.75 - 6.75
Mysore, cns., case lots.....lb. 7.00 - 7.25

LET'S TALK IT OVER

LET us help you solve your perfume problem—with its manifold ramifications . . . the right bouquet . . . the optimum strength . . . the proper fixative and, most important of all—the **maximum consumer appeal.**

THE knowledge gained by our years of research in Aromatic Chemicals and Perfume Raw Materials cannot be adequately imparted in this printed page.

THE results of our extensive experience are available to the responsible manufacturer who wishes to improve or maintain the present quality of his product . . . or launch a new one.

For Rose Odors

BUTYL PHENYL ACETATE

**Excellent in Rose Odors and Floral Odors generally.
Has fruity, floral characteristics and is very stable.
Economical to use and there still is an ample supply.**

Aromatics Division

GENERAL DRUG COMPANY

644 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W., WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, sardine, crude, fut., tanks, Pac. Cst..gal. .66½ Nom.
ref'd, alkali, ret. dms.....lb. .1240-.1280
kettle-boiled, ret. dms....lb. .1340-.1380
light-pressed, ret. dms...lb. .1140-.1180
tanks .....lb. .1060-.1080
Sassafras, artif., cns.....lb. 2.00 - —
natural, dom., cns., dms...lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. No stocks
Shark[2] liver, crude, dms., million vitamin units. No prices
Shingle stains, bbls., c.l., works. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .20 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .14 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.12.50 - —
Soybean, dom., crude, dms..lb. .13 Nom.
tanks .....lb. .12½ Nom.
refd., dms.....lb. .14¼ Nom.
tanks .....lb. .13½ Nom
Spearmint, dms. .....lb. 3.00 - 3.20
Sperm,[2] bleach, 38°, dms....lb. .1301- —
45°, dms.....lb. .1278- —
natural, dms.....lb. .1223- —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Sweet, birch, North, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.65
South, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works. ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.60.00 -65.00
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works...lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow,[2] acidless, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. 3.30 - 3.90
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .32 - —
l.c.l., E. cities.....gal. .36 - —
tanks, divd. E. cities..gal. .24½- —
rectified, USP, bbls., l.c.l., divd. E. cities..gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed,[2] crude, dms.....lb. No prices
refined, dms.....lb. No prices
Tea tree (see Oil, Ti tree).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.50
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.00
Tung (see Oil, Chinawood).
Ti Tree, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Turkey, red (see castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine (see T).
Turtle, cns.....gal. 8.50 - —
Vetiver, Java, bots.....lb.42.00 -50.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms...lb. .1070- —
winter, bleach, dms.....lb. .1110- —
Wheat germ, dms., cont., divd., 100 gal..gal.10.00 - —
dms., 50 gal.....gal.11.50 - —
dms., 25 gal.....gal.12.50 - —
dms., 10 gal.....gal.13.50 - —
dms., 5 gal.....gal.14.00 - —
cns., 1 gal.....gal.15.00 - —
White, mineral, dom., f.o.b. N. Y., tech., 50/60 vis., returnable dms., c.l..gal. .39 - .41
l.c.l. .....gal. .48 - .49
60/70 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - .43
l.c.l. .....gal. .49 - .50
75/85 vis., c.l.....gal. .41 - —
80/90 vis., c.l.....gal. .43 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52 - —
95/105 vis., c.l.....gal. .43 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .52 - —
USP, 80/90 vis., c.l....gal. .45 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - —
95/105 vis., c.l.....gal. .47½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .56½- —

Oil, white, mineral, dom., U.S.P., 130/150 vis., c.l.....gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l. .....gal. .63 - —
140/150 vis., c.l.....gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .69 - —
145/155 vis., c.l.....gal. .56 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .65 - —
175/185 vis., c.l.....gal. .61½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .70½- —
200/210 vis., c.l.....gal. .64½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .73½- —
205/215 vis., c.l.....gal. .64 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .73 - —
320/330 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - .73
l.c.l. .....gal. .81 - .82
340/350 vis., c.l.....gal. .74 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .83 - —
f.o.b. San Francisco, USP, 55 vis., returnable bbls., c.l. gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
85 vis., c.l.....gal. .40 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .45 - —
100 vis., c.l.....gal. .49½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .54½- —
145 vis., c.l.....gal. .57 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .62 - —
180 vis., c.l.....gal. .60½- —
5 bbls.....gal. .65½- —
340 vis., c.l.....gal. .72 - —
5 bbls.....gal. .77 - —
Russian .....gal. No prices
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 4.75 - 7.50
South, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.25
synth (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, Chinawood).
Wormseed, cns.....lb. 2.95 - 3.05
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.35 - 5.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourb., bots., cns. lb. No stocks
Manila, bots.....lb.45.00 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines, ton. 7.00 -11.00
Lumps, same basis.....ton. 7.00 - —
Spalls, same basis.....ton. 5.00 - —
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., wks..ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.20.00 - —
200 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.17.00 - —
100 mesh, c.l., mines....ton.15.00 - —
20 mesh to dust .....ton.12.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, 50-lb. lots, cns..lb.13.00 - —
25-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.25 - —
5-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.50 - —
1-lb. lots, cns.....lb.13.65 - —
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, Lake, Persian, bbls...lb. .30 - .45
Mineral, Amer., bbls., 5 tons, divd., Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash.....lb. .12¼- —
divd., Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore., Wash..lb. 12¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .12½- —
other points.....lb. .12 - —
smaller lots, divd Ala., etc..lb. .12¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .13¼- —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .13 - —
Other points.....lb. .12¼- —
French, Tours, casks, ex dock, lb. No prices
kgs., ex dock.....lb. No prices
Molybdate, bbls.....lb. .3138- —
Toner, bbls.....lb. .80 - 1.65

Orangeflower petals, cs.....lb. .45 - .75
Orange peel, bitter, bbls.....lb. .30 - .31
sweet, bls.....lb. .15 - .17
Haitian, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Orris root, whole.....lb. 1.50 - 1.70
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Orthoamylphenol, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloraniiin, dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Orthochlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Orthocresol,[2] 30.4°C. Min. M. P., dms., c.l., wks..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - .18½
29° Min. M. P., dms., c.l., wks..lb. .16½- .17
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .17½
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .06 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07 - .08½
100-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .08 - .09
50-lb. tins, same basis..lb. .09 - .10
tanks, same basis.....lb. .05½- .06½
Orthodichlorobenzene prices west of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroaniiin, dms.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms..lb. .15 - .16
Orthonitroparachlorophenol,cns.lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange, crystals, bgs....lb. .23 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .11 - —
No. 2..lb. .10 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
bots., cns., 1-50 lbs.....lb. 3.75 -4.15

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Paprika, Portuguese, extra fancy, bgs..lb. .45 - .55
good, bgs.....lb. .43 - .46
Spanish, extra fancy, cs.....lb. .52 - .53
medium, cs.....lb. .51 - .52
Parachlorophenol, dms.....lb. .32 - —
Paracymene, refd., dms.....gal. .75 - 1.25
Paradichlorobenzene, dms, c.l.lb. .11 - .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale and semi-refined, 122-124 A.M.P., slack bbls. or solid in 100-kilo bgs., 10,000 lbs., f.o.b. refinery.lb. .04¼- —
124-126 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¼- —
126-128 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04½- —
128-130 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .04¾- —
130-132 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05 - —
132-134 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05¼- —
134-136 A.M.P., same basis.lb. .05½- —
fully refined, 120-122 A.M.P., bbls., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .05 - —
123-125 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
125-127 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0520- —
128-130 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0560- —
130-132 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
131-133 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0585- —
133-135 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0615- —

Paraffin, fully ref'd, 135-127 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0640- —
138-140 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0715- —
141-143 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0765- —
143-145 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0810- —
145-150, slabs, cartons, same basis..lb. .0860- —
146-148 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .0930- —
149-151 A.M.P., slabs, loose, same basis..lb. .10½- —
Paraffin wax, crude and semi-refined, packed in 50-kilo bgs., is 10 points per lb. higher; prices on slabbed material are 20 points per lb. higher than on solid. Tankcar prices are 30 points less than barrel prices. Fully refined wax in bags is 40 points higher than slabs loose; fully refined wax in tankcars is 5 points lower than slabs loose prices.
Paraformaldehyde,[2,3] dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, shipments, f.o.b. Perth Amboy, Philadelphia, or N.Y.C..lb. .23 - —
100 to 900 lbs., shipments, same basis..lb. .24 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 and 110-gal. dms., l.c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works..lb. .15 - —
USP, cns., cbys.....lb. .37 - .45
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranisidine, dms.....lb. .75 - —
Paranitroaniiin, kgs., works...lb. .45 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs...lb. .15 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs.....lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, bbls....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls.....lb. .48 - —
Pareira brava root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Paris green, dealer, dms., kegs, c.l., f.o.b. wks., frt. alld..lb. .24 - .26
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - .27
Passion flower, herb, bls.....lb. .07 - .08
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .52
Pectin, 200-lb. bbls.....lb. .80 - —
Pettitory root, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works.. lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, C.P., bbls., divd. lb. .75 - —
less than barrel lots.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., divd.....lb. .33½- .35½
less than barrel lots.....lb. .40 - —
Tetra acetate, bbls., divd.....lb. 1.00 - —
less than barrel lot.....lb. 1.50 - —
Pentanes,[1] 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .19 - —
tanks, G.3.....gal. .05½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., G.3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gal., G.3.....gal. .55 - —
Pepper, black,[1] 15 tons, bgs...lb. .04½- .06⅝
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .1207 Nom.
White,[1] 15 tons, bgs.....lb. .11¾ Nom.
24 bgs.....lb. .12½- —
Red, chillies, dom., choice, Hontaka type, bgs..lb. .40 - .43
Japan, Hontaka.....lb. .43 - .44
Mombassa, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Sierre Leone, bgs.....lb. .23½- .24
Peppermint leaves, dom., bls...lb. .65 - .70
import, bls.....lb. .96 - 1.10
Perchlorethylene,[2] dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., zone 1. lb .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —

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Perchlorethylene, Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09 -	—
Zone 3, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—
Zone 4, dms., c.l, f.o.b. stock point	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09½-	—

All prices on perchloroethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following states:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., N. H., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City.; N. D., Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla., and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

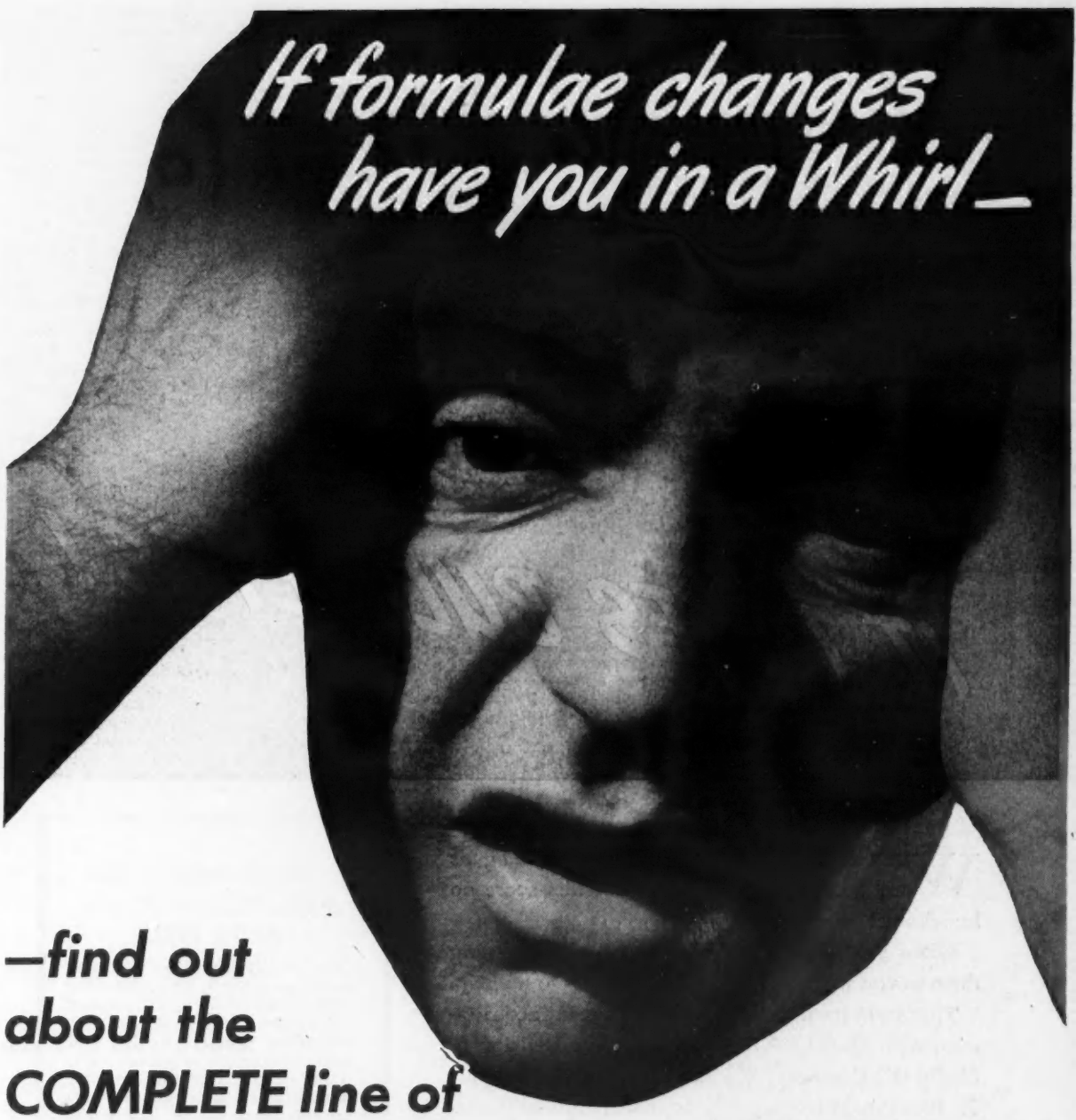
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	1.45 -	1.50
Perchloroethylene, Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.09 -	—
Petrolatum, tech., green, dark, c.l.	lb.	.03⅜-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.03½-	—
red, veterinary, c.l.	lb.	.03¾-	.03½
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¼-	.04⅜
USP, amber, c.l.	lb.	.03½-	.03⅝
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	.04⅝
extra, c.l.	lb.	.03¾-	.03⅞
l.c.l.	lb.	.04⅜-	.04⅞
blonde, c.l.	lb.	.04¼-	.04⅝
l.c.l.	lb.	.05⅛-	.05⅝
white, cream, c.l.	lb.	.05 -	.05½
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼-	.06½
lily, c.l.	lb.	.05⅝-	.05⅞
l.c.l.	lb.	.07⅛-	.07¼
snow, c.l.	lb.	.06¼-	.06⅝
l.c.l.	lb.	.08 -	.08⅛
soft, c.l.	lb.	.05⅝-	.05⅞
l.c.l.	lb.	.06⅜-	.07⅛
super, c.l.	lb.	.09⅝-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.11½-	—
yellow, soft, c.l.	lb.	.03½-	.03⅝
l.c.l.	lb.	.04½-	.04⅝

Petrolatum prices are f.o.b. N.Y. for material packed in returnable drums.

Petroleum, crude,[1] bulk, at wells—			
Arkansas, Smackover, heavy	bbl.	.83 -	—
California, gravity 18-18.9 and below	bbl.	.80 -	—
30-30.9 and above	bbl.	1.25 -	—
Illinois basin	bbl.	1 37 -	—
Louisiana, 40° and above,	bbl.	1.30 -	—
Oklahoma - Kansas - North Texas, gravity 20-20.9 and below	bbl.	.85 -	—
40 and above	bbl.	1.25 -	
Pennsylvania, Bradford-Allegany	bbl.	3.00 -	
Buckeye lines	bbl.	2.55 -	—
Corning	bbl.	1.31 -	—
N.Y. Transit lines	bbl.	3.00 -	-
Eureka lines	bbl.	2.59 -	—
S.W. Penn Lines	bbl.	2.65 -	—
Lower district in National Transit lines	bbl.	2.88 -	2.96
Texas, Conroe	bbl.	1.43 -	
East	bbl.	1.25 -	1.30
Gulf Coast, gravity 19-19.9 and below	bbl.	1.06 -	—
40 and above	bbl.	1.45 -	—
Pecos County	bbl.	.96 -	—
West (and Lea County, N.M.), gravity 19-19.9 and below	bbl.	.70 -	—
40 and above	bbl.	1.12 -	—
Wyoming, Lance Creek	bbl.	1.12 -	—
Ether, laboratory grade, 30-60°C., c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55 -	—
35-60°C., l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55 -	—
40-75°C., c.l.	gal.	.16 -	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.29 -	—
10 gals.	gal.	.55 -	-

Petroleum ether prices are spot quotations f.o.b. Group 3, for material packed in drums.

Lacquer diluent, at refinery—			
California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.11 -	—
Fort Welles, Wash.	gal.	.12 -	-
San Francisco	gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore.	gal.	.12 -	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 -	—
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11½-	—
Group 3, benzol type, tankcars	gal.	.07⅞-	—
toluol type, tanks	gal.	.07⅞-	—
Mineral spirits, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco), 166-252 b.r., tanks,	gal.	.10½-	—
198-290 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10⅝-	—
246-397 b.r., tanks	gal.	.10⅝-	—
312-408 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 -	—
362-458 b.r., tanks	gal.	.09 -	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks,	gal.	.10 -	—
N. J., tanks	gal.	.10 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06⅝-	—
Gulf Coast, tanks	gal.	.06¼-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore, 25-100 gals.	gal.	.13 -	—
100 gals. or more	gal.	.12 -	—
Boston	gal.	.12 -	—
Bridgeport, Conn.	gal.	.1630-	—
Buffalo	gal.	.1240-	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.11 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580-	—
Hartford	gal.	.1630-	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal.	.1480-	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.12 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 -	—
New York (200 gal.)	gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.129 -	—
Providence	gal.	.13 -	—
Rochester	gal.	.1320-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14 -	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.13 -	—
Wilmington, Del.	gal.	.13 -	—
Naphtha, cleaners, at refinery:—			
California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.12 -	—
East Coast, N. Y., tankcars.	gal.	.11 -	—
N. J., tankcars	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tankcars	gal.	.07⅛-	—
Gulf Coast (f.o.b. New Orleans), tankcars.	gal.	.06¾-	—
Petroleum, naphtha, cleaners, tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 -	—
Bridgeport	gal.	.1730-	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit	gal.	.15 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark	gal.	.12 -	—
New York	gal.	.12 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 -	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
high-solvency, aromatic, No. 1, over 70% arom., tanks, f.o.b. Bayway.	gal.	.21½-	—
2, over 90% arom., same basis.	gal.	.21½-	—
3, same basis	gal.	.22½-	—
8, tanks, f.o.b. Wilmington, Cal.	gal.	.14 -	—
30, same basis	gal.	.13½-	—
40, same basis	gal.	.13½-	—
8, 30 and 40, in drums, delivered in metropolitan area, New York., gal., .20, .28 and .28, respectively.			
V.M.&P., at refinery:— California, 46.5, 254 i.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, f.o.b. El Segundo	gal.	.11 -	—
Richmond	gal.	.11½-	—
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash.	gal.	.12 -	—
54-77, 190 i.b.p., 310 e.p., tanks, dlvd. Los Angeles,	gal.	.10 -	—
San Francisco	gal.	.10½-	—
Portland, Seattle.	gal.	.11 -	—
Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P., at refinery, East Coast, N.Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 -	—
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07½-	—
Gulf Coast (dlvd. New Orleans), tanks.	gal.	.06½-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.1380-	—
Detroit	gal.	.15 -	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1540-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1520-	—
Newark (200 gal.)	gal.	.125 -	—
New York	gal.	.12 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.125 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1470-	—
Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California (f.o.b. San Francisco).	gal.	.24 -	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.11 -	—
N. J., tanks	gal.	.11 -	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.07⅛-	—
Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:— California (f.o.b. San Francisco), tanks.	gal.	.11 -	—
East Coast, N. Y., tanks.	gal.	.09½-	—
N. J., tanks	gal.	.09½-	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.06⅝-	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.13 -	—
Boston	gal.	.12 -	—
Chicago	gal.	.13½-	—
Detroit	gal.	.1580-	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.1440-	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.1420-	—
Newark	gal.	.11 -	—
Petroleum, Solvent, Stoddard, tankwagon, New York.	gal.	.11 -	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.11 -	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.12½-	—
St. Louis	gal.	.1370-	—
Syracuse	gal.	.14 -	—
Phenobarbital, 5-lb. tins	lb.	4.20 -	—
dms., 100 lbs., spot or contract,	lb.	4.00 -	—
Phenol,[6] USP, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼-	—
under 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½-	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.85 -	—
bbls., dms., kgs., 100-250 lbs.	lb.	.87 -	.89
yellow, fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.80 -	—
100-lb. fib. dms.	lb.	.82 -	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.87 -	—
50-lb. kgs.	lb.	.84 -	—
Phenyl chloride, dms.	lb.	.17 -	—
Phenylacetaldehyde, bots.	lb.	5.00 -	6.00
dimethylacetate, cns.	lb.	14.50 -	15.00
Phenyl ethyl acetate, cns.	lb.	5.00 -	5.25
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb.	8.00 -	15.00
Phenylhydrazine, base, CP, bots.	lb.	4.55 -	—
hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb.	7.10 -	—
commercial, kgs., works.	lb.	1.75 -	—
Phloroglucinol, CP, tins, wks.	lb.	20.00 -	22.00
tech., tins, works	lb.	15.00 -	16.50
Phosgene, ton lots, works	lb.	.19 -	—



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Phosphate rock, Fla., high-grade, hard, 77%-78%	long ton.	5.00 - —
land pebble, 68%-68%	long ton.	2.20 - —
70%-68%	long ton.	2.70 - —
72%-70%	long ton.	3.20 - —
75%-74%	long ton.	4.00 - —
Tenn., 68%-68%	long ton.	4.50 - —
70% min.	long ton.	5.00 - —
72% min.	long ton.	5.50 - —
75%-74%	long ton.	6.50 - —
Phosphate rock prices are for shipment in bulk, f.o.b. mines.		
Phosphorus, red, cs.	lb.	.40 - .44
yellow, dms.	lb.	.18 - .20
cases	lb.	.23 - .25
Oxychloride,[3] cyls.	lb.	.15 - .18
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.11 - .12
l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, cs.	lb.	.38 - .43
Trichloride, cyls.	lb.	.15 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., wks., ton.	lb.	.35 - —
single, bbls., works.	lb.	.40 - —
kgs., works.	lb.	.45 - .50
Phthalic anhydride,[6] bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.15½ - —
Pichi leaves, bgs.	lb.	.08 - .09½
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, bots., vis.	oz.	3.90 - 5.25
Nitrate, bots., vis.	oz.	3.80 - 5.15
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.	lb.	.35 - .36
afloat, bgs.	lb.	.32 - .33
Mexican (see Allspice, Mexican).		
Pinkroot, bls.	lb.	.63 - .80
Pitch, burgundy (see B).		
Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	19.00 - —
l.c.l.	ton.	22.00 - —
Pitch, hardwood, 1-time, dms., c.l., dlvd. Akron.	ton.	23.75 -24.00
Linseed, dms.	lb.	.09 - .09½
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).		
Pitch, pine, bbls.	bbl.	6.75 - 7.00
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).		
Pleurisy root, Southern, bls.	lb.	.12 - .13
Podophyllin, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss.	lb.	8.75 - 9.00
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.10 - .11
Polyamyl naphthalene, l.c.l., dms., works.	lb.	.25 - —
Pomegranate bark, bgs.	lb.	1.05 - 1.10
Root bark, bgs.	lb.	.80 - .85
Poppy flowers, red, bls.	lb.	.65 - .85
Seed, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.65 - .67
Indian, white, bgs.	lb.	.09½- .10
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.46½- .47
Potash abietate	lb.	.08 - —
Acetate, USP, bbls., 350 lbs.	lb.	.28 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	.31 - .34
Arsenite, USP, solut., 100-lb. lots, cbys., demjs.	lb.	.13 - .15
Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., bbls., kgs., 300 lbs.	lb.	.19 - .21
gran., bbls., kgs., 250 lbs.	lb.	.19 - .21
Bichromate,[2,6] spots, c.l., works, lb.		.09¾- —
6 casks or 10 bbls., or over, works.	lb.	.09¾- —
5 casks or 9 bbls., or less, works.	lb.	.10 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs.	lb.	.27 - .31
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.28 - .32
Potash, carbonate, calc., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.06¾- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works.	lb.	.05½- —
l.c.l., same basis.	lb.	.05¾- —
liquid, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.03 - —
l.c.l., dms., same basis.	lb.	.03½- —
tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02¾- —
USP, gran, bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.14 - .16
powd., bbls., 325 lbs.	lb.	.19 - —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.21 - —
Caustic, flake, 88-92%, dom., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.07¼- —
c.l., works.	lb.	.07 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms.	lb.	.03½- .03¼
tanks	lb.	.02⅞- —
solid, 88-92%, dom., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.06¼- .06¾
Chlorate,[2,6] cryst., kgs.	lb.	.11 Nom.
powd., kgs.	lb.	.09¾- .10
Chloride, tech., 98%, cryst., bgs., kgs.	lb.	.08 Nom.
Chromate,[2,6] bgs.	lb.	.24 - .27
Citrate, USP, gran., 250-lb. bbls., lbs.	lb.	.33½- —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.34½- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.35½- —
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.37½- —
powd., 3c. per lb. higher.		
Cyanide, dom., dms., works.	lb.	.55 - —
Cyanide, gold, 41% gold, bots., works.	oz.	14.20 -14.95
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.34 - .40
Potash, glycerophosphate, 75% sol., dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.50 - 1.52
100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.60 - 1.62
50-lb. lots, cbys. or cns.	lb.	1.65 - 1.67
25-lb. lots, cns.	lb.	1.75 - 1.77
Guaiacolsulphonate, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots.	lb.	1.75 - —
25 lbs. to 50 lbs.	lb.	1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.	lb.	.34 - .36
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 lbs.	lb.	.72 - —
25 to 50 lbs.	lb.	.75 - —
Iodate, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	8.45 - —
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	8.35 - —
Iodide, bots. or cns.	lb.	1.44 - 1.48
dms.	lb.	1.35 - 1.38
Kainit, 20%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports,	ton.	No prices
Manure salt dom., run-of-mine grade, bulk or ex vessel, ports.	unit-ton.	.60 - —
f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., 22% and 25%, K_2O.	unit-ton.	.20 - .21
* Less usual discount (for June only) totaling 12%.		
Import, 30%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports—	ton.	No prices
Metabisulphite, kgs.	lb.	.18 - .20
Muriate, dom., min. 50%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, ports.	unit-ton.	.58 - —
60-62-63%, K_2O, same basis	unit-ton.	*.53½- —
granular, 50-52%, K_2O.	unit-ton	*.56 - —
* Less 8% and 4% on orders placed for June arrival.		
Import, min. 50% or 60%, K_2O, bulk, ex vessel, Atlantic or Gulf ports.	unit-ton.	No prices
Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than the ex vessel price named above.		
Oxalate, pure, cryst., kgs.	lb.	.40 - .42
tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.28 - .30
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l.f. ports,	ton.	No prices
Perchlorate,[2,6] kgs., works.	lb.	.09½- .11
Permanganate, tech., dms., works.	lb.	.19¾- .20¼
USP, dms., works.	lb.	.20½- .21
Prussiate, red, bbls.	lb.	No prices
Yellow, spot, bbls.	lb.	.17 - .19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.18 - —
Silicate alkaline, lumps, bgs.	lb.	.07 - —
Sulphate, NF, powd., 350 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.15 Nom.
100-lb. kgs.	lb.	.17 - —
Prices on granular 4c. higher.		
tech. dom., bulk basis, 90%, K_2SO_4, ex vessel, ports, min. 90%, bulk, ex vessel, Atl. or Gulf ports.	ton.	36.25 - —
Xanthate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.12 - —
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms.	lb.	.75 - .85
N.F., dms.	lb.	.35 - .36
Potash-magnesia, sulphate, dom., bulk, 40%, K_2SO_4, ex vessel, ports.	ton.	26.00 - —
Potash-soda ferricyanide, dms. works.	lb.	.40 - .42
Potash-titanium oxalate, 350-lb. bbls.	lb.	.45 - —
100-lb. dms.	lb.	.50 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb.	.11½- .12
Berries, bgs.	lb.	.23 - .25
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb.	.33 - .45
Procaine, hydrochloride, 25-lb. cns.	lb.	3.00 - —
5-lb. cans.	lb.	3.25 - 3.50
1-lb. bots.	lb.	3.75 - —
Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, f.o.b. Group 3.	gal.	.03¾- —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).		
Pulsatilla bls.	lb.	1.10 Nom.
Pumice, dom., grd., fine, 4F, 3F, 2F, F, O, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	.04 - —
600-1,999 lbs.	lb.	.04¼- —
100-599 lbs	lb.	.04¾- —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	.03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.	lb.	.03¾- —
100- 499 lbs.	lb.	.04 - —
coarse, O½, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 2,000 lbs. and up.	lb.	.04¼- —
600-1,999 lbs.	lb.	.04¾- —
100- 599 lbs.	lb.	.05 - —
f.o.b. New York, 2,000 lbs., and up.	lb.	.03¾- —
500-1,999 lbs.	lb.	.03¾- —
100- 499 lbs.	lb.	.04¼- —
imp., Italian.	lb.	No prices
Pumice stone packed in barrels is ½c. per lb. higher than the above prices.		
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.12 - .18
Purple lake (see Red).		
Putty, com'l, dms.	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
linseed oil, raw, dms.	100 lbs.	5.00 - —
refined, dms.	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
standard, dms.	100 lbs.	4.20 - —
Pyrethrum concentrate, liq. (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.	gal.	8.75 - —
(30 to 1), 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., dms., dlvd.	gal.	8.53 - —
Pyrethrum flowers, coarse, grnd., (g.f.p.) 0.9% pyrethrins, frt. alld., bbls.	lb.	.27 - .28
fine powd., 0.5 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls.	lb.	.23 - —
0.9 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls.	lb.	.29 - —
1.3 pyrethrins, frt., alld., bbls.	lb.	.39 - —
Pyridin, denaturing, dms.	gal.	1.71 - —
refd., 2°, dms.	lb.	.46 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, bulk, c.l.f. Atl. ports.	unit-ton.	No prices
Pyrocatechin, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., tins.	lb.	2.15 - 2.40
resublimed, fib. dms., tins.	lb.	4.60 - —
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	10.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.	ton.	13.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines.	ton.	8.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.	ton.	11.00 - —
Pyroxylin scrap amber, cs., works.	lb.	.12 - —
black, cs., works.	lb.	.10 - —
china, white, ivory, cs., works.	lb.	.13 - —
dense, white, cs., works.	lb.	.10 - —
gray, cs., works.	lb.	.08 - —
mixed, mottles, opaques, cs., works.	lb.	.04 - —
translucent pastels, cs., works.	lb.	.10 - —
transparent, cs., works.	lb.	.20 - —
colors, cs., works.	lb.	.12 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works.	lb.	.16 - —
colors, mixed, cs., works.	lb.	.10 - —
white, cs., works.	lb.	.15 - —

WHEN there's a fight going on, it takes good guns and *good gunners* to win. Near hits score no knockouts!

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SKELLY

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SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL CO.
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Q

Quassia chips, dom.. bls.	lb.	.06	- .08
Quebracho extract, liquid, 55% tan. bbls., works.	lb.	.06¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.06¾-	—
solid, 65%, bgs., c.l., ex dock, plus duty	lb.	.04½-	—
clarified, 64%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.05 -	—
pwd., bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l., bgs	lb.	.11 -	—
Queen of the meadow leaves, bgs.	lb.	.12 -	.13
Root, bgs	lb.	.10 -	.11
Quercitron, crystals, bgs.	lb.	.26 -	—
extract, bgs., No. 1	lb.	.10 -	—
No. 2	lb.	.09½-	—
No. 3	lb.	.09 -	—
solid, bxs.	lb.	.13½-	—
Quicksilver,[1,4] dom., flasks (76 lbs. net), f.o.b., shipment point in Cal., Ore., Wash., Idaho, Utah, Nev., and Ariz.	flask.	191.00 -	—
f.o.b., shipm't point in Tex., and Ark.	flask.	198.00 -	—
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	1.70 -	2.25
Quinidine,[2] NFV, cryst., cns.	oz.	1.06	+ .13½*
powd., precip., cns.	oz.	1.01	+ .13½
Sulphate, USP, cns.	oz.	.71	+ .13½

* Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

Quinine,[5] 100 ozs., cns.	oz.	.84	+ .13½*
Acetate, cns.	oz.	1.03	+ .13½
Arsenate, cns.	oz.	1.05	+ .13½
Arsenite, cns.	oz.	1.07	+ .13½
Bisulphate, cns.	oz.	.60	+ .13½
Citrate, cns.	oz.	.78	+ .13½
Dihydrobromine, bots.	oz.	.86	+ .13½
Dihydrochloride, bots.	oz.	.86	+ .13½
Ethylcarbonate, cns.	oz.	1.23	+ .13½
Ferrocyanide, cns.	oz.	1.07	+ .13½
Formate, cns.	oz.	1.00	+ .13½
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns.	oz.	.81	+ .13½
Glycerophosphate, cns.	oz.	1.20	+ .13½
Hydrochloride, cns.	oz.	.76	+ .13½
Hydroiodide, cns.	oz.	1.05	+ .13½
Hypophosphite, cns.	oz.	1.07	+ .13½
Phosphate, cns.	oz.	.90	+ .13½
Salicylate, cns.	oz.	.79	+ .13½
Sulphate, USP, XI, cns.	oz.	.67	+ .13½
Sulphocarbolate, cns.	oz.	1.05	+ .13½
Tannate, cns.	oz.	.63	+ .13½
Valerate, cns.	oz.	.99	+ .13½
Tartrate, cns.	oz.	1.03	+ .13½

* Quinine buyers must pay a surcharge of 13½c. per oz. to cover present war risk insurance, ocean freight rates, and additional expenses over the cost of usual business. Changes in these controlling factors will be reflected in the surcharge invoiced.

Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[2] cns.,	oz.	.81	+ .13½

Subject to surcharge of 13½c. per oz; see note under Quinine.

R

R salt, dry, bbls.	lb.	.55 -	—
paste, dms.	lb.	.52 -	—
Rapeseed, Argentine, large bgs.,	lb.	.11 -	.11½
Raspberries, dried, bls.	lb.	.90 -	1.10
Red,[3] alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.	lb.	1.10 -	1.90

Red, alizarin lake prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N.C., S.C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., ton lots, works, frt. alld.	lb.	.95 -	—
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	1.00 -	—
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	1.05 -	—
light shade, bbls., ton lots.	lb.	.80 -	—
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.85 -	—
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	.90 -	—
light-medium, shade, bbls., ton lots.	lb.	.85 -	—
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.90 -	—
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	.95 -	—
maroon shade, bbls., ton lots.	lb.	1.05 -	—
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	1.10 -	—
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	1.15 -	—
deep, bbls., ton lots.	lb.	1.15 -	—
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	1.20 -	—
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	1.25 -	—
medium shade, bbls., ton lots.	lb.	.90 -	—
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.	lb.	.95 -	—
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	1.00 -	—

Red, cadmium, lithopone quotations are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, charges prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.

Selenide, bbls., light, works.	lb.	2.85 -	—
maroon, works	lb.	2.90 -	—
Carmine, 40, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.60 -	—
50 lbs.	lb.	4.75 -	—
cns., 5 lbs.	lb.	5.25 -	—
1 lb.	lb.	5.35 -	—
Crocus martis (see Red, purple oxide).			
Eosin toner, bbls.	lb.	1.35 -	—
Fire toner, bbls.	lb.	.85 -	—
Indian, pure, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.09¼-	—
80-85%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.07¾-	—
Iron oxide (see Red oxide).			
Lacquer maroon, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.25 -	—
Lake C toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts.	lb.	.90 -	—
Litho toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts.	lb.	.60 -	—
Rose, lake, bbls.	lb.	.25 -	.28
Pink, bbls.	lb.	.20 -	.25
Lithol-rubine toner, bbls., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts.	lb	1.10 -	—
Maroon lake, 25%, kgs., same basis, alizarin, lake, contracts.	lb.	.40 -	—
Mercury oxide,[2] tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs.	lb.	3.09 -	—
smaller lots.	lb.	3.11 -	—
Metallic, bbls., Pa.. works	lb.	.02 -	—
Orange, Persian (see O).			
Oxide, pure, bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.09 -	—
l.c.l., bbls.	lb.	.09¾-	—
50 lb. bgs.	lb.	.096 -	—
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, Copley, Ohio.	lb.	.08¾-	—
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis.	lb.	.08¼-	—
Red, para, toner, concent., kgs., same basis, alizarin lake, contracts.	lb.	.70 -	—
Persian Gulf, oxide, bbls., c.l.,	lb.	No prices	
Phloxin toner (see Red, Eosin-toner).			
Phosphotungstic rhodamine, Y, kgs.	lb.	4.15 -	—
Purple lake, kgs.	lb.	.80 -	1.00
Oxide, bbls., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis.	lb.	.03¼-	—
Toner, kgs.	lb.	1.80 -	2.00
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., same basis alizarin lake.	lb.	.55 -	—
Lake, kgs., same basis alizarin lake.	lb.	.35 -	—
Spanish, oxide, Grade 1, c.l., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	No prices	
Toluidin toner, kgs., same basis arizarin lake.	lb.	1.05 -	—
Tuscan, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y., E. St. Louis.	lb.	.11 -	.40
Venetian, bbls., works.	lb.	.0220-	—
10%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0245-	—
15%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0265-	—
20%, bbls., works.	lb.	.02¾-	—
25%, bbls., works.	lb.	.03 -	—
30%, bbls., works.	lb.	.03¼-	—
35%, bbls., works.	lb.	.0360-	—
40%, bbls., works.	lb.	.04 -	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls., f.o.b. N.Y.	lb.	.25 -	.40
quicksilver, bbls.	lb.	3.05 -	3.15

Red dyes are listed under Dyes.

Red, precipitate,[2] NF, powd., fib. dms., 50 lbs. or more.	lb.	3.26 -	—
Red saunders wood, ground, bbls.,	lb.	.35 -	-
Resorcinol, tech., 200-lb. dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.68 -	—
smaller quantities, morks.	lb.	.74 -	—
USP, cryst., 100 lbs., dms., frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	1.80 -	—
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.09 -	.10
Rhubarb, whole, cs.	lb.	1.15 -	1.35
powd., bbls.	lb.	1.20 -	1.40
Riboflavin	gram.	1.05 -	1.15
Rice bran, concentrate, 573-lb. dms., f.o.b. Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option.	lb.	.79 -	—
Rochelle salt, cryst., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.42½-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.44 -	—
powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.42½-	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.43 -	—
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.43 -	.65
red, bls.	lb.	5.40 -	5.45
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb.	1.65 -	1.70
leaves, Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.18 -	.19
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.23 -	.26
Rosin, gum, B, bbls., ex dock....			
D, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.84 -	—
B, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.03 -	—
E, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.20 -	—
F, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.35 -	—
G, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.48 -	—
H, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.45 -	—
I, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.50 -	—
K, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.61 -	—
M, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.66 -	—
N, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.73 -	—
W. G., bbls.	100 lbs.	3.75 -	—
W. W., bbls.	100 lbs.	3.85 -	—
X, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.85 -	—
Rottenstone, dom., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mines.	ton.	25.50 -	—
l.c.l., f.o.b. mines	ton.	37.50 -	—
import, lump, bbls.	lb.	No prices	
powd., bbls.	lb.	No prices	
Rue, bls.	lb.	1.45 -	1.50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.32 -	.34
Saccharin, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.45 -	-
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.48 -	—
Safflower, bls.	lb.	No prices	
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	.70 -	.83
Spanish, tins.	lb.	39.00	-42.00
Safrol, cns.	lb.	2.25 -	2.45
dms.	lb.	No prices	
Sage, Calif., bls.	lb.	.60 -	.62
Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.50 -	.51
Dalmatian, bls.	lb.	2.00	Nom.
ground, bls.	lb.	2.25	Nom.
Greek, bls.	lb.	1.60 -	1.70
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.38 -	.46
Sago flour, bgs.	lb.	.05 -	.05¾
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.	lb.	8.03 -	—
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	7.75 -	—
Salol, gran., bbls., 200 lbs.	lb.	.90 -	—
bxs., 25 lbs.	lb.	.93 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.90 -	—
powd., fib. dms., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.03 -	—
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00 -	—
Salt rock, bgs., dlvd. N.Y.	ton.	14.20 -	—
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. N.Y.	ton.	17.00	-18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	ton.	15.70 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y.	ton.	19.40	-23.20

Chrome (see Chrome cake).

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Solvay Calcium Chloride, which has many unique peace time applications in industry and public works, has shown itself to be no less versatile in aiding the Victory Program. Among these uses of Solvay Calcium Chloride for defense of the Nation are:

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SPEED-UP IN CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION Solvay Calcium Chloride is saving precious time in the building of both Army and Navy roads and structures and those erected for the production of war materials. It cuts concreting time in half by accelerating development of strength and protecting concrete in cold weather, at the same time increasing ultimate strength.

DUSTLAYING AND SURFACE BINDING—One of Solvay Calcium Chloride's important war time jobs is that of keeping down dust and binding the surface of unpaved areas at Army camps, arsenals and industrial plants. This is the clean, odorless method of dustproofing camp streets, recreation fields, parade grounds, areas adjacent to mess halls and parking spaces. This treatment also prevents dust damage to precision machinery and finished goods at industrial plants.

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For full information on any of the above uses of Solvay Calcium Chloride write to:

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Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton 15.00 - —
import, bulk, c.i.f.....ton 16.00 Nom.
Saltpeter, dbl. refd., gran., bbls.,
10-20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.20 - —
1- 9 tons.....100 lbs. 9.35 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 9.60 - —
powd., bbls., 10-20 tons.....
100 lbs. 9.20 - —
1-9 tons.....100 lbs. 9.35 - —
less than ton lots..100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Santonin, cryst., cns.....kilo. 210.00 -220.00
Saponin, crude, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
purified, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Sarsaparilla root, Honduras, bs.
lb. .59 - .60
Mexican, bls.....lb. .22 - .30
Sassafras, bark, ord., bls. lb. .20 - .
select, bls.....lb. .32 - .35
Savory, bls.....lb. .80 - 1.75
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .00 - .14
Scammony root, bgs.....lb. .07 - .08
resin, lump, cns.....lb. .65 - -
powd., bxs.....lb. .90 - -
Scullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Western, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment..lb. .33½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½ — —
kegs, 5,000 lbs., 1 shipm't..lb. .34½ — —
smaller lots.....lb. .34½- —
Selenium, pwd. A, 10-lb. tins..lb. 2.00 - —
100-lb. cases.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, spot, bls.....lb. .80 - .95
Senna leaves, Alexandria, half leaf, bls..lb. .22 - .28
siftings, bgs.....lb. .22 - .26
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .17½
2, bls.....lb. .12 - .16
3, bls.....lb. .11 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods., bls.....lb. .13 - .16
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. .70 - .82
Shellac,† bleached, bonedry, bbls., f.o.b. N. Y..lb. .39 - .40*
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .40 - .41
Chicago.....lb. .40½- .41½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .42½- .43½
rfd., bbls., f.o.b. N. Y....lb. .45 - .46
dlvd., Boston.....lb. .45½- .46½
Chicago.....lb. .46½- .47½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .48½- .49½

* To the above basic prices should be added 3½c. per lb. to cover marine and war risk insurance.

Garnet, bags.....lb. .37 - .39‡
D.C., V.S.O., or Diamond 1, cs., lb. .39 - .40‡
Shellac, superfine, bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N. Y...lb. .32 - .33‡
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .32½- .33½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .35 - .36
T.N., bgs., f.o.b. Boston, N Y lb. .31 - .32‡
dlvd., Chicago.....lb. .31½- .32½
Pacific Coast.....lb. .34½- .35½

† Shellac under WPB Imports Order M-63 Amendment No. 3. Add 11% to prices on all orange shellac to cover marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, varnish, Metro. area.
orange, 5-lb. cut, bbls..lb. 1.87 + .20‡
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.82½+ .20
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.78 + .20
Shellac, varnish, white, 5-lb. cut, bbls..gal. 1.97 + .20
4½-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.92½+ .20
4-lb. cut, bbls.....gal. 1.88 + .20

‡ To the above prices should be added 10c. per gal. to cover higher costs resulting from marine and war risk insurance.

Shellac, varnish prices, dlvd., Boston or Chicago, 10c. per gal.

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 400 mesh, c.l..ton 18.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton 19.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton 20.00 - —
wet-grd., 95-97%, 325 mesh, c.l..ton 19.000 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton 21.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton 25.00 - —
400 mesh, c.l.....ton 30.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton 35.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton 38.00 - —
wet grd., 96-98%, 325 mesh, c.l..ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton 21.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton 23.00 - —
99%, 325 mesh, c.l.....ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton 22.00 - —
smaller lots.....ton 25.00 - —
medium-grd., 99%, 325 mesh, l.c.l., 5,000 lbs.....ton 25.50 - —
smaller lots.....ton 27 00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, c.l..ton 18.50 - —
l.c.l.....ton 18.50 - —
140 mesh, c.l.....ton 11.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton 16.00 - —
Silica prices are for bag packing f.o.b works.
Silver, bullion.....oz. .85¼- —
Govt. purchase, dom., metal. oz. .711- —
Govt. purchase, foreign metal. oz. .35 - —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .34 - —
Nitrate, 100-oz. lots.....oz. .26⅝- —
Nucleinate, bots., dms.....oz. .29 - .34
Proteinate, bots., dms.....oz. .28 - .33
Simarubra barks, bls.....lb. .55 - .67
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works..ton 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton 12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .75 - .80
Smalt, black, extra velvet, ctns. lb. .05 - .08
Blue, ctns.....lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .13 - .13½
cut, imp., bls., bbls.....lb. .16 - .17
dom., bbls.....lb. .10 - .11
powd., bbls.....lb. .15 - .16
Soda, acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd lb. .08½- .10
flake, gran., powd., 60%, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - .10
USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .06 - .07
Alginate, water soluble, refined, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
Aluminate, white soluble, c.l., bgs., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., frt. equald....100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald.100 lbs. 8.40 - —
dms., frt. equald ...100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd., c.l. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., bbls., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l works..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dms.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
Soda, arsenite, dry, gray, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .07¼- .08½
white, dms., c.l., dealers, works..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .08½- .09½
Soda arsenite, dry, gray, prices are ¾c. per pound higher in Chicago; 1c. per pound higher in Houston, Tex., and Colorado White prices are 1c. per pound higher in Tex. and Colo
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l. works..100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13 -
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. 90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.13
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.13
2.....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
l.c.l., Zone 3.....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4.....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —

Soda ash l.c.l. prices are per 100 lbs. f.o.b. recognized warehouse point and include delivery in any quantity to customer's sidewalk within recognized local trucking distance of seller's warehouse. The sales zones are:—Zone 1: All Northern U.S. E. of Miss. River and North of the Southern boundaries of Ky. and Va., including also St. Louis, Mo., and Davenport, Ia., parallel La., Miss., Ala., South of 31° Texas, E. of 100° Meridian and S. of 31° parallel and Fla., in Me., N. H. and Vt.; special local zone prices apply for ship't to various counties. Zone 2: Ark. East of 93° Meridian; Neb., E. of 98° Meridian; Tex., N. of 31° parallel and E. of 100° Meridian (except Wichita Falls), Ala., La., and Miss. N. of 31° parallel; Iowa (except Davenport), Ga., Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis), N. and S. C. and Tenn. Zone 3: Kansas, Neb., W of 98° Meridian, Tex., W. of 100° Meridian (including Wichita Falls, but excluding El Paso), N. and S. D., Okla., Ark., W. of 93° Meridian. Zone 4: El Paso, Tex.; Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah and Wyoming.

Soda, benzoate, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .40 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., ftb., 4,000 lbs. or more..lb. .46 - —
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
900 lbs. or less.....lb. .50 - —
Soda, bicarbonate, tech., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y..100 lbs. 2.52 - —
kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N.Y..100 lbs. 2.77 - —
Bichromate, ⅘,⁵ spot, c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks. or 10 bbls. or over, works..lb. .07½- —
5 cks. or 9 bbls. or less, works..lb. .07¾- —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l.....lb. .11 - —
10-bbl. lots.....lb. .11½- .12
1-9 bbls.....lb. .12 - —
kegs.....lb. .12½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 3.60
solution, 32 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.55 - —
solution, 33 deg., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
35 deg., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
solut., 44 deg., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., works, 500 lbs..lb. .27 - .31
fiber dms., 100 lbs.....lb. .28 - .32
Cacodylate, 1, 5-lb. bots., works lb. 17.00 - —
Carbonate (see Soda ash, soda monohydrated, soda sal).
Caustic, flake, 76%, powd., ammo. process, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.55 - 4.90
2.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 5.00
3.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 5.30
4.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 5.70
electro process, dms., c.l. works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same zinc prices as ammonia process.
liquid, 47-49%, buyers' tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyers' tanks, works, 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
sellers' tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76% ammon. process dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
electro process, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
Soda, caustic, solid, electro process, dms., l.c.l., same zone prices as ammon. process Caustic soda, l.c.l. prices are on the same basis as those for soda ash. The sales zones are also the same.
Chlorate,⁸ dom., cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06½- —
powd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .07 .07¼

SPOT DELIVERIES

Sodium Silico Fluoride
Sodium Hydrosulphite
Sodium Bifluoride
Sodium Acetate
Sodium Fluoride

Camphor (Natural)
Zinc Sulphate
Silver Nitrate
Gum Arabic
Boric Acid U.S.P.

White Calcined Magnesite
Heavy Calcined Magnesia

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE • NICKEL OXIDE, ETC.

GOLWYNE CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK • PHONE LE 2-9740

Soda, chromate,[2,5], spot, c.l., works	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., 6 cks., 10 bbls. or over, works	lb.	.09½- —
Citrate, USP VIII, 225-lb. bbls.	lb.	.18½- —
dms., 50-lb. lots	lb.	.20½- —
25-lb. lots	lb.	.22½- .23½
dms., kgs., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.19½- —
USP XI, gran., bbls., 250-lb. lots	lb.	.24 - —
boxes, 50-lb. lots	lb.	.26 - —
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	.29 - .29
kgs., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.25 - —
powd., bbls., 250-lb. lots	lb.	.24½- —
boxes, 50-lb. lots	lb.	.26½- —
cns., 25-lb. lots	lb.	.29½- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.25½- —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dom., dms.	lb.	.14 - .15
imports, 96%, cs.	lb.	No prices
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.09½- .10½
anhy., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.12½- —
Fluoride, white, 30%, bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.06 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis	lb.	.06½- —
1-9, same basis	lb.	.09 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.08¾- —
l.c.l., 10 or over, same basis	lb.	.08¾- —
1-9, same basis	lb.	.09¼- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.a.s. works.		
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.65 - 1.67
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.25 - 1.32
100-lb. lots	lb.	1.40 - 1.47
cns., 25 lbs.	lb.	1.72 - —
solution, cbys., cns.	lb.	.82 - .83
Hydrosulphite, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.17 - .18
Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms., 100 to 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.24 - .27
Hypophosphite, N. F., cns., 100-lb lots	lb.	.67 - —
Hyposulphite, cryst., large bgs., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.25 - —
bbls., same basis	100 lbs.	2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	2.50 - —
bbls., same basis	100 lbs.	2.70 - —
pea, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.60 - —
bbls., works	100 lbs.	2.80 - —
dms., works	100 lbs.	3.10 - —
5,000 lbs. and over, bgs., works	100 lbs.	2.75 - 3.00
bbls., works	100 lbs.	2.95 - 3.20
dms., works	100 lbs.	3.25 - 3.60
2,500 to 5,000 lbs., bgs., works,	100 lbs.	2.85 - 3.10
bbls., works	100 lbs.	3.05 - 3.30
dms., works	100 lbs.	3.35 - 3.60
500 to 2,500 dms., works.	100 lbs.	3.10 - 3.25
bbls., works	100 lbs.	3.30 - 3.55
dms., works	100 lbs.	3.60 - 3.85
pea, less than 500 lbs., bgs., works	100 lbs.	3.70 - 3.95
bbls., works	100 lbs.	3.90 - 4.15
dms., works	100 lbs.	4.20 - 4.45
Iodate, jars	lb.	5.49 - —
Iodide, jars	lb.	2.42 - —
bots.	lb.	2.52 - 2.57
Mandelate, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	3.25 - —
Metanilate, bgs.	lb.	.40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
15 dms. and over, divd. N.Y.	100 lbs.	4.90 - —
3-14 dms., same basis	100 lbs.	5.05 - —
1-2 dms., same basis	100 lbs.	5.20 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	2.50 - —
10 bbls. and over, divd. N.Y.	lb.	3.30 - —
1-9 bbls., divd. N.Y.	lb.	3.55 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., kgs., works	lb.	.47 - —
Monohydrated, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.60 - —
works	100 lbs.	2.30 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.	lb.	.50 - —
Nitrate,[6] dom., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., divd., f.o.b. cars Hopewell, Va.	ton.	30.05 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.	ton.	29.85 - —
bulk, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va.	ton.	27.00 - —
imp., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. cars, Atl., Gulf, Pac. warehouses, rail or boat shipment	ton.	33.60 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis	ton.	32.40 - —
bulk, same basis	ton.	30.00 - —
refd., gran., bbls., 10 tons	100 lbs.	3.60 - —
1-9 tons	100 lbs.	3.75 - —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, dom., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized	lb.	.06¾- —
West Coast, f.o.b. ports,	100 lbs.	8.00 - 8.65
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.90 -11.90
Soda nitrite l.c.l. prices range represents delivery at various points.		
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	4.50 - —
15 dms. and over, same basis	lb.	5.45 - —
3-14 dms., same basis	lb.	5.60 - —
1-2 dms., same basis	lb.	5.85 - —
flake, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
10 bbls. and over, divd. N.Y.C.	100 lbs.	4.30 - —
1-9 bbls., same basis	100 lbs.	4.55 - —
Oxalate, neut., bbls.	lb.	.09 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works,	lb.	.14¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¼- —
Pentachlorophenate briquets, single bgs., works	lb.	.26 - —
70 lbs., bgs., works	lb.	.20 - —
490 lbs., bgs., works	lb.	.18 - —
powd., 100 lbs., kgs., works.	lb.	.19 - —
500 lbs., bgs., works	lb.	.17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.00 - 6.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 - 7.25
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.20 - 6.45
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70 - 7.45
cryst., tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.55 - 2.70
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.95 - 3.45
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.75 - 2.90
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15 - 3.65
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.00 - 9.00
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.45 - 8.45
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.20 - 9.20
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.70 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.45 - —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.65 - —
kegs, c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.40 - —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15 - —
USP (dibasic), bbls., dms., works	lb.	.08 - 10
dried, bbls., dms., works	lb.	.11½- .12
Soda, picramate, kgs.	lb.	.65 - —
prussiate, yellow, bbls., 10,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.11 - —
contracts	lb.	.10 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.11¼- —
contracts	lb.	.10¾- —
Pyrophosphate[2], anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equalized.	100 lbs.	5.28 - 6.10
5 tons and over, same basis,	100 lbs.	5.40 - 6.25
less than 5 tons, same basis,	100 lbs.	5.75 - 6.60
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equalized	100 lbs.	5.45 - 6.30
5 tons and over, same basis,	100 lbs.	5.60 - 6.45
less than 5 tons, same basis,	100 lbs.	5.95 - 6.80
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.12 - —
Sal, bgs., divd. N. Y.	100 lbs.	1.20 - —
works	100 lbs.	1.00 - —
bbls., divd. N. Y.	100 lbs.	1.30 - —
works	100 lbs.	1.10 - 1.30
Salicylate, bxs.	lb.	.52 - .55
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70 - —
bbls., l.c.l., Zone 1	100 lbs.	2.70 - —
2	100 lbs.	2.85 - —
3	100 lbs.	3.10 - —
4	100 lbs.	3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. prices are on same basis as those for soda ash and caustic soda. The sales are also the same		
Soda, sequisilicate, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05 - —
10 bbls. or over, divd. N.Y.C.	100 lbs.	4.05 - —
1-9 bbls.	100 lbs.	4.30 - —
Silicate, 40° turbid, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	1.05 - —
1 to 4, works	100 lbs.	1.20 - —
tanks, wks.	ton.	18.00 - —
52°, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works.	100 lbs.	1.65 - —
1 to 4, works	100 lbs.	1.80 - —
tanks, wks.	ton.	25.00 - —
Silicofluoride, dom., bbls.	lb.	.09 - .14½
Stannate, dms.	lb.	.33½- .36½
Stearate, lump, powd., bbls., works	lb.	.19 - .24
Sulphate, anhyd., bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70 - 1.90
5 tons or over, works.	100 lbs.	1.95 - 2.15
less than 5 tons, works	100 lbs.	2.20 - 2.40
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).		
NV VI, exsiccated, powd., bbls.	lb.	.07 - .07½
U.S.P. cryst., gran., bbls.	lb.	.10 - .10¼
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.40 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, divd.	100 lbs.	2.90 - —
less than 5 tons, divd.	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
Soda, sulphide, solid, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons or over, divd.	100 lbs.	3.65 - —
less than 5 tons, divd.	100 lbs.	3.90 - —
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.10 - 2.35
bbls.	100 lbs.	2.30 - 2.55
powd., bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
1 to 4	100 lbs.	6.00 - —
Sulphocarbolate, gran., bbls., dms.	lb.	26 - .28
Sulphocyanide, C.P., dms.	lb.	.55 - .65
Sulphonydrate, liquid, 38°, basis, 100% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.06½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06 - —
single dm. lots, works	lb.	.08 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.04½- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.04½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05 - —
Sulphoricinolate, bbls.	lb.	.12 - —
Thiosulphate (see Hyposulphite).		
Tungstate, CP, kgs.	lb.	No prices
tech., kgs.	lb.	1.35 - 1.50
Solvent, naphtha,[2] dms., wks.	gal.	.31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.27 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minequa, Colo.	gal.	.27 - —
high-flash, dms., works	gal.	.32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.27 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., works	lb.	17¾

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

AS THE JOB GROWS...

As the job of production to win this war grows in size, the need for Columbia Chemicals not only increases in volume, but extends almost without limit. For these materials are used at some stage in the making of virtually everything our armed forces use and wear. For us, this means a three-fold obligation—to maintain production at the highest levels in all our experience—to keep quality up to standard—and to make the most efficient possible use of every available transportation and shipping facility. It is our promise to users of Columbia Chemicals that we are leaving no stone unturned in our efforts to meet this obligation to the letter.

ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • SODIUM BICARBONATE • LIQUID CHLORINE • SILENE* CALCIUM CHLORIDE • SODA BRIQUETTES MODIFIED SODAS • CAUSTIC ASH • PHOSFLAKE CALCENE** • CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

*Precipitated Calcium Silicate **Precipitated Calcium Carbonate

COLUMBIA — COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
COLUMBIA CHEMICAL DIVISION
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.

CHICAGO • BOSTON • ST. LOUIS • PITTSBURGH • CINCINNATI
CLEVELAND • MINNEAPOLIS • PHILADELPHIA • CHARLOTTE

Soybean meal, 41%, sacks...ton.40.00 - —
protein, alpha, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., 10-20 tons, works....lb. .20¼- —
100-20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .24 - —
Sparteine sulphate, bots. cns..oz. 3.25 - 3.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .32
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Spruce extract, reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .04½- —
Squawvine, leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Squill, red, powd.....lb. .85 - .88
White, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .48
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. .43 - .60
St. John's Bread, edible, bls., lb. .24 - .35
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs., f.o.b. Chicago..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
divd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.47 - —
powd., bgs., f.o.b. Chicago, 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
divd., N. Y.....100 lbs. 3.57 - —
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0637- —
l.c.l.....lb. .0760- —
import, bgs.....lb. No prices
rice, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. .06¼ Nom.
bbls.....lb. .07 Nom.
Wheat, thick, boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staveacre, seed, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
Stearin, oleo.....lb. .1054- —
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .11 - .12
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 2.00 Nom.
Stramonium leaves, bls.....lb. .29 - .36
seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns.....lb. .58 - .65
Carbonate, NF, IV, 250-lb. bbls..lb. No prices
tech., 90% precip., bbls.....lb. .25 Nom.
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Iodide, bots, 5 lbs.....lb. 3.06 - —
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Nitrate, dom., bbls., c.l., works, lb. .07¾- —
25 bbls. and over.....lb. .06¼- —
1-24 bbls. and over.....lb. .06¾- —
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .44 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.lb. 2.75 - 3.95
Strolyl, acetate, bots.....lb. 3.10 - 3.25
Strychnine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .70 - —
Acetate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Arsenate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .82 - —
Arsenite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Glycerophosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Hydrochloride, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .79 - —
Hypophosphite, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .91 - —
Nitrate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .73 - —
Phosphate, 25-oz. cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .80 - —
Sulphate, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. .59 - —
powd., cns., 100-oz. lots.oz. .45 - —
Sucrose Octa-acetate, C.P. grade, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring, bbls.....gal. .70 - 1.40
Milk, bbls., c.l.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., 10 or over.....lb. .26 - —
less than 10.....lb. .27 - —
Sulfadiazine, tablets, bots., 50's, cn. 4.86 - —
100's, ...cn. 8.46 - —
1,000's .....cn.72.00 - —
Sulfaguanidine, 3.5-gm. bot..doz. 2.50 - —
4-oz. bots.....cn 9.10 - —
1-lb. bots.....cn.30.00 - —
Sulfanilamide, 5 lbs., bots.....lb. 1.70 - —
fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., 1 delivery, lb. 1.25 - —
100 lbs.....lb. 1.30 - —
25-lb lots.....lb. 1.45 - —
Sulfapyridine, powd., bots., tins., lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, 1,000-lb. lots., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
500-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.10 - —
100-lb. lots, dms.....lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. tins.....lb. 5.30 - —
1-5-lb. bots.....lb. 5.50 - —
Sesquihydrate, prices same as sulfathiazole.
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.90
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines, contracts..long ton.16.00 - —
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
flour, comm'l bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
refined, cast, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
heavy, USP, bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.20 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.70 - —
light, ref'd, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lumps, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
roll, bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
Prices at the mine for various grades refined sulphur 50c. less per 100 pounds.
Rubbermakers, comm'l, 99¼%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
refined, 100%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..100 lbs. 2.55 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l....lb. .08 - .08¼
l.c.l., dms., works....lb. .04 - .04¼
10-gal. dms., c.l.....lb. .07 - .07¼
l.c.l.....lb. .08 - .08¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l., cyls works..lb. .07 - .08
multi-unit, cars, works.lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - .06
refrigeration, cyls., works..lb. .13 - .21
multi-unit, cars, works..lb. .06½- —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.05
Precipitated, USP, bbls.....lb. .17 - .22
Sumac, grd., Sicilian, f.a.s...ton. No prices
leaf, f.a.s.....ton. No prices
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .06 - —
No. 2.....lb. .07 - —
stainless, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11
Berries, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Sunflower seed, Calif., large, bgs., lb. .07 - .07½
medium, bgs.....lb. .06½- .07
poultry .....lb. .06 - .06½
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, basis 16% a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. cars, boat, Balto..unit-ton. .60 - .64
net ton. 9.60 -10.24
guaranteed 16% a.p.a., bulk, plus flattening charge of 50c. per ton..unit-ton. .63½- .67½
net ton.10.10 -10.80
20% a.p.a., bulk, same basis, net ton.12.75 -13.60
triple, bulk, f.o.b. cars, Balto., spot..unit-ton. .85 - —

T

Talc, dom., aluminum flake-type, grd., c.l.....ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., c.l.....ton.17.50 -43.00
N.Y., fibrous, 325 mesh, 93-94%, c.l.....ton.13.00 -18.00
99-99½%, c.l.....ton.15.25 -19.25
99.95%, c.l.....ton.17.00 -21.00
coarse, off-color, c.l.....ton.13.00 - —
Pennsylvania, c.l.....ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, c.l.....ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l.....ton.15.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, c.l., divd. N. Y...ton.24.00 -30.00
French .....ton. No prices
Italian .....ton. No prices
Talc, domestic, is quoted at the mills in bag packing.
Tallow,[1,6] extra, loose.....lb..0971¼- —
special loose.....lb..0957¾- —
sulphonated, 85% (24% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
50% (43% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .07¼- —
50% (48% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¾- —
Tamarind, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
kegs .....lb. 7.45 - —
Tankage, dom., fertilizer, animal, grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk, basis N. Y..unit-ton. 4.75 & .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, basis Chi..unit-ton. 4.25 & .10
feeding, unground, 9-11% ammon., 15-20% b.p.l., bulk, basis N. Y..unit-ton. 5.35 & .10
high-grade, bulk, Chicago.. unit-ton. 5.50 - 5.60-& .10
import, S. Amer., 10-12% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, c.i.f. port..unit-ton. 5.25 & .10 Nom.
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Tapioca flour, Brazil, bgs.....lb. .03¾- .03½
Java, bgs.....lb. .04¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil[6], 16%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .2[illegible] -
25%, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .33½-
Tar, pine, retort, dms., divd. E. cities..gal. .23 - —
tanks, divd. E. cities....gal. .24½- —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Tartar emetic, tech., fine gran. or powd., bbls., kgs., 5 or more..lb. .47¾- —
less than 5.....lb. .48 - —
dms.....lb. .48¾- .51
USP, powd., bbls.....lb. .52¾- .53
Terpinyl acetate, cns.....lb. .87 - —
dms.....lb. .85 - —
Terpin hydrate, cryst., bbls., dms., lb. .70 - .72
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .77
Terpineol, CP, cns.....lb. .43 - —
dms.....lb. .40 - —
alpha, denat. grade, dms., c.l., wks., net wgt..lb. .17 - —
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms., wks..lb. .06 - .06½
Tetrachlorethylene, CP, dms..lb. .21½- —
tech. (see Perchlorethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99% pure, bots., works..lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Theobromine .....lb. 2.65 - —
Sodiosalicylate, dms.....lb. No prices
Thiamine hydrochloride, bots., cns. gram. .53 - .56
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thio-Urea, C.P., dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Thorium, nitrate, cs., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bls.....lb. .80 - 1.62
Morocco, bls.....lb. .21 Nom
Spanish, bls.....lb. .26 - .28
Thymol, cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 Nom.
Iodide, kgs., 50 lbs.....lb. 3.40 - —
25 lbs.....lb. 3.50 - —
Timbo root (see cube root).
Tin chloride (ous), anhy.....lb. .48 - .48½
Crystals, bbls., bgs.....lb. .39 - .39½
Metal,[1] 4, Straits.....lb. .52 - —
Oxide, bbls.....lb. .55 - —
Tetrachloride, anhyd., bbls...lb. No price
Titanium,[1] dioxide bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .14¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15½- —
non-chalking, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .16¾- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17 - —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17½- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery..lb. .17 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .17½- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .17½- —
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¾- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .15¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, single delivery, lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs.....lb. .15¾- —
50-999 lbs.....lb. .16 - —
barium or magnesium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l.....lb. .06¼- —
calcium base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons) lb. .06½- —
calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .05¾- —
bbls., c.l. (20 tons).....lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .06 - —

Carload prices are f.o.b. factories with actual freight paid. Less than carload prices are f.o.b. factories or ex warehouse with actual freight or trucking paid, except on the Pacific Coast, where they are f.o.b. warehouses. Pacific Coast prices are ¼c. per lb. higher than the above.

Toluidin base, distilled, kgs....lb. .95 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Toluidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Toluol,[5] 3, 6 (toulene), 2° indus., dms., returnable..gal. .33 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. ga.. .25 - —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .28 - —
1° nitration,[6] dms., returnable, gal. .34½- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld., gal. .29½- —
W. Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo..gal. .29½- —
Tonga, N.F., 50% bark and vine, bls..lb. .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. .95 - 1.10
Triacetin, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Trimyl borate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .95 - —
l.c.l.....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Tributyl citrate, ton lots, 475-lb. dms..lb. .34 - —
single dms.....lb. .36 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - —
Phosphate, dms., l.c.l., divd..lb. .47 - —
cns., works.....lb. .51 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
tanks .....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
tanks .....lb. .07¾- —
Trichlorethylene,[3] zone 1, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 3 dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —
Zone 4, dms., c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- —

All prices on trichlorethylene are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, in which case the prices indicated are based on f.o.b. L. A., Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Zone 1 includes the following States:—Conn., Md., N. Y., Va., Ky., Me., N. J., Vt., W. Va., Mo., Tenn., Ind., Ia., Pa., R. I., Ill., Mich., Minn., Wis., Del., Mass., N. C., O., Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Kansas. Zone 2 includes Ala., Kan., except Kansas City, N. D Ga., Neb., except Omaha; S. D., Miss., Ark., S. C., La., Okla and Fla. Zone 3 includes Colo., N. M., Wyo., Texas and Eastern Montana. Zone 4 includes Arizona, Western Montana, Idaho, Ore., Nev., Wash., Utah and Cal.

Tricresylphosphate[3], CP., cns., wks...lb. .43½- .54½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .37½- —
smaller lots, wks.....lb. .40½- —
Tech., cns., wks.....lb. .28½- .45½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .25 - .31
smaller lots, wks.....lb. .25½- .31½
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Triethylamine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.14 - —
Triethyl citrate, ton lots, 500-lb. dms..lb. .29 - —
single dms.....lb. .31 - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., divd..lb. .45 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - —
Trimethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .54 -.56
dms., divd.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .85 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .90 - —
Triphenyl phosphate,[3] bbls....lb. .31 - .32
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton21.50 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, tribasic).
Tuba root (see Derris root).
Tungsten metal powd.,[3,6] 99% dms., works..lb. 2.60 - —
Oxide, CP, kgs.....lb. No prices
Chem. grade, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs..lb. .17 - .17½
Haitian, bls.....lb. .08¾- .09
Madras, bgs.....lb. No price
Turpentine, spirits, gum, bbls., c.l., ex dock..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., 10 ex dock..gal. .71 - —
5 ex dock.....gal. .73 - —
wood, dest., dist., dms., divd. E. cities..gal. .50 - .65
tanks .....gal. .55 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., divd... gal. .61 - —
l.c.l., divd.....gal. .64 - —
tanks, divd.....gal. .56 - —

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs .....lb. 1.95 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .26 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., 20 tons, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., Metropolitan New York, Phila., Wilmington, Del., Baltimore, Wilmington, N. C., Charleston, Savannah, Jacksonville....ton.80.00 - —
46% N., bgs., l.c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va ..ton.82.50 - —
5-19 tons, f.o.b. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., Baltimore..ton.85.00 - —
less than 5 tons, f.o.b. New York, Phila..ton.90.00 - —
import, 40% N., bgs., 5 tons, f.o.b. Atl. Gulf ports or Belle, W. Va., ship..ton. No prices
smaller lots, f.o.b. N. Y. whse..ton. No prices
pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Urea fertilizer compound, basis 42% N., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea - ammonia liquor, basis 45% N., tanks, f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Atl., Gulf ports ton.121.58 - —
37% N. (insoluble), f.o.b. Belle, W. Va., or Alt., Gulf ports, ton.127.00 -
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. 25 - .27

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bls.....lb. 1.69 - —
Eastern, bls.....lb. 1.38 - —
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium pentoxide, C.P., bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.90 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins...lb. No prices
Mexican, tins.....lb.16.00 -17.00
cuts, tins.....lb.14.00 -16.00
South American, tins.....lb. No prices
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Vanillin, ex eugenol, 25-lb. tins, lb. 2.60 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.75 - —
ex-guaicol, 25-lb. tins.....lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.50 - —
ex lignin, any quantity, 25-lb. tins..lb. 2.35 - —
5-lb. tins.....lb. 2.40 - —
1-lb. tins.....lb. 2.65 - —
Venice turpentine, true, cs...lb. No prices
artificial, cs.....lb. .24 - .25
Verdigris, bbls., kgs.....lb. .22 - .28
Vinyl acetate, cns., works.....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. gross, works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
5 gals., dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Ether, 75 c.c.....bot. 1.30 - —
50 c.c.....bot. .73½- —
25 c.c.....bot. .45½- —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex (see Rice bran).
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut liver).
E (see Alpha Tocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic; acid. nicotinic amide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see petroleum, naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo bark, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
tree .....lb. .28 - .30
Wattle bark, bgs., f.a.s.....ton.41.00 -43.00
Extract, solid, bgs.....lb. .04475-.0460
liquid, tanks.....lb. .05 - —
bbls. .....lb. .05¾- —
Wax, amorphous, group 3, at refineries; 160-165, amber..lb. .15½- —
black .....lb. .14 - —
white .....lb. .26 - —
180-185, amber.....lb. .17½- —
black .....lb. .16 - —
white .....lb. .30 - —
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Bees,[2] white, bleach, slabs..lb. .61 - —
cakes, cs.....lb. .62 - —
discs, cs.....lb. .63 - —
yellow, crude, Africa.....lb. .49 - —
Brazilian, Chilean, bgs..lb. .50 - —
refd., slabs, cs., lbs.....lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla,[2] bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .18 - —
Carnauba,[2] No. 3 chalky, bgs., lb. .77 - .78
No. 2, N.C., bgs.....lb. .84 - .85
N.C., 3, bgs.....lb. .78 - .79
refined, bgs.....lb. .85 - .86
yellow, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .88 - .89
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .87 - .88
Ceresin, dom., 138°-140° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .13½- .14
jobbing lots.....lb. .14½- .15
150°-160° m.p., bgs., 1 ton..lb. .15½- .16
jobbing lots.....lb. .16½- .17
100° m.p., bgs., 1 ton.....lb. .16½- .17
jobbing lots.....lb. .17½- .18
Japan, cs.....lb. .40 - .45
Montan, bgs.....lb. .45 - .46
Ouricury,[2] bgs .....lb. .55 - .62
Ozokerite, hard, green, congeal. p. 66°-68° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
70°-72° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
74°-76° C., bgs.....lb. No stocks
snow-white, pure, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
yellow, natural, 76°-78° C., bgs..lb. No stocks
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .26 - .27
cakes, cs.....lb. .27 - .28
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .08 - .09
White precipitate,[3] powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.84 - —
Whiting, chalk, dry-grd., c.l.ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-grd., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
gliders, bolted, c.l.....ton.20.00 -24.00
l.c.l.....ton.21.00 -24.00
extra bolted, c.l.....ton.22.00 -26.00
l.c.l.....ton.23.00 -27.00
Paris white, c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -29.00
Limestone, airfloated, 99%%, 250 mesh, c.l.....ton. 9.35 -10.10
200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 8.60 - 9.50
90%, 200 mesh, c.l.....ton. 6.25 - 7.00
gliders', c.l.....ton.11.50 -13.00
l.c.l.....ton.12.50 -16.00
water-floated, gliders' putty grade, c.l.....ton.12.00 -13.00
l.c.l.....ton.13.00 -16.00
precipitated, c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l.....ton.18.00 -25.00
dry ground, 325 mesh, 50 tons, f.o.b. plants....ton. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., up to 5 tons.....ton. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., less than 5 tons.ton. 9.00 - —
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .06½- .06
rossed, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .09½- .10
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .28
Witch-hazel extract, dist., NF, bbls..gal. .72 - .75
leaves, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, dom., 40 mesh, c.l., f.o.b., North Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis...ton.30.00 -32.00
Bags, extra, 25c. each; must be returned for credit. Carload freight to New York, N. Y., 29c. per 100 lbs.
import, 70 mesh, bgs, ex dock ton. No prices
80 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
100 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
120 mesh, bgs., ex dock..ton. No prices
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Levant, bgs.....lb. No price
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .50 - .60

X

Xylol[3] (xylene), indus., dms., returnable, works	gal.	.32	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.27	- —
tanks, W. of Coast, f.o.b. Minnequa, Colo.	gal.	.27	- —
10°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.35	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.30	- —
5°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.42	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.37	- —
8°, dms., returnable, works.	gal.	.47	- —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld.	gal.	.42	- —
Xylidin, mixed, dms.	lb.	.35	- .36

Y

Yara yara, cryst., cns.	lb.	1.80	- 1.85
Yellow,[3] arsenic sulphide, dom., bbls., f.o.b. New York	lb.	.52	- .55
bottles, same basis	lb.	.60	- .64
imp., bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	Nom.
Benzidine, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	1.35	- 2.25
Cadmium, CP, import, bxs.,	lb.	1.35	- 1.40
lithopone, primrose, lemon, golden and standard orange, ton lots, bbls.	lb.	.55	- —
400-2,000 lbs., bbls.,	lb.	.60	- —
100-300 lbs., pkgs.	lb.	.65	- —
Yellow cadmium lithopone prices are f.o.b. Balto. or whse. points, transportation prepaid or allowed E. of Rockies.			
Sulphide, orange, cases, works,	lb.	1.10	Nom.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. No. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.16½-	—
Chrome yellow, CP, prices are ¼c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis chrome.	lb.	1.37	- —
primrose shade, bbls., same basis chrome.	lb.	1.75	- —
Mercury, oxide, tech., bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.87	- —
smaller lots.	lb.	2.89	- —
Yellow, ocher, American, golden, bbls., works.	lb.	.04½-	.06¼
yellow, bbls., works	lb.	.02	- .02½
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0345-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0365-	—
Oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., f.o.b. Bethlehem, Easton	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.05	- —
synth., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.071	- —
Persian orange (see Ci)			
Zinc, bbls., same basis, chrome CP, contracts	lb.	.1750-	.1785
open order	lb.	.1750-	.1785
Navy specifications type contracts	lb.	.1750-	.1785
open order	lb.	.1750-	.1785
Yellow dock root, dom., bls.	lb.	.16	- .23
yellow root (xanthoriza), bls.	lb.	.11	- .13
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.15	- .16
Yohimbine hydrochloride, viz.	oz.	3.00	- 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.20	- —
less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25	- —
Zinc,[1,2,3] Metal (see paint market).			
acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- .17
USP, bbls., 250 lbs.	lb.	.27	- —
kgs., 100 lbs.	lb.	.29	- —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., dealers, E. of Rockies	lb.	.12	- —
l.c.l., bgs.	lb.	.12½-	—
Zinc arsenite prices are on a frt. alld. basis to dest., in lots of 96 lbs. or over.			
Carbonate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.14	- .20
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.32½-	—
25-lb. dms.	lb.	.37½-	—
kgs.	lb.	.34½-	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dom., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., dms., wks.	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
USP, 100-lb. dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
25-lb. jars	lb.	.36	- —
solut., 50%, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04¼-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250-	—
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.33	- .37
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1085-	—
l.c.l., bbls., f.o.b. works	lb.	.1135-	—
Iodide, N.F., bots.	lb.	4.54	- —
jars	lb.	4.40	- —
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Metal (see daily quotations in Market report).			
Oxide,[3] pigment, dom., acicular type, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
Zinc, oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅝-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅞-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅞-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅞-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅞-	—
35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07⅜-	—
Prices on West Coast ½c. per lb. higher.			
French process, com'l, lead free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¾-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10	- —
imported, gold seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
green seal, bbls., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
Zinc, oxide, imported, white seal, cks., ex whse.	lb.	No prices	
USP, c.l., 50-lb. bgs.	lb.	.10½-	-
Zinc oxide prices in l.c.l. are ¼c. higher.			
Lead-free and 5% and 35% leaded zinc oxide in car lots are ½c. per lb. higher delivered Pac. Cst., and in less car lots are ½c. per lb higher ex whse. Pac. Cst.; 50% leaded is 5.6c per lb. higher for car lots delivered Pac. Cst			
Palmitate, bbls.	lb.	.32	- .33
Resinate, fused, pale, bbls.	lb.	.11	- .12
precip., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.15	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .18
Stearate, tech., precip., or U.S.P., c.l.	lb.	.29	- —
ton lots	lb.	.30	- —
less than ton lots	lb.	.31	- —
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.60	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	3.85	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.60	- —
flake, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.10	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.85	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.35	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	4.80	- —
powd., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.80	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.55	- —
bbls., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.05	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.80	- —
Sulphide, pure,[1] bgs., c.l., (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
bbls., c.l. (20 tons), dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¾-	—
barium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0560-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0585-	—
Zinc, sulphide, magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
Zinc sulphide delivered to Pac. Cst. is ¼c. per lb. higher for the pure and ½c. for the others.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.24	- .28
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	- —
Zinc-iron oxide, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies.	lb.	.06¾-	—
dlvd. Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	- —
Zirconium nitrate, kgs., works.	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, crude, 70-75%, gr., bbls., works	ton.	75.00	-100.00
white, 98%, grd., kgs., works.	lb.	1.80	- 2.00

Synthetic Resins

and other

Branded Paint Materials

(Manufacturers' List Prices)

Prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials are published in the first issue of each month.

Drum Deposit Increase Allowed by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau
June 1, 1942

Because of the need for conserving critical materials, Price Administrator Leon Henderson today announced that customer deposits on oil drums, carboys, kegs, barrels and other containers which the customer returns for reuse may be inaugurated or increased without violating the General Maximum Price Regulation.

- - - —V- - -

Clarence L. Struven, who recently closed down the firm of Struven & Wacker, menhaden oil and fish scrap, Baltimore, has joined the sales staff of the Atlantic Supply Company.

NEW DRIERS

HARSHAW LIQUID LINORESINATES

Soluble in thinners and drying oils — prepared from drying metals and selected, blended vegetable fatty acids — uniform in metal content. Free flowing clear driers — can be added cold at any point during processing or just before packaging — compatible with solvents, drying oils and synthetic vehicles.

Cobalt Linoresinate Liquid 4%

Lead Linoresinate Liquid 16%

Manganese Linoresinate Liquid 4%

Zinc Linoresinate Liquid 7%

Cobalt Lead Linoresinate Liquid No. 1515

Lead Manganese Linoresinate Liquid No. 1515

THE HARSHAW CHEMICAL CO.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND PRINCIPAL CITIES

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

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'One Nation, Indivisible'

The suggestion has recently been made that the arrangement of the stars on the flag of the United States of America be changed. It is not with a purpose of esthetic improvement that this proposal is advanced: the stated object was that the symbols of the thirteen original States be set apart in a sort of major constellation, and the stars of the other States be arranged about that in groups and positions indicative of the dates and circumstances of their admission to the Union.

Such discrimination would at any time be an offense against the equality of national unity. In these times of national jeopardy it is unconscionably obnoxious. And yet, it does but carry to the pattern of the nation's symbol the sectionalism and the selfishness and the segregation which still, in spite of war's demands, all too largely predominate national affairs and the life of the people.

The star-studded blue field of the flag is called its union, because it is emblematic of a unified federation of States. Its stars have no distinction among them, no differentiation in size, or shape, or place, because the States for which they stand all are equal in the sight of the constitution and are in no manner subordinated by the fact that some of them were not even peopled when the Union was formed.

Next Sunday will be Flag Day, a purposeful commemorative, never before so significant to the American people. It is earnestly and devoutly to be hoped that its significance will not be lost upon any, and particularly, not upon those who are entrusted with the political leadership of this people in these parlous days. There must be unity of thought and purpose everywhere. Criticism of actions—yes—but to help, not to handicap; to advise, not to abash. And there must be acceptance of such assistance and such advice or there can be no attainment of the unity on which the nation's life depends.

The stars of the flag are of equal magnitude. The States of the Union are of equal rank—and of equal responsibility in their politicians and to their people for "one nation, indivisible."

To Compete Is Wisdom

It was the burden of several talks by business leaders at the recent convention of purchasing agents that industrial and commercial restrictions mothered by the necessities of the war program should not be such as to stifle private initiative and free enterprise. This stipulation was directed for the most part toward specific price ceilings and the general maximum price regulation. The intimations and connotations in some instances were not in the wisdom which is so important in these times when the entire business system is under close and critical analysis by those who are not wholly convinced of its satisfactoriness.

Behind those qualifyings of the degree of wartime restrictions could be sensed the popular economic fallacy that circumstances which effect increases in prices, although they are obviously the creatures of man's habits, are beyond human control. The conclusion is that prices should not be held down by external pressures—a rather illogical contention in view of the fundamental status of competition in price.

Fortunately for free enterprise, some important prices are below official ceilings. But, there is not, as a general rule, enough competition in price to refute the charge of business-baiters that concerted maintenance of prices is the prime policy of business.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Overall Allocation Plotted

As a second step—the Production Requirements Plan was the first—toward the setting up of an allover regulation of industrial materials in place of the existing variety of conservation, limitation, and priority orders, the WPB Division of Industry Operations has moved to provide a record of the flow of such goods into finished products: it has got down to the appraising of needs for materials on the basis of their end use.

The new method is designated a complete system of allocation classification. It will require every purchaser to inform his supplier what he is going to make out of the goods he seeks to procure; similar information must be given WPB. The system includes categorical grouping of purchasers and an expansive classification of industrial processes and products on which requirements of materials must be based. These range, in the realm of civilian manufacturing from asparagus knives to yachts, and in their military classifications embrace all sorts of munitions and supplies from photographic equipment to battleships. Each group of purchasers has a designating letter; each primary manufacturing group has a designating number and is subdivided into numerous classifications, and again into hundreds of specified products—plus several items of "etc., etc.," which bring almost everything into the record, even though the "ticket" is the end use of a product to be made by a customer of a purchaser whose business is not cataloged. Only industrial buying, not trade transactions, is covered.

The purpose of the new system is simplification and information. The simplification involves some new record-keeping on the part of industrial buyers, but this will replace a greater amount of the existing work of that sort. The simplification lies also in the fact that, eventually, WPB will be the sole judge of the status of a would-be purchaser: the full course of his transactions and other operations in a given material will be known—and "priorities" will be appraised in that knowledge, on the basis of performance, rather than of profession. The same end will be served by the purpose of information, which will provide WPB with a double check on consumption of industrial materials.

It must be realized that WPB will have a second string to its allocation bow. The new classification system will inform it with reference to consumption of industrial materials in terms of military and civilian demands. Supplemental information on currently available and expectable supplies will be available. Under present plans neither set of data will be made public, although it is probable that at least interpretative use of them will be made for the information of suppliers and of the military procurement agencies. There would be advantages for industry as a whole in knowing the progressive relations of supply and demand; but, for some reason or other, more or less warranted, the extensive censorship of business statistics applies here also.

Overall allocation is being plotted; it will be steadily extended to more and more materials. Business must learn well the purpose and scope of the new recording required of it: otherwise the pinch of allocation may be sudden, as well as severe.

BUY WAR BONDS TO WIN

Relief from Freezing

WPB has set forth its views on exemption from conservation orders desired and designed to permit a holder of restricted materials to make the best use of them. The promulgated criterions indicate, not only that the Division of Industry Operations desires and intends to be fair, but also that it is not unaware of the existence of schemes aimed at evasions of conservation orders.

Relief from the burden of frozen materials inventories does not require a formal appeal to WPB, because that agency is prepared to assist holders to dispose of their stocks either to authorized users or by way of contracts in war production. It also offers advice on the getting of tide-over financial assistance. Hence, those affected by conservation orders are advised to consult with local WPB officials with a view of ascertaining whether satisfactory relief may be got in some manner other than by permission to extend manufacturing operations until the frozen materials have been worked up.

When it is found that no other remedial course is open, WPB will appraise appeals for exempted operations primarily on the effect of their granting or denying on the successful prosecution of the war program. This test must be met, not only with respect to the utilization of the materials in question but also by assurance that the labor necessary for exempted operations could not be otherwise employed to the greater benefit of the war effort.

Hoarding or the violation of any conservation, limitation, or priority order will preclude the granting of operating exemptions. Materials offered under other means of relief must meet customary commercial standards. No appeal will be granted if the result would be competitive advantage. The tests set up are derived from a variety of experiences which, to those who have knowledge of them, are convincing evidence that the job of the Division of Industry Operations is no snap.

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Heavy Chemicals

New War Contracts Bring Better Call for Several Heavy Chemicals —Demand for Other Materials Quiet to Spotty—Chlorates Now Under Full Allocation Control

A slight pick-up in demand was noted in certain quarters of the market for heavy chemicals last week. Factors were of the belief that government contracts now coming through following the conversion of industry to the war effort are providing customers with priority ratings necessary to secure needed materials. For the most part, however, business in other quarters was at best spotty and many items remained quiet as regards new inquiry. Deliveries, on the whole, were being made at a satisfactory rate.

The War Production Board has placed all chlorate chemicals under full allocation control, effective June 1. Users of chlorine have been permitted to accept delivery in the smallest practical delivery unit and the date for filing orders for chlorine with producers has been advanced to the 10th of the preceding month in which delivery is sought, by an amendment to General Preference Order M-19. An amendment issued last week to General Preference Order M-142 excepts cleaning compounds and certain lubricants containing naphthenic acid from the restrictions on use and delivery. This amendment also permits manufacturers to use naphthenates which were in their possession at the close of business on May 4.

Paper production, as a percentage of six-day capacity, was 92.3 percent in week ended May 30, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 93.8 percent in the previous week and 96.8 percent a year ago.

Ammonia Perchlorate.—Under full allocation control since June 1.

Antimony Metal.—Under industry control. Business quiet. Prices under individual agreement. During 1941 there were shipments of antimony ore from California from properties in Inyo, Kern, San Benito, and San Bernardino counties amounting to 19,153 pounds of recoverable metal, worth $2,537. This was a decrease in both amount and value as compared with the 1940 output, which was 56,845 pounds of antimony, worth $7,958.

Antimony Oxide.—Material under allocation July 1. Supplies tight for civilian use. Quotations unaltered.

Arsenic, White.—New features lacking with material under allocation. Prices same.

Barium Carbonate.—No change in market tone. Quotations unaltered.

Barium Chlorate.—Under full allocation control since June 1.

Barium Chloride.—Quiet prevails. Prices rule unchanged.

Barium Hydrate.—Activity at quiet level. Pricewise no change.

Bauxite. — No new developments. Quotations same.

Bleaching Powder.—Demand slow. Prices under individual agreement.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Call for material shows no fluctuation from recent levels. No change quotably.

Calcium Chloride. — Consumption on increase. Quotations same on bulk. Adjustments expected on smaller quantities for certain areas to comply with maximum ceiling order.

Calcium Phosphate. — No discernable new features. Prices on various grades show no change.

Carbon Bisulphide.—Market quiet. Quotations unaltered.

Chlorine.—No slackening in heavy

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-five typical chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
170.2	170.2	170.2	159.4

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical acids on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	101.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Strontium

Soon after the outbreak of hostilities in 1939, imports of strontium salts from Germany were cut off completely, according to the Department of the Interior, but receipts of strontium minerals were well maintained, 2,751 tons valued at $28,686 being imported in 1940 compared with 2,823 tons valued at $23,136 in 1939. Strontium metal and salts, the department points out, were placed under United States export control in 1940.

Anticipating large demands for strontium salts, producers in this country hastened to open old deposits in 1940, most of which had not been worked since 1918. The anticipated shortage of celestite did not develop, however, and by the latter part of 1941 shipments of British celestite to American consumers had increased. Of the 3,172 tons of celestite valued at $49,367 imported in the first nine months of 1941, 2,854 tons valued at $42,999 was from Great Britain and 419 tons valued at $6,368 was shipped from newly developed Mexican celestite properties, which began exporting early in 1941. The few hundred tons of domestic strontium mineral that found a market in 1940 were mostly trial orders, it is stated.

The department observes that it costs $16.40 per short ton to haul strontium ores from California to Philadelphia or New York City in car lots (40 tons) and observes that the development of a domestic strontium minerals industry continues to be handicapped because it has to compete with pure and cheap celestite from Great Britain, and that this situation may continue as long as bottoms are available for celestite at ballast rates. Even in 1940 the ocean rate was only $5.90 a short ton.

Imports of strontium minerals are duty free and the relatively small peacetime requirements of strontium compounds are a further deterrence to the formation of a domestic industry.

Current prices on heavy chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Society for Testing Materials, Memphis, Tenn., annual meeting, June 22 to 26.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, June 8 and 9.

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war demand. Material on allocation and under full priority control. General limitation order also in effect. Quotations firm, unchanged. Users of chlorine are permitted to accept delivery in the smallest practical delivery unit and the date for filing of orders for chlorine with producers is advanced to the tenth of the preceding month in which delivery is sought, by an amendment to General Preference Order M-19.

Chloropicrin.—Demand at recent levels. No change in prices.

Cobalt Acetate.—Improved inquiry. Allocations rule. Prices same.

Cobalt Carbonate.—Inquiry better. Material under allocation. No change pricewise.

Cobalt Hydrate.—Allocation order continues in effect. More inquiry in market. Prices unaltered.

Copper.—Domestic 12c. per pound delivered Connecticut Valley base. Export 11¾c. f.a.s. New York. Drastic limitations on the use of copper in the manufacture of farm tractors and engine power units were imposed by a WPB order issued last Wednesday. Beginning June 15, producers are prohibited from manufacturing for sale or receiving from suppliers for resale any copper products or copper base alloy products for tractors or engine power units except for certain specified uses.

Copper Acetate.—Demand better. No change quotably.

Copper Carbonate.—Demand shows improvement. No change as regards prices.

Copper Oxide.—Red and black materials in light demand. Prices show no change.

Cyanide-Chloride Mixture.—Both 45 and 75 percent material quiet. Quotations same.

Magnesia Arsenate.—New demand light. Deliveries okay. Pricewise, no change.

Nickel Salts.—Call for material from war activities continues heavy. Allocations rule. Prices unaltered.

Phosgene.—No new features. Quotations same.

Phosphorus Oxychloride.—New developments lacking. Material under full priority control. Quotations unchanged.

Potash Carbonate.—New demand slight. Prices show no change.

Potash Chlorate.—Under full allocation control, effective June 1. Priorities rule. Prices unchanged.

Potash Perchlorate.—Priorities rule with full allocation control since June 1.

Saltcake.—Call light. Deliveries satisfactory. No change as regards prices.

Soda Ash.—Consumption at high level. Prices same.

Soda Chlorate.—Under full allocation control since June 1. Quotations unaltered.

Soda Cyanide.—New business quiet. Tone of market, prices unchanged.

Soda Metasilicate.—Quiet prevails. Quotations unaltered on both anhydrous and granulated.

Soda Nitrate.—May quotations extended on domestic to June 30.

Soda Pyrophosphate.—No change in level of activity. Prices under individual agreement.

Trichlorethylene. — New business quiet with material under full priority control. Pricewise, no change.

Zinc Chloride. — Light demand. Prices same.

Acids

Demand for heavy chemicals in the past week for the most part showed no improvement over recent quiet levels. Factors maintained the belief, however, that the condition is only temporary. Deliveries against previous commitments remained satisfactory in general.

Acetic. — Producers making deliveries more promptly. Material under individual price ceiling.

Acetic Anhydride. — New inquiry light. Deliveries being made in good order. Prices under individual agreement.

Battery. — New features lacking. Quotations unaltered.

Chlorosulphonic. — Demand quiet. Deliveries satisfactory. Pricewise, no change.

Formic.—Quiet prevails as regards new business. No alteration in quotations.

Hydrofluoric. — Slightly improved

—Continued on page 33

Imports Control Tightened by WPB

—Continued from page 3

After commodities on this list are imported the owner cannot sell, process or move them beyond the place of initial storage. He can sell them to government agencies, or apply for authorization to process or move them on form PD-222-A.

Reports of imports must be made on form PD-222-B by all persons, including government agencies, to collectors of customs before the materials are entered for consumption, for warehouse, or withdrawn from warehouse. With the exception of the provision regarding government agencies, this method of handling imports is substantially the same as that now in force.

List 2 Articles Saleable

List two commodities includes most of the non ferrous metal scrap, ferrous scrap, tung oil, hides and skins, and mica, among others. The commodities contained on this list are subject to the same import regulations as are those on List one. Permission to import must be sought on form PD-22-C, existing contracts must be reported, and reports on PD-222-B must be made to the collector of customs.

But the regulation differs from that applicable to list one in that after legal importation has been made, commodities on list two may be sold processed or consumed without restrictions, insofar as M-63 is concerned. These commodities either are covered by other orders which provide sufficient control over their use, or no control is deemed necessary.

List 3 Restrictions Few

The list three articles is made up of a great number of lesser important animal and vegetable oils and fats, food products, and crude and prepared drugs, hair, and leather. This list also includes nitrates. In the case of the commodities on this list existing contracts for their importation will not be allowed to stand, as are those on the other two lists and specific authorization for import must be obtained on form PD-222-C, regardless of existing contracts.

But after the materials on this list are imported they may be disposed of without restriction, insofar as this order is concerned, except that reports must be made to the collector of customs. The three lists of commodities are:—

List One

The numbers listed after the following materials are commodity numbers taken from schedule A, Statistical Classification of Imports of the Department of Commerce, issue of January 1, 1941, as supplemented January 1, 1942. Materials are included in the list to the extent that they are covered by the commodity numbers listed below.

Material	Commodity Number
Beef, mutton tallow, includes oleo stock	0036.6
Beef, mutton tallow (inedible), includes oleo stock	0815.6
Beri ore and beryllium ore	6270.0
Metallic beryllium	838.870
Beryllium oxide, carbonate and other beryllium salts	
Castor beans	2231.0
Castor oil	226.02
Cinchona bark or other bark from which quinine may be extracted	2201.0
Codliver oil	0805.0
Cod oil	0804.0
Columbite	6270.3
Corn or maize oil (edible)	1422.0
Corundum ore	5460.0
Cottonseed oil	226.22
Cottonseed oil, crude	1423.1
Cottonseed oil, refined	1423.2
Flax and 3262.5 to 9, inclusive	3260.0
Flaxseed (linseed)	2233.0
Glycerin, crude	8290.0
Glycerin, refined	8291.1
Graphite or plumbago—	
Amorphous, natural (except of Mexican origin)	5730.1
Crystalline, flake	5730.5
Crystalline, lump, chip, or dust	5730.6
Hempseed	2238.0
Lead...6505.0, 6506.1, 6506.3, 6507.0,	6509.0
Linseed oil, and combinations and mixtures, in chief value of such oil	2254.0
Muru muru nuts	2239.63
Muru muru kernels	2239.64
Neatsfoot oil	0808.95
Oiticia oil	2255.6
Ouricury (uricury kernels)	2239.62
*Ouricury (uricury) oil	
Ouricury (uricury) nuts	2239.61
Peanut (ground nut) oil	1427.0
Quebracho extract	2344.0
Quicksilver or mercury	6662.0
Rotenone bearing roots	221.28, 222.36, 221.30, 222.37
Rubber seed	2239.5
*Rubber seed oil	
Rutile	6270.2
Sesame seed	2234.0
Shark oil and shark-liver oil	0808.7
Sperm oil, crude	0803.0

Material	Commodity Number
Sperm oil, refined	0803.1
Sunflower seed	2240.0
Sunflower oil, edible	1421.0
Sunflower oil, denatured	2247.0
Tantalite or tantalum ore	6270.4
Tucum nuts	2239.65
Tucum kernels	2239.66
Whale oil	0803.5
Wool grease, including degras or brown wool grease, containing of free fatty acids more than 2 percent	0813.2
Wool grease, including degras or brown wool grease, containing of free fatty acids 2 percent or less and not suitable for medicinal use	0813.3
Wool grease, including degras or brown wool grease suitable for medicinal use, including adeps lanae, hydrous, or anhydrous	0813.5
Zirconium ore	6270.5

List Two

Aluminum scrap	6302.3
Antimony, 6650.0, 6651.0, 6651.1, 838.180,	838.210
Asbestos (originating in Rhodesia or Union of South Africa) 5500.0, 5500.1, 5501.0, 5501.1, 5501.9,	5502.1
Babassu nuts	2239.13
Babassu kernels	2239.15
Babassu nut oil	2257.1
Cashew nuts and cashew nut kernels	1377.0
Cashew nut oil and cashew nut shell oil	2257.2
Chromium	6213.0
Coconut oil	2242.5
*Cohune nuts and kernels	
Copper 6400.8, 6417.1,	643.00
Copper scraps 6400.9, 6418.3, 6453.0,	674.19
Copra	2232.0
Cotton linters, munitions, or chemical grades only (grades 3-6 according to Department of Agriculture Classification)	3005.0
Ferrous scrap 6004.0,	6004.1
Kapok	3403.0
Kyanite and sillimanite	583.95
Lead	6504.0
Lead scraps 6505.1, 6506.5,	6506.9
Mica 5560.7, 5560.8, 5560.9, 5561.0 5561.8, 5561.9, 5564.0,	5564.2
*Mercury-bearing ores and concentrates	
Palm kernels	2236.5
Palm kernel oil	2248.0
Palm oil	2243.0
Pig and hog bristles 0917.0,	0979.1
Rapeseed oil 2253.0,	2246.0
Rapeseed	2237.0
Seed lac	2105.0
Shellac 2107.2,	2108.0
Tin scraps	6651.0
Tung oil	2241.0
Tungsten	6232.0
Vanadium ore	6260.0

List Three

Animal and vegetable fats, oils, and greases—	
Bois de Rose or Lignaloe oil	228.27
Cacao butter	1420.0
Oleo stearin	0036.3
Tallow, vegetable	2250.0
Animal products, inedible—	
Blood, dried	8505.0
Bone black, bone char, and blood char	099.0
Bones, crude	0911.2
Jones, ground, ash, dust, meal, and flour	0911.3
Tankage	0975.0
Argols 8329.0, 8330.0,	837.11
Asphalt 5394.0, 5078.1,	5079.1
Balsams, crude, not containing alcohol 2141.0, 2141.3, 2141.4, 2141.5,	2141.9
Bromine compounds 838.223,	838.224
Casein or lactarine	0943.0
Charcoal	5011.0
Chicle 2131.0,	2189.3
Cocoa or cacao beans	1501.3
Cotton linters, grades 1 and 2 (other than munitions) and chemical grades	3005.0
Cotton, raw 3001.0, 3003.6, 3003.7,	3003.8
Drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, etc.—	
Caffein 811.1, 811.11,	811.12
Coca leaves	222.03
Fish livers	221.97
Kola nuts	221.49
Soap bark seed or quillaya	221.82
Fluorspar 5301.0,	5301.1
Fish scrap and fish meal 0976.0,	8509.7
Glass 5204.0 to 5298.5,	inclusive
Glue and glue stock (animal and vegetable) 0940.5, 0934.0, 0940.1, 0940.3, 0930.8, 0930.9, 2946.0,	2946.1
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava	1228.0
Guano	8504.0
Gums and resins, natural, 2161.0 to 2171.9,	inclusive
Ilmenite and ilmenite sand	6270.1
Iodine 8500.0,	838.630
Monasite sand and other thorium ore	593.30
Nitrates, sodium and potassium, 8506.0, 8527.5,	8527.9
Oil cake and oil cake meal—	
Cottonseed	1114.0
Peanut, hemp seed, and others, 1119.6 to 1119.9,	inclusive
Seeds and nuts—	
Brazil nuts 1356.0,	1357.0
Canary seed	2452.0
Cottonseed	2240.6
Vegetable ivory or tagua nuts	2911.0
Soap (except castile) and soap powder 8712.3 to 8719.9,	inclusive
Spices—	
Tonka beans	1546.0
Sponges 0970.0 to 0970.9,	inclusive
Sugar and related products—	
Molasses, edible and inedible, 163.48-1640.0	
Tanning and coloring agents—	
Annatto and extracts of	232.00
Divi-divi 232.14,	2345.0
Quabrecho wood	2305.0
Tanning extracts (other than quebracho and mangrove), 2345.0 to 2345.9,	inclusive
Tara	232.23
Vanilla beans	1545.0
Wax—	
Beeswax 0072.0, 0972.1,	0974.0
Candelilla	225.22
Candle	985.10
Carnauba	2251.0
*Ouricury	

* Note—Commodity numbers for these materials have not been assigned by the Department of Commerce, Statistical Classification of Imports.

Definitions

The order contains the following definitions:—

"Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether or not incorporated.

"Owner" of any material means any Person who has any property interest in such material except a person whose interest is held solely as security for the payment of money.

"Consignee" means the person to whom a material is consigned at the time of importation.

"Import" means to transport in any manner into the Continental United States from any foreign country or from any territory or possession of the United States (including the Philippine Islands). Release from the bonded custody of the United States Bureau of Customs shall, for the purpose of this Order, be deemed a transportation.

"Place of Initial Storage" means any warehouse, yard ground storage, or other place, to which the person making the entry or withdrawal from custody of the United States Bureau of Customs of material imported subject to this order directs or has directed that such material be transported from the port of entry to be held until disposed of pursuant to this order.

—V—

Heavy Chemicals

Acids

—*Continued from page* 32

inquiry. Conditions satisfactory as regards deliveries against contracts. No change quotably.

Lactic.—New demand unimpressive. Prices unaltered.

Mixed.—Deliveries against previous commitments satisfactory on nitric and sulphuric units. No change in quotations.

Monochloroacetic. — Market quiet. No change in prices.

Naphthenic.—Material now on allocation. Quotations firm, unaltered. Amendment issued last week to General Preference Order M-142 excepts cleaning compounds and certain lubricants containing naphthenic acid from the restrictions on use and delivery. Amendment also permits manufacturers to use naphthenates which were in their possession at the close of business on May 4. It is pointed out in the trade that the reason for the naphthenate order is to make available naphthenic acid for copper naphthenate, which is used for mildew proofing of sandbag fabrics.

Sulphuric.—Market tone unchanged. Prices same on various grades.

Baltimore, June 3.—The demand for sulphuric acid holds up well with munitions plants the chief buyers and with the quotations at ceiling figures. The needs of manufacturers of fertilizer mixtures, of course, have undergone some shrinkage with the end of the shipping season, but the movement is still of satisfactory proportions. Producers are moved to compare the market at this time with conditions during the first world war, when prices went skyrocketing and supplies of acid were grabbed up at $60 per ton. Today the ceiling is in effect, with increases limited to advances in freight rates and speculative buying absolutely suspended.

Insecticides

Manufacturers of insecticides and fungicides again last week were striving to achieve equitable distribution to take care of demand as it appears. The market picture continued about unchanged.

Calcium Arsenate.—Material continues in heavy demand. Prices show no change.

Lead Arsenate.—Demand seasonally active. Quotations unaltered.

Nicotine Sulphate.—No new developments. Prices under individual agreement.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Good demand against tight supply. No change in prices.

—V—

Phila. Chemical Club Holds Golf Outing

The Chemical Club of Philadelphia held its Spring golf outing, at the Llanerch Country Club, May 28. About fifty members and guests, together with several out-of-town members, participated. After the tournament, dinner was served in the clubhouse to many who remained to enjoy the evening's festivities. Numerous valuable prizes both for golf and drawing, were awarded. A similar outing is scheduled by the club in the fall.

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CREAM OF TARTAR : SULPHURIC ACID : CAUSTIC SODA
WHITING : TARTARIC ACID : LIQUID CHLORINE : SULPHUR
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WPB to Allocate Materials on End-Uses

—Continued from page 7

defined here as the operations required to convert them from the state in which they are found in nature to the condition in which they are described in materials list No. 1, attached to War Production Board form PD-25A. For example, all the steps necessary for turning standing timber into accepted shapes and sizes of lumber would fall into this category. The steps to fabricate the lumber into other wood products would not be included.

In the case of agricultural products, the steps to be included in this class start after the product has been harvested and continue until it is ready for industrial use, for example, the processing of cotton only through the ginning.

These symbols should be placed on all orders for supplies, equipment, machinery and facilities necessary for the production and preliminary processing of raw materials, but should not be placed on orders for materials which are processed or are incorporated in the finished raw material. All orders for materials which enter into the production of or become a part of the finished raw material will bear the symbol transmitted by the customer's orders. For example, a steel mill producing rails for a railroad company will transmit the railroad's symbol of 10.10 on all orders for iron ingots, coke, and alloy metals. Orders for office machinery, metal-working machinery, and other operating equipment and supplies will carry the symbol of the steel mill (8.10).

Where a company processes raw materials only as an incident to its main production, it should not classify its order with any of the numbers in this classification, but should use only the number that applies to its main operation.

Construction of new buildings, and building maintenance and repair should not be included in this classification (see classes 21.00 and 22.00).

'Basket Clauses'

Although there are some "basket clauses" in the definitions the probability that there still will be some unclassifiable businesses or end uses has led WPB to include specific instructions on "all other uses" (not including finished products listed in other classes). These instructions follow:—

Manufacturers who do not directly fall into any other classifications as set forth above or whose products, such as subassemblies, are not incorporated into some other final product, should place this allocation symbol (23.00) on all purchase orders that they issue.

It should not be used by manufacturers whose products can be classified as repair, maintenance, and operating supplies for any construction or manufacturing operation listed here or by manufacturers or processors of subassemblies, semifinished products, or parts that enter into a finished product, or by manufacturers whose products are used in the repair and maintenance of existing buildings. Construction of new buildings and building maintenance and repair should not be included in this classification (see classes 21.00 and 22.00).

Examples of those who should use the allocation symbol are manufacturers of artists' materials, jewelry, clocks, watches, luggage, novelties, etc.

Manufacturers of such things as bearings, motors, and subassemblies should not use this allocation symbol but should transmit those symbols which are transmitted to them on the orders received from their customers.

Classification Procedure

For the guidance of purchasers of industrial materials to compliance with its demand for full information on the end uses for which purchases are desired, the Division of Industry Operations has issued the following general instructions:—

(1) Each business should first determine whether or not its operations fall directly into one or more of the allocation classifications listed or whether it should use the allocation classification symbols that are on the orders which it receives from its customers.

To determine this, each business should consult the specific instructions and the detailed classified or alphabetical lists. These should furnish the necessary information to enable each business to classify its operations properly.

(2) Each business directly falling in any class should consult the specific instructions covering its classification for any special instructions that may apply to that classification alone.

(3) Where the operations of a business fall directly into one or more allocation classifications—

a. Any business whose operations fall directly into one allocation classification should place its classification symbols on all purchase orders that it issues regardless of what they are for. For example, a railroad ordering metalworking machinery would classify the order under railroad (10.10) despite the fact that metalworking machinery is a separate classification.

b. Any business whose operations fall directly into two or more allocation classifications should transmit the symbol for each classification to the extent that it can trace the particular purchase to the proper classification under its established methods of bookkeeping or inventory control. Where this is not practicable, it should place on its purchase orders the percentage division between its sales for the latest available month. For example, a company engaged in the manufacture of household furniture and office furniture and maintaining a single inventory should place on its orders:—16.00—60 percent, 19.00—40 percent.

Intermediate Manufacturing

(4) In the case of a business manufacturing parts of subassemblies, such as electric motors, air compressors, ball bearings, etc., which do not fall directly within any of the listed classifications—

a. Where an item can be traced directly to one allocation classification, the business should transmit the classification symbol for that item on its purchase order. For example, if a storage battery company orders materials to be used in the manufacture of storage batteries for automobiles, the symbol for automobiles (10.20) should be placed on the purchase order.

b. Where an item can be traced to two or more allocation classifications, the business should transmit on the purchase order for that item the percentage division between allocation classifications based on the dollar volume of its sales using the latest available month as the base period. The following principles should be followed in doing this:—

1. Where the business falling under any one allocation subclass composes 5 percent or more of the total business, that symbol and its percentage is transmitted on the purchase order.

2. Where the business falling under any one allocation subclass is less than 5 percent of the total dollar volume and can be grouped with other subclasses falling under one main allocation class, it should be so grouped. For example, a percentage division might be:—Classification 5.10, ammunition 20 mm. and above, 3 percent; classification 5.20, ammunition, small arms below 20 mm., 4 percent. Since both 5.10 and 5.20 are subclasses of the class 5.00, the two should be combined under the main class and reported as:—5.00—7 percent.

3. After combining the subclasses under any one class, if the class still totals less than 5 percent, this portion of the business should be prorated over the classifications which are 5 percent or more.

American Can Appoints Baselt Research Head

F. C. Baselt has been appointed manager of research of the Atlantic division of the American Can Company, with headquarters in this city. Mr. Baselt joined the company in 1925, shortly after his graduation from Princeton University with degrees of

F. C. Baselt

C.E. and E.E. An authority on heat penetration in the processing of canned foods, Mr. Baselt has been in the New York office for six years. Mr. Baselt is a brewmaster, having graduated from the Wahl-Henius Institute. He is a member of the American Society of Brewery Chemists, International Association of Milk Sanitarians and Food Technologists Institute.

Alphonse Pechukas Heads Columbia Chemical Research

Alfonse Pechukas has been named acting director of research of the Columbia Chemical Division of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, succeeding Dr. Irving E. Muskat, resigned.

Dr. Pechukas, whose headquarters are at Barberton, Ohio, has been associated with the company for the past five years. He holds degrees of B.S. and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago.

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Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals

Tight Supplies Again Feature Dyestuffs, Textile, and Leather Chemicals Market—Space from South America Continues Short—Possibility of Sinkings a Factor

The shipping situation continued a factor of primary importance in the market for dyestuffs, sizing and tanning materials last week. Items classified as "chemicals" were unchanged in position. In other quarters, however, factors were growing more troubled by current import conditions. It is pointed out that fair space is to be had on ships out of India and South and East Africa, but that the possibility of sinkings makes arrivals uncertain. Such items as sumac from Italy and valonia from Turkey, of course, have not been coming in for some time. Space from South America is reported to be very tight.

The 1941-42 rice crop just being harvested in Argentina has been officially estimated at 5,389,000 bushels, the largest on record. Last year's production of 2,743,000 bushels was small on account of unfavorable weather in some of the growing districts. Rice acreage and production has shown a marked upward trend since 1931, when the Argentine government raised the import duty substantially on milled rice. Argentine rice imports, which have ranged from 15 to 17 million pounds annually during recent years, are expected to be insignificant the remainder of 1942. For many years Brazil has been the most important supplier of Argentine rice imports, and the United States has frequently furnished substantial quantities.

Chemicals

Alumina Chloride.—Light inquiry. Prices maintained.

Antimony Salt. — New features lacking. Pricewise, no change.

Chrome Acetate. — Market devoid of new developments. Quotations same.

Soda Bichromate. — Contract deliveries continue at rather good level. Priorities rule. Material quotably unchanged.

Soda Prussiate. — New inquiry unimpressive. Deliveries okay. No change quotably.

Zinc Dust.—Activity, prices continue at recent levels.

Dyestuffs

Annatto. — Spot stocks at low level on paste and seed. Quotations firm.

Cochineal. — Imports uncertain. Prices rule firm, unchanged.

Fustic.—Import situation holds market position firm.

Hypernic. — Supplies tight with future arrivals anybody's guess. Quotations very firm.

Indigo. — Activity cramped by tight supplies. No change pricewise.

Wattle Bark

Wattle is imported into the United States both as solid extract and raw bark. Various species of Acacia known as wattle trees have barks that are very rich in tannin of high purity. Although found originally in Australia, transplantations into South Africa have been so successful that Natal is now an important source for this material. Shipments also are made from East Africa.

Extract manufacturers in the United States convert some of the imported bark into extract. In normal times American tanners receive about 70 percent of the total wattle they use as raw bark and leach it themselves, the remaining 30 percent being received as concentrated extract.

Factors point out that some space is to be had for the material on boats out of South and East Africa, but that sinkings are proving a troublesome factor.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from nineteen typical dyestuffs on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
260.3	260.3	260.3	194.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Logwood. — Scare bottoms hold import situation critical. Prices firm.

Madder Dutch.—New developments lacking. No change in prices.

Turmeric.—No stocks of Alleppey root. No price on Madras. Haitian spot supplies tight with market firm.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood. — Heavy war call holds soluble dried blood in tight position. Supplies of light albumen okay. Prices show no change.

Albumen, Egg. — Government taking large quantities. Quotations firm, unaltered.

Dextrin, Corn.—Canary and white materials remain unaltered as regards prices and activity.

Dextrin, Potato. — New features lacking. Prices same.

Egg Yolk.—Government demand at high level. Market tone firm.

Sago Flour. — Market tight. Prices firm.

Starch, Corn. — No new developments. Prices maintained.

Starch, Potato. — Tone firm as manufacturing season draws to close.

Tapioca Flour. — Brazilian supplies expected. Quotations firm.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Bark Extract. — Prices, activity continue at recent levels.

Cutch, Extract.—Material no longer available.

Divi-Divi. — Import situation from South America holds market firm.

Hematine. — Future supplies uncertain. Tone very firm.

Hemlock Bark Extract. — Activity, prices continue at recent levels.

Mangrove Bark. — New features lacking. Supplies tight. Quotations same.

Oakbark.—No change regarding activity or prices.

Valonia. — No imports expected.

Current prices on dyestuffs and tanstuffs are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, October 8-11; *Philadelphia Section, June* 12; *Rhode Island Section, June* 12; *Mid-West, June* 13; *Council and Research Committee, New York, June* 27.

Idaho Starch Industry Adds Another Plant

Boise, June 4, 1942

Another Idaho starch producing enterprise has been launched at St. Anthony in a potato-producing section with annual shipments of approximately 74,000 tons. The enterprise is known as the St. Anthony Starch Company. Its president and general manager is Marvin J. Aslett, formerly plant superintendent for the Idaho Potato Starch Company, Blackfoot.

The new plant has a normal capacity of five tons of starch a day, but will be capable of producing eight tons a day during periods when abnormal quantities of cull potatoes are available. It is expected to consume about 7,500 tons of potatoes a year and to produce 1,800,000 pounds of white potato starch.

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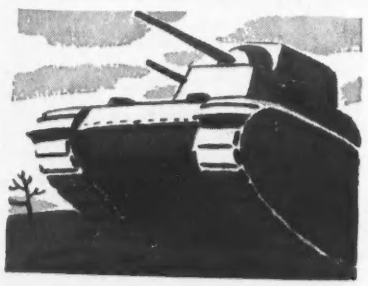

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Coaltar Chemicals

War Demand for Coaltar Chemicals Continues Unabated—Benzol Under Complete Allocation July 1—Wool M Order Relaxed To Permit Use in Floor Coverings, Draperies

Coaltar chemicals continued in firm position last week with the demand from the war effort remaining at a high level. The most important development during the week was the issuance of General Conservation Order M-137 by the War Production Board putting highly critical benzol under complete allocation control, effective July 1.

Vital to aviation gasoline, synthetic rubber, phenol for plastics, and anilin for the high explosive tetryl, benzol may not be delivered or accepted after July 1 except under specific authorization by WPB. The only exceptions to this order are quantities of fifty gallons or less to one person in one month. Further provisions of the new order prohibit the use of benzol as a motor fuel either pure or in mixture or its sale when the seller "has reason to suspect that it may be so used." The WPB has also placed styrene, a basic ingredient of synthetic rubber, under complete allocation control.

Coaltar color factors will be interested to note that the WPB has relaxed some restrictions in the wool Conservation Order M-73 as amended and extended through the second quarter of 1942. An order just issued, among other things, removes the complete prohibition against the use of wool in floor coverings, draperies, and upholstery for non-military use.

Steel operations last week were scheduled at 99.3 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 99.6 percent in the previous week, a decrease of 0.3 percent, according to the American Iron & Steel Institute. A month ago the indicated rate was 98.6 percent.

Basic Products

Benzol. — Material under complete allocation control by WPB after July 1. It may not be delivered or accepted after that date except by specific authority of the Director of Industry Operations. Quantities of fifty gallons or less in one month are excepted. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 23 indicate production from that source of 3,652,100 gallons of benzol of all grades.

Coaltar.—Market very tight. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 23 indicate production from that source of 14,255,000 gallons of coalter.

Creosote Oil.—Little to be had in open market. Demand for other light oils heavier. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 23 indicate production from that source of 743,900 gallons of creosote oil.

Cresylic Acid.—Market tone very tight. Allocations rule. Quotations show no change.

Naphthalene. — Crude now under allocation. New developments lacking. Prices unaltered. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 23 indicate production from that source of 1,590,400 pounds of crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol.—Movement good under allocation with bulk going directly into manufacture of plastics for war effort. Some accumulation of stocks reported. Considerable quantities shipped abroad. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 23 indicate production from that source of 212,000 pounds of phenol, all grades.

Toluol. — Heavy demand for war purposes. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 23 indicate production from that source of 730,000 gallons of toluol, all grades.

Xylol. — Little available in open market. Prices under individual agreement. Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended May 23 indicate production from that source of 164,900 gallons of xylol. crude and refined.

Chicago, June 4.—Buying of coaltar bases continues in regular, routine volume. Movement on orders is good in the aggregate. Offerings are limited. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are: Benzol, 90 percent, 15c. per pound; motor benzol, 8½c. to 9c.; toluol, 28c.; 10-degree xylol, 27c.; solvent naphtha. 27c.; creosote oil, grade 1, 15½c.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexane.—Situation unchanged. Prices same.

Cyclohexanol.—Good call for material maintained. Prices same.

Benzol

With benzol to go under complete allocation July 1 and such an important item in the war effort, it is interesting to note that it was first recognized as a distinct chemical compound in 1825 by Faraday, who isolated it from the oil condensed from the compressed gas that was then being supplied in cylinders by a maker of portable gas.

Faraday does not state from what materials the gas was made; but at that time this illuminating gas, known as oil gas, was being manufactured by the thermal decomposition of fish and vegetable oils, and other fatty materials, in red-hot retorts.

By fractioning the oil, a portion was obtained from which Faraday was able to freeze out a substance, which he called "bi-carburet of hydrogen," but which afterward became known as benzol.

The properties of this material were surprisingly close to those of pure benzol. The action on the substance of chlorine, iodine, and sulphuric and nitric acids was tried. Nitric acid, for example, gave a substance with an odor "exceedingly like that of almonds." Faraday also suggested that benzol was present in coal gas.

Price Changes

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical coaltar products on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
130.1	130.1	130.1	126.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Current prices on coaltar products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, October 8-11; Philadelphia Section, June 12; Rhode Island Section, June 12; Mid-West, June 13; Council and Research Committee, New York, June 27.

Cyclohexanone.—No change as regards prices and demand.

Methylcyclohexanol.—No new developments in market. Quotations unaltered.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic.—Market tone unaltered. Pricewise, no change.

Benzoic, Technical.—Demand active. Supplies tight. Prices same.

Broenner's.—Good demand against tight supply. Quotations firm, unchanged.

Gamma.—Material in tight supply. Quotations firm.

H.—New developments lacking. Prices same.

Maleic.—As yet too early to determine effect of naphthalene allocation order. No change pricewise.

Malic.—Factors watching for effect of naphthalene allocation order. Quotations firm, unchanged.

Picramic.—Interest at good level. Supplies tight. Quotations unaltered.

Salicylic, Technical.—Prices unchanged under individual ceiling.

Sulphanilic.—Demand heavy for CP and technical materials. Supplies tight. No change pricewise.

Other Intermediates

Alphanaphthylamine. — Heavy demand against tight supply. Prices same.

Anilin Oil.—No new developments as regards prices or activity.

Anthraquinone.—New features lacking. Prices firm.

Betanaphthol.—Material in tight supply position. Quotations unaltered.

Betanaphthylamine. — Supplies remain scarce with interest high. Prices same.

Benzaldehyde.—No new features in market. Quotations firm.

Benzidin Base.—Market position unaltered. Prices unchanged.

Benzoyl Chloride.—Demand strong. Supply tight. No alteration in quotations.

Diethylanilin.—Material remains scarce. No change quotably.

—Continued on page 38

Calco Names Howerton Chicago Office Manager

R. D. Howerton has been appointed manager of the Chicago office of the Calco chemical division of the American Cyanamid Company, this city. His headquarters are in 146 West Kinzie street, Chicago.

A native of Lexington, Va., Mr. Howerton was graduated from Wash-

R. D. Howerton

ington and Lee University in 1922 with a B.A. in chemistry.

After teaching for a year at Staunton Military Academy, Virginia, Mr. Howerton started his business career in the textile plant of Stonecutter Mills, Spindale, N. C. Mr. Howerton has since been identified with the dyestuff and textile equipment fields.

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Taft Industrial Chemical Company, this city, has registered its trademark 'Taftolene' in the office of the Secretary of State for New York for use on labels on packages and containers of hosiery vitalizer.

Chemical Workers Show Slight Drop

—Continued from page 3

Detailed Comparisons

Employment

(100 = 1923-25 average)

	1942. April	1942. March	1941. April
Chemicals	192.9	192.5	162.4
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal	75.9	94.0	90.6
Druggists' preparations	155.6	155.8	122.4
Fertilizers	152.8	165.6	178.7
Paint and varnishes	139.0	140.7	137.4
Petroleum, refined	131.8	130.8	120.5
Rayon and allied products	310.3	313.2	317.9
Soap	92.3	92.6	105.0

Payroll Totals

(100 = 1923-25 average)

	1942. April	1942. March	1941. April
Chemicals	293.4	287.8	208.3
Cottonseed oil, cake and meal	82.0	97.9	84.2
Druggists' preparations	206.5	199.6	137.7
Fertilizers	177.1	175.9	176.9
Paint and varnishes	177.4	179.4	157.9
Petroleum	170.8	179.6	142.4
Rayon and allied products	387.6	394.4	342.3
Soap	136.9	137.3	115.6

Data compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for basic non-manufacturing industries related to the chemical industries afforded the following comparisons:—

	Employment 1942		Payroll totals 1942	
	April	March	April	March
Metalliferous mining	82.5	81.4	97.1	98.8
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	50.4	47.5	57.9	54.3
Crude petroleum producing	59.1	59.5	62.8	63.3
Dyeing and cleaning	121.2	104.0	105.6	92.9

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Benzene Allocation Control Now Complete

—Continued from page 3

223-A. Buyers are charged with the responsibility of certifying to their supplies that they are complying with the order. Both producers and distributors must file Form PD-224-A, as instructed by the Director of Industry Operations.

Subject to the provisions of General Preference Order M-34 (toluene) producers of benzene must operate their equipment to obtain the maximum quantity of two-degree benzene possible. The Director of Industry Operations may from time to time direct that maximum production of benzene of some other grade be produced. Sale is permitted of coaltar derivative oils (petroleum oil not included) containing benzene only when the purchaser is prepared and equipped to extract the maximum amount of benzene possible.

Further provisions of the order prohibit the use of benzene as a motor fuel, either pure or in mixture, or its sale when the seller has reason to suspect that it may be so used.

The order defines the term "benzene" as meaning the chemical compound known commercially by that name or by the name "Benzol" from whatever source derived. "One-degree benzene" means benzene distilling 100 percent within a temperature range of one degree centigrade, which range includes the true boiling point of benzene. "Two-degree benzene" means benzene distilling 100 percent within a temperature range of two degrees centigrade, which range includes the true boiling point of benzene. "Motor fuel" means fuel for use in internal combustion engines, but does not include aviation fuel with octane numbers higher than 87 American Society for Testing Materials.

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WPB Construction Bureau Moved to N. Y.

The War Production Board has announced that the Bureau of Construction, recently established to coordinate all construction functions of the WPB, will move to New York next week and open headquarters in the Empire State building. Except for a small office staff which will remain in Washington for liaison work, the entire organization under William V. Kahler, chief of the bureau, is affected by the change. Thomas L. Payton, assistant to the chief, will be in charge of the Washington office.

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Koppers has recently placed in operation a large commercial plant for the production of ammonium thiocyanate crystals and can now offer this chemical in quantity at substantial savings over former costs. Koppers can supply ammonium thiocyanate in crystal form having a minimum purity of 95%.

Test samples, quotations and other information sent on request.

KOPPERS

KOPPERS COMPANY
Tar and Chemical Division
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Coaltar Chemicals

Other Intermediates

—*Continued from page* 37

Dinitrobenzene.—Heavy demand against light offerings. No change pricewise.

Metaphenylenediamine. — Supplies considerably below demand. No alteration in quotations.

Orthonitroanilin. — Output inadequate to meet demand. Prices firm.

Orthonitroparachlorophenol. — Material in tight position. Quotations show no change.

Paradichlorobenzene. — Market position tight. Good retail demand for use against moths and peach borers. Prices firm, unchanged.

Phthalic Anhydride—Slighly easier supply situation expected. Allocations rule. Prices unaltered.

Coaltar Colors

Coaltar colors continued in tight position last week. Dyestuffs Conservation Order M-103 has been amended by the War Production Board to increase the quantity of dyes available for civilian use, but, due to the fact that ammonia, chlorine, toluol, and other items are being diverted into the war effort, intermediate manufacturers are finding it difficult to keep up with orders from dye manufacturers.

CRESYLIC ACID

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY
420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.
Telephone: LE 2-3324

Some restrictions in the wool Conservation Order M-73 as amended and extended through the second quarter of 1942 were relaxed in an order just issued by the WPB which consolidates the second quarter order and all amendments thereto. The new order, among other things, removes the complete prohibition against the use of wool in floor coverings, draperies, and upholstery for non-military use.

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Industrial Equipment Subject to A-9 Rating

—*Continued from page* 5

ated, all types except "Critical Compressors" so defined in General Limitation Order L-100, refrigeration compressors, and units having a displacement of less than one cubic foot per minute.

Industrial pumps, mechanically operated, including centrifugal, power reciprocating, turbine, deep well turbine, rotary, cam, screw, gear, valve and jet types; but not including pumps for farm use as defined in General Limitation Order L-26, measuring and dispensing pumps, vertical submerged reciprocating or turbine type pumps used in oil wells for petroleum production, or boiler feed pumps used in the operation of steam generating boilers above 100 pounds pressure, which are to be used for any purpose.

Electric motors, one horsepower and over. Industrial hand trucks, other than highway. Stationary steam engines, except marine engines and engine generator sets. Industrial air washers. Industrial heat exchanges, except for use in refrigeration, air conditioning, steam electric generation, and for domestic use. Passenger or freight elevators (including residence elevators, home lifts, elevettes, and similar equipment), inclinators, electrically operated passenger elevating devices appurtenant to stationary stairways, and power operated dumbwaiters. Electric controls, manual and magnetic, including safety switches, for motors one horsepower and over.

• • • —V• • • —

Berg Chemical Company has moved to larger quarters in 441 West Thirty-seventh street, this city. Telephone:—Longacre 3-2684-5-6.

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Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Materials

Some Pigments Still Moving Freely But Dry Colors in Reduced Demand — Lead Pool Continued on Previous Basis —WPB Bans Manufacture of Bronze Powder

Seasonal activity continues to be noted in painting operations throughout the country except in metropolitan areas. The potential market for paints looms big as residential building keeps up in large volume, with completions for the first quarter of this year running about 30 percent greater than in the corresponding period of 1941, according to the Dodge Statistical Research Service. Meanwhile, painting of war industry structures and small residences in war work areas is proceeding at an unabated pace. Nevertheless, the demand for mixed paints is rather slim as dealers have already laid in sizable stocks and these have not yet been depleted.

In the paint and varnish materials market, there is still a brisk call for lead and titanium pigments and for several lines of fillers and extenders. Dry colors, however, are moving less freely and producers are accumulating stocks. Nevertheless, the outlook is bright for a renewal in the late summer of the extensive buying movement in materials which characterized the closing months of last year and the first three months of this year.

New orders issued by the WPB within the week have featured a continuation of the lead producers' pool, calling for a setting aside of 15 percent of their output for the current month, the same ratio as that prevailing in recent months, and a ruling prohibiting producers of lead free and leaded zinc oxide from shipping these materials to anyone except upon receipt of a written statement that such shipments will not result in the building up of an inventory for the purchaser in excess of a minimum practical working inventory. Another of these latest WPB orders has placed under complete allocation control both benzene and styrene. Still another of the week's crop of WPB orders has banned further manufacture of bronze powder, but permits the use of existing stocks in the manufacture of paste, ink, leaf and paint until December 15.

No further changes of note have occurred within the week, aside from additional reductions in quotations for both domestic and Argentine casein, amounting to a half cent a pound in both instances.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

War industries have continued to draw heavily on supplies of metallic lead and normal users are still experiencing difficulty in filling their requirements. The producers' pool has been set for June at 15 percent of April production by the Director of Industry Operations, thereby continuing the same ratio to be set aside by refiners as in recent months. The market holds extremely strong with prices unchanged. Zinc slabs are still in greater demand than can be met by the available supply.

Lead. — prevailing spot prices at New York, St. Louis and London for the period from May 29 to June 5, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Pigs		
	Per pound		Spot, London, Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0650	$0.0635	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..
Friday	.0650	.0635	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Zinc. — Prevailing spot prices at New York, East St. Louis and London for the period from May 29 to June 5, inclusive, were as follows:—

	Slabs		
	Per pound		Spot, London, Per ton
	New York.	E. St. Louis.	£ s. d.
Saturday	$0.0666	$0.0825	* .. .. ..
Monday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Tuesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Wednesday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Thursday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..
Friday	.0866	.0825	.. .. ..

* London exchange closed.

Price Changes

Advanced

Casein, domestic, 20-30 and 80-100 mesh, in bags, delivered, ½c. per lb.
Casein, Argentine, 20-30 and 80-100 mesh, c. and f., ½c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, dark, pale, grades, 3c. to 11c. per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Rosin, gum, medium grades, 3c. to 7c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, ¼c. per gal.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from eleven typical paint and varnish materials on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
141.4	141.4	141.4	128.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Carbon Black

Complete figures on operations in the carbon black trade for 1941, compiled by the Bureau of Mines, show that this industry reached an all-time peak, last year, both in production and sales, reflecting the demands of war industries, even before this country's entrance into the conflict.

The total output of carbon black manufacturers amounted to 594,065,000 pounds, or 4 percent above the record established in 1940. Total sales ran to 644,744,000 pounds, which was 22 percent above the 1940 figure and 15 percent higher than the level attained in 1939.

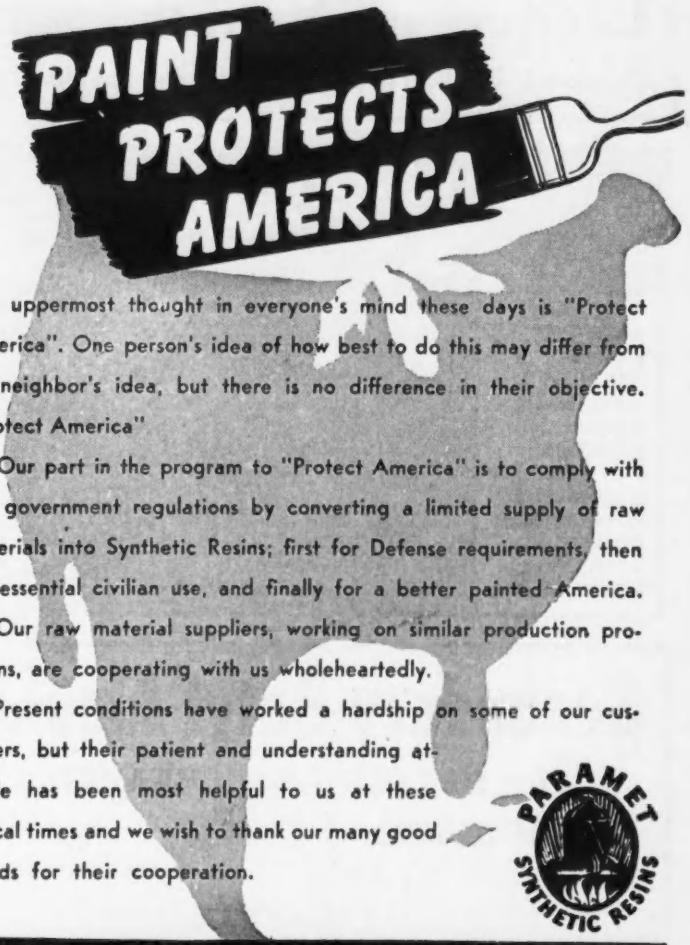
In the production of this material, 365,377,000 cubic feet of gas were burned. The average yield increased from a previous maximum of 1.54 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet, noted in 1940, to 1.63 pounds. This gain was due largely to an increase in furnace blacks, which have a relatively high average yield.

Since the turn of the year, production of carbon black has diminished somewhat. The output for February amounted to 40,903,000 pounds but that for April fell to an estimated total of 37,000,000 pounds.

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Society for Testing Materials, Memphis, Tenn., annual meeting, June 22 to 26.



The uppermost thought in everyone's mind these days is "Protect America". One person's idea of how best to do this may differ from his neighbor's idea, but there is no difference in their objective. "Protect America"

Our part in the program to "Protect America" is to comply with the government regulations by converting a limited supply of raw materials into Synthetic Resins; first for Defense requirements, then for essential civilian use, and finally for a better painted America.

Our raw material suppliers, working on similar production programs, are cooperating with us wholeheartedly.

Present conditions have worked a hardship on some of our customers, but their patient and understanding attitude has been most helpful to us at these critical times and we wish to thank our many good friends for their cooperation.

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A page from the record of the contributions made by U.S.I.'s Research Laboratories to the paint, varnish, and lacquer industries.

THE STORY OF SOLOX

Solox* is one of the most versatile of all solvents. A proprietary alcohol-type solvent, it is widely used in paints, varnishes, lacquers and shellacs.

U. S. I., a pioneer in the development and improvement of plasticizers and solvents, produces Solox in two grades—standard, containing about 5 per cent water, and anhydrous (water-free).

Solox is extremely popular for cutting and thinning shellac because of its high solvent power and mild, inoffensive odor. These characteristics also make Solox desirable for general lacquer formulations, spirit varnishes and paint removers. In its anhydrous form, Solox has outstanding blending features which are especially valuable in the formulation of shellac, nitrocellulose and resins into waterproof varnishes. In addition, resins and nitrocellulose solutions containing anhydrous Solox generally have lower viscosities than those made with esters and hydrocarbons alone.

These very useful properties of U. S. I. Solox have not only created an ever-increasing demand for it in industry, but today are diverting a major portion of this solvent to wartime applications. And the equally outstanding characteristics of U. S. I. Amyl Acetate, Normal Butyl Acetate, Butanol and Butyl Phthalate have given important roles in war to these chemicals also.

However, U. S. I. research continues without interruption, anticipating the future needs of the paint, varnish and lacquer industries for new and improved solvents and chemicals.

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Pigments

Blue Lead.—In fair call. Movement moderate. Prices firmly held.

Litharge.—Demand brisk. Offerings fairly liberal. Tone steady.

Lithopone.—Market strong as available supply is light because of operations of zinc pool in setting aside a sizable percentage of their production for war effort requirements. Allocations still in effect but movement continues in moderate volume. Prices firmly maintained.

Red Lead.—Inquiry good. Stocks rather small. Prices unaltered.

Titanium.—Movement to non-war consumers as well as into the war industries keeps up well. Supplies moderate-sized. Prices strong.

White Lead.—In brisk call. Stocks light. Prices firmly held.

Zinc Oxides.—Offerings light. Orders still allocated. Demand good. Movement to war industries extensive but normal users also obtaining a fair quota. Prices steady.

Driers

Movement to consumers continues in fairly sizable volume. In view of the difficulties experienced in obtaining raw materials, producers are still keeping a close check on supplies. Prices steady and unchanged. One large manufacturer has announced a new line of liquid linoresinates, soluble in thinners and drying oils.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos.—Paint trade demand fair. Offerings moderate. Prices strongly held.

Barytes.—Inquiry active. Stocks normal. Tone steady.

Charcoal.—Demand brisk. Stocks adequate. Prices unchanged.

China Clay.—Fair inquiry for both domestic and foreign material. Offerings moderate sized. Market steady.

Diatomaceous Earth.—Brisk demand for all grades. Offerings normal. Tone firm.

Fuller's Earth.—In good call. Offerings modest. Prices well maintained.

Graphite.—Demand brisk. Stocks fair sized. Movement reaching moderate proportions. Prices firm.

Gypsum.—In good inquiry. Routine trade recorded. Market steady.

Mica.—Demand fair with paint trade taking the bulk of the offerings. Tone steady. No new developments in proposed opening up of new mining lands in New England.

Talc.—All types in fair demand. Stocks normal. Tone steady.

Whiting. — Brisk inquiry. Movement proceeding along normal lines. Prices well maintained.

Lacquer Materials

Factors in the lacquer materials market were studying the new WPB allocation order on butyl alcohol during the week, but little specific comment was to be heard so soon after its issuance. The order, as reported previously, becomes effective July 1. Acetone was in spotty demand. The general tone of the lacquer materials market remained unchanged.

Acetone.—Demand spotty. Prices governed by individual ceiling.

Alcohol, Butyl.—Factors studying new WPB price ceiling order, effective July 1. All grades affected. Pricewise, no change.

Alcohol, Isobutyl.—New features lacking in market. Prices unaltered.

Cellulose Acetate.—Flake and granule quotations same. Acetate butyrate and proponate flake prices also unaltered with granule schedule unchanged at 5c. per pound over flake. No new developments regarding flake triacetate.

Diamyl Phthalate.—Market position about status quo. Quotations rule unaltered.

Dibutyl Phthalate.—Individual price agreement rules with market tone holding unchanged.

Diethyl Carbonate.—No new factors observed in market for commercial or refined materials. Pricewise, no change.

Ethyl Acetate.—Market position easier due to supplies for civilian use being so drastically cut. Prices under individual agreement.

Nitrocellulose.—War call heavy and increasing. April production of sheets, rods, and tubes as reported by ten manufacturers amounted to 1,414,867 pounds, a decrease of 1.4 per cent as compared with 1,434,262 pounds produced in the previous month and a small decrease from the 1,419,626 pounds reported for April, 1941.

Tricresyl Phosphate.—Inquiry for civilian uses quiet. Government demand high. Material under full priority control. Pricewise, no change.

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Naval Stores

The Savannah market for naval stores remained closed on Wednesday last in observance of the birthday of Jefferson Davis. On other days of the week quiet conditions prevailed. The movement of rosin and turpentine to consumers was said to be holding up well and according to some in the trade there is a tendency to underestimate consumption as a result of the quietness of new business in recent weeks and the slowing down of purchasing operations in other markets for raw materials.

Rosin showed irregularity last week. Changes in quotations were generally moderate but to some the undertone appeared to be steadier than recently. Offerings were rather light much of the time and this also applied to turpentine as the movement from the interior to marketing centers was below the expectations of some.

It was announced from Washington at the opening of the week that, effective immediately, sales of 1938 and 1939 rosin held by the CCC under loans to producers will be made at not less than parity prices. This apparently helped to impart a steadier tone to the market for a time as the parity price, based on the April 15 index, is $3.79 per 100 pounds net for an average of nine grades of rosin eligible for loans. Such sales will be confined to rosin in wood barrels. Rosin in steel drums will not be offerred until barrel stocks have been liquidated.

CCC Loan Holdings

The following table shows the quantity of rosin and turpentine held by the CCC under loans to producers at the close of business May 30, 1942:—

Crop year.	Rosin	Turpentine, casks
1938—barrels	107,305	.....
drums	.....	.....
1939—barrels	72,253	.....
drums	70	.....
1940—barrels	80,287	.....
drums	204,791	.....
1941—barrels	.....	.....
drums	128,146	.....
1942—drums	9,873	3,416
Total	602,283	3,416

Turpentine.—No broadening of business was noticeable here in the absence of anything striking in the way of market developments in the South, where quiet conditions continued to be reported. Buying interest was apparently limited to small lots to fill current needs, the movement of such quantities being unimportant.

Savannah, June 5.—Following is a record of the turpentine market for the week:—

	Gallons Cents.	Gallons Sales.	Barrels Receipts.	Barrels Shipments.	Barrels On hand.
Saturday*	..	...	...	...	...
Monday	55¼	3,150	106	619	6,882
Tuesday	55	19,300	459	51	7,260
Wednesday*	..	...	...	...	...
Thursday	55	10,600	225	270	7,215
Friday	55	5,600	244	7	7,452

* No trading.

Jacksonville, June 5.—Turpentine stock, 5,890 barrels.

Chicago—June 5

Turpentine quiet. Ruling prices at the close of business last night were:—Five-drum lots, 68c. per gallon; five wood barrels, 73c.; single drums, 71c.; single barrels, 76c.

London, June 5.—Turpentine, 68s. 6d. per cwt.

Rosin.—Changes in local rosin quotations were narrow in company with the course of prices in the South, where the undertone appeared to some to be steadier than recently. Buyers here were disposed to limit their takings to small lots as a rule for prompt shipment.

Savannah, June 5.—Following is a record of the rosin market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted *Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	*Wed.	Thurs.	Fri
B	...	$2.13	$2.19	...	$2.23	$2.19
D	...	2.36	2.40	...	2.44	2.40
E	...	2.46	2.52	...	2.56	2.55
F	...	2.65	2.70	...	2.72	2.70
G	...	2.89	2.88	...	2.85	2.83
H	...	2.90	2.88	...	2.82	2.80
I	...	2.95	2.90	...	2.90	2.85
K	...	3.00	2.95	...	2.95	2.96
M	...	3.07	3.07	...	3.02	3.01
N	...	3.10	3.10	...	3.08	3.08
WG	...	3.15	3.15	...	3.10	3.10
WW	...	3.20	3.20	...	3.20	3.20
X	...	3.20	3.20	...	3.20	3.20
	Barrels					
Sales	...	695	192	...	403	121
Receipts	...	736	998	...	949	416
Shipments	...	879	460	...	450	417
Stocks	...	...	...	...	...	53,760

* No trading.

Jacksonville, June 5.—Rosin stock, 178,500 barrels.

Chicago—June 5

Rosin fairly active. Ruling prices at the close of business last night in five-drum lots were:—B grade, $3.49 per 100 pounds net; G grade, $4.13; M grade, $4.31; W.W. grade, $4.50.

London, June 5.—Rosin, W.W., 33s. per cwt.

Other Naval Stores

Pine Oil.—Inquiry good. Contract movement steady. Resale supplies light.

Pitch.—Fairly active demand from local and other buyers. Market steady.

Rosin Oil. — Purchasing generally of conservative character. Prices maintained.

Tar. — Steady movement into local and outside consuming channels. Quotations steady.

Dry Colors

Alkali Blue Toner. — In good demand. Offerings liberal. Market steady.

Bone Blacks.—Demand good. Movement normal. Tone firm.

Cadmium Colors. — Supplies tight. Offering small. Prices strongly maintained.

Carbon Blacks.—Although takings by the rubber industry are greatly reduced, there is still a good demand. Prices firmly held. Reports of the Bureau of Mines show that 1941 production and sales reached all-time peaks at 594,065,000 pounds and 644-744,000 pounds, respectively.

Chrome Colors. — Basic materials continue difficult for producers of these colors to obtain in adequate quantities. Chrome green oxide is still moving well at the ceiling price of 24 cents a pound in carload and less than carload lots, with tetrahydroxide selling at 85 cents per pound for the standard grade.

Lithol Toners.—In active call. Offerings fairly sizable. Market steady.

Mercuric Oxides.—Supply situation still tight. Stocks normal. Prices well maintained.

Ochers.—Demand moderate. Movement fair. Prices steady.

Siennas.—In fair inquiry. Offerings light. Prices firm.

Vermilion. — In good call. Movement routine. Market stable.

Bronze Powders

A WPB order has been issued within the week permitting the use of existing stocks of bronze powders in the manufacture of paste, ink, leaf and paint until December 15 but banning such use after that date and prohibiting further manufacture of these powders. There is still a good demand for aluminum, gold and silver powders and metal leaf. Supplies are moderate sized. Market steady.

Shellac

On June 2, the Division of Industries Operations of the War Production Board issued an amendment to its General Imports Order M-63. The intent of the amendment was to tighten up control on the importation and sale of various merchandise tabulated in three separate lists.

Shellac and seedlac appeared on List No. 1. It changed recently prevailing controls very little in the instance of these materials. However, the order did state that on and after the effective date of the order—which is thirty days from June 2—reports of imports must be made on Form PD-222-B by all persons, including government agencies, to collectors of Customs before the materials are entered for consumption, for warehouse, or withdrawn from warehouse. With the exception of the provision regarding government agencies, the method of handling imports is substantially the same as that now in force.

Synthetic Resins

Styrene, a synthetic resin used in the production of artificial rubber, has been placed under complete allocation control, together with benzene, by the WPB. But, whereas the allocation order on styrene does not prevent the use of surplus quantities in the making of plastics for combs, but-

Current prices on paint, varnish and lacquer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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DUREZ 420... may be used to produce varnishes from 10-12 gallon hard mixing varnishes to 50-60 gallon spars. It produces very hard baking finishes and does not appreciably discolor at high temperatures.

With oil, Durez 420 may be readily emulsified to produce waterproof and wear resistant films for water thinned paints. Its compatibility with mineral oil and low boiling petroleum thinners makes it desirable for adhesives when properly processed. Although not alcohol soluble, this new Durez resin will give highly satisfactory results when used with all of the common drying oils and non-drying oils or lubricating oils. Samples on request.

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tons and certain types of electrical equipment, it does require the submission by producers of monthly schedules to the WPB for their approval or revision. On the other hand, the order on benzene prohibits delivery or acceptance of any of this material after July 1, except under specific authority of the WPB, with the exception that individuals may acquire up to 50 gallons per month. Previously, the WPB had ordered that coal cokers and other benzene producers operate their plants so as to obtain the maximum amount of two-degree benzene, after having extracted the largest possible quantity of toluene, which is urgently needed in the production of explosives.

Ester Gum.—In good call. Offerings small. Movement held down by meagerness of supplies. Prices firmly held.

Chlorinated Rubber.—The restrictions recently placed on operations by a WPB allocation order have reduced the number of licensed buyers. Hence, movement is somewhat contracted. Production continues in moderate volume. Prices unchanged.

Varnish Gums

Congo Copal.—Continues in light supply with only unsorted material available. Users in the varnish trade still have sufficient supplies to meet their needs for a few weeks to come and hence are not placing new orders of size. Prices well maintained.

Asphaltum.—In brisk call. Offerings moderate. Tone steady.

Glues and Binders

Casein.—In the hope of inspiring a renewal of the buying movement on a sizable scale, producers of domestic material have lowered their prices a half cent a pound further to a basis of 17 cents a pound for 20-30 mesh and to 17½ cents for 80-100 mesh, in bags, delivered. A record-breaking milk production in Wisconsin and California is threatened to flood manufacturers of cheese and processed milk products to the extent that their capacities will be greatly overtaxed. In consequence, there is already much milk available for the production of casein and the market is continuing to ease off. Argentine casein is likewise weak, with recent importations forced to sell a half cent lower on a basis of 15 cents for 20-30 mesh on a cost and freight basis, which is above the price of domestic, when offered on a delivered basis.

Glue.—Supplies of hide glue light. Production still under demand. Tone firm. Bone glue quiet but holding steady.

Napthenates Restriction Order Is Modified

OPD Washington Bureau
June 3, 1942

Cleaning compounds and certain lubricants containing naphthenic acid of naphthenates are excepted from the restrictions on use and delivery in General Preference Order M-142 by the terms of an amendment issued today by the Director of Industry Operations.

The amendment also permits manufacturers to use naphthenates which were in their possession at the close of business May 4, 1942, and reduces the mandatory advance order period from one week to three days, except that orders rating A-1-k or higher require no waiting period. Products specifically excepted by the amendment are cleaning compounds, grease, compounded lubricating oil, and other lubricants. The total amount of naphthenates used in these products is small.

Closure Metal Use Further Restricted

OPD Washington Bureau
June 1, 1942

The War Production Board has amended Order M-104 curtailing uses of metal products for closures to lengthen the list of oils and chemical products for which tinplate and terneplate covers are prohibited. The order also placed sharp limits on the tonnages of blackplate which may be used for beer and non-alcoholic beverage bottle caps and completely prohibited use of blackplate after August 1, and of tin, effective at once in the manufacture of closures for wine and distilled spirits. The amended order adds linseed oil to the list of products for which tinplate covers are barred, and adds the following products to the list for which closures made out of tinplate or terneplate are prohibited:

Butter; lard, shortenings, edible oils; baking powder; tobacco and tobacco products; shoe cement and belting cement; radiator antirust compounds; carbon removers; knee-action or brake fluids; dry solvents; insecticides and agricultural disinfectants; printing, duplicating and lithographing inks; lubricating oils and cutting oils, and medicinal oils, ointments and petroleum jelly.

Wood Pencil Finishing Materials Ban Lifted

OPD Washington Bureau
June 2, 1942

The ban on use of certain pigments and finishing materials in the manufacture of pencils was temporarily lifted today by the Director of Industry Operations. Amendment No. 2 to General Limitation Order L-112 permits pencil manufacturers to use until July 1, 1942, any pigments and finishing materials they have in stock. The original order, issued May 15 and effective at once, prohibited the use of any finishing materials containing any pigments other than carbon black, lamp black, bone black, white, domestic earth colors and ultramarine blue.

The amendment lifts those restrictions in order to permit pencil manufacturers to use up at least part of their inventory of materials formerly prohibited. However, after June 30 the original restrictions go into effect. Today's amendment prohibits manufacturers, effective at once, from purchasing from any source any pigment for use in pencils other than carbon black, lamp black, bone black, white, domestic earth colors and ultramarine blue.

Bronze Powder M-Order Eased on Stocks and Use

OPD Washington Bureau
June 1, 1942

Because there is no apparent military demand for the remaining small stocks of bronze powder in the country, its use by the printing and publishing industry and for other decorative purposes was permitted today by the Director of Industry Operations.

An amendment of Supplementary Order M-9-c-3 permits the use of bronze powder in the manufacture of paste, ink, leaf and paint until December 15, 1942, and prohibits all use of these products made with bronze powder, and bronze powder itself, for these purposes after December 31, 1942. The order does not permit further manufacture of bronze powder and permits the use of stocks in the hands of other than manufacturers only.

Wood Goes from D. of C. To WPB Resins Job

OPD Washington Bureau
May 29, 1942

E. C. Wood, chief of the paint and varnish section of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been named assistant chief of the natural resins and wax section of WPB. He was with the Department of Commerce paint section for fifteen years.

In his new position Mr. Wood will assist in formulating programs of allocation and other matters designed to keep supplies of waxes and resins moving to the paint and varnish industries.

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Trigg Dinner Committees Named

—Continued from page 4

expects that the dinner will bring together the greatest assembly of paint leaders on record, other than at national conventions.

Samuel R. Matlack is chairman of the honorary committee for the dinner, with W. A. Gorrell chairman of the general committee and toastmaster. Addresses will be made by men prominent in the paint world.

The honorary committee, composed of men who have known Mr. Trigg long and intimately, is as follows:—

C. B. Athey, president of the C. M. Athey Paint Company; E. F. Beale, chairman of the board of the Lewis & Bros. Company; W. F. Bennett, president of the Bennett Glass & Paint Company; E. C. Bisbee, president of the Bisbee Linseed Company; F. Bownes, president of the Frank Bownes Company; T. J. Campbell, president of the Valspar Corporation; F. M. Carter; C. R. Cook, president of the Cook Paint & Varnish Company; A. C. Crary, vice-president of the Continental Can Company; T. L. Daniels, president of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company; H. B. Davis, president of H. P. Davis Company; D. J. Devlin, president of the Marine Paint & Varnish Company; A. E. DeVos, president of Breinig Brothers; C. W. Eastwood, vice-president of the U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company; J. R. Esposito, president of the Ault & Wiborg Corporation; J. S. Felton, president of Felton, Sibley & Co.; D. W. Figgis, vice-president of the American Can Company; E. A. Foy, jr., president of the Foy Paint Company; W. P. Fuller, jr., president of W. P. Fuller & Co.; W. H. Gehrke, president of the Sargent-Gehrke Company; E. D. Griffin, vice-president of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company; L. Hanline, president of the Hanline Paint Company; M. L. Havey, vice-president of the New Jersey Zinc Company; E. R. Hoag, president of the Ditzler Color Company; A. C. Horn, president of the A. C. Horn Company; D. P. Joyce, vice-president of the Glidden Company; J. B. Keister; N. Kelley, president of the Southern Varnish Company; H. Kellogg, president of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.; D. A. Kohr, president of the Lowe Brothers Company; H. Kuhn, jr., president of the Kuhn Paint & Varnish Company; W. I. Longsworth, president of the Lilly Varnish Company; J. B. Lord, president of the Boston Varnish Company; G. A. Martin, chairman of the board of the Sherwin-Williams Company; Z. E. Martin, president of the Martin-Senour Company; S. R. Matlack, president of George D. Wetherill & Co.; H. C. McClellan, president of the Old Colony Paint & Chemical Company; W. R. McFarland, president of the McMurtry Paint Manufacturing Company; M. J. Merkin, president of the M. J. Merkin Paint Company; T. F. Monypenny, president of the Imperial Varnish & Color Company, Ltd.; L. P. Moore, president of Benjamin Moore & Co.; E. E. Morton, president of the Carpenter-Morton Company; J. C. Mullins, president of the General Paint Corporation; E. V. Peters, vice-president of the St. Joseph Lead Company; W. J. Phelan, president of the Phelan-Faust Company; E. S. Phillips, president of the Devoe & Raynolds Company; W. Richter, manager fabrics and finishes division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; F. W. Rockwell, president of the National Lead Company; C. J. Roh, president of the Murphy Varnish Company; F. J. Sampson, president of the Sampson Paint & Color Company; H. J. Schnell, editor of OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER; F. E. Schorn, president of the Schorn Paint Company; C. N. Seidlitz, president of the Seidlitz Paint & Varnish Company; A. W. Steudel, president of the Sherwin-Williams Company; F. L. Sulzberger, president of the Enterprise Paint Manufacturing Company; H. E. Webster, president of Pratt & Lambert, Inc.; A. P. Wetherill, president of Wetherill & Bro., Inc.; J. H. Wood, president of the Standard Varnish Company; V. Wurtele, president of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Company.

Other committees for the celebration are:—

Dinner—C. P. Jarden, chairman; H. R. Kluth, J. W. Gardiner, jr., J. R. Stulb.

Program—J. W. Gardiner, jr., chairman; H. W. Hock, C. P. Jarden, F. F. Whittam.

Publicity—J. V. Hastings, chairman; W. K. Pehlert, G. B. Heckel, jr.

Hotel—H. B. Almond, chairman; J. A. Morris, R. S. Burr, J. G. Wray, jr.

Appreciation—W. H. Jarden, chairman; S. R. Matlack, G. Spruance, C. P. Morris.

Invitation—H. S. Felton, chairman; R. W. Matlack, W. E. Rank.

Reception—J. H. Stutt, chairman; all members of executive committee of the Philadelphia Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association.

Budget and Finance—S. F. Reeves, chairman; H. Brenizer, H. E. Rhell.

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Mathieson Marks 50 Years

Mathieson Alkali Works, this city, is distributing a bronze medallion and a book, "Fifty Years of Chemical Progress," on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary. Copies of the book may be obtained by writing the company at 60 East Forty-second street, this city.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol:—Ten 54-gallon drums or barrels; Division of Purchase, Sales & Traffic, Department of Agriculture, Washington; invitation 1970-42, opening June 10.

Glycerin:—4,100 pounds; Veterans Administration, Washington; procurement number 515, opeing June 12.

Lead:—6,000 pounds; State Procurement Office, Treasury Department, Old Post Office Building, Montgomery; invitation 61-12874-S, opening June 8.

See Page 30

Obituaries

William S. Benson, retired vice-president and treasurer of the Tide Water Oil Company, died in his home in Passaic, N. J., May 31. He was seventy-eight years of age.

Mrs. R. M. Bibbins, widow of Dr. Arthur B. Bibbins, geologist, died in Baltimore May 25.

Joseph J. Desmond, president of J. W. & A. P. Howard Company, tanners, Corry, Pa., and a former official of the Tanners Council of America, died June 3. He was sixty-nine years of age.

Augustus Smith Duffey, long affiliated with the soap industry, died in his home in Baltimore May 24. He was seventy-three years of age.

Dr. George F. Glass, president of the Ohio Bronze Powder Company, Cleveland, died recently. Surviving are his wife and a son, Lionel E. Glass.

Henry E. Goward, purchasing agent for the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, this city, died Map 26. He was fifty-six years of age. He had been with the company for thirty years.

Robert Irvine, former superintendent of the Haskell, N. J., plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., died in his home in Elizabeth, N. J., May 27. He was sixty-eight years of age.

Charles Prior Pray, a former partner in the firm of Pray & Peterson, wholesale druggist, this city, died in Hempstead, L. I., May 24. He was sixty-seven years of age. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and a son.

Frederick N. Reidenbach, a salesman for the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J., died in his home in South Orange, N. J., May 23. He was forty-seven years of age.

Charles S. Smith, general manager of the White Star-Ohio division of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, died in Detroit last week. He was a former president of the National Refining Company, Cleveland.

Edward W. Weed, director and former president of the G. F. Harvey Company, manufacturing chemist, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., died May 24 in this city. He was sixty-three years of age.

John Boyer Shifts From OPA to WPB Post

—Continued from page 3

In his new duties Mr. Boyer will be concerned with the same general class of commodities that he handled while with the OPA with the exception of alkalies, ammonias and chlorines. The commodities, the supplies of which will be under his direction, include carbon acetylene, oxygen, sulphur acids, phosphate and most all salts.

Prior to his joining the OPA, Mr. Boyer was a "gentleman farmer" of Virginia for six years, raising fruits and cattle. Before that he spent a number of years in the chemical industry in various capacities with the pharmaceutical department of Calco chemical division of the American Cyanamid Company; the Filtration Equipment Corporation; the Monsanto Chemical Company, and Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

Calcium-Silicon Order Extended Indefinitely

OPD Washington Bureau
June 1, 1942

General Preference Order M-20-a, which placed calcium-silicon under complete allocation control, was extended indefinitely today by the Director of Industry Operations. The order was due to expire June 1. No change was made in the order, which was issued November 29, 1941, and replaced M-20, issued in July, 1941.

Analco Products, Company, producer of glycerophosphates, and other fine chemicals, is occupying its new and larger building at 641-3-5 Dean Street in Brooklyn.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

Refined Cottonseed Oil Futures Quiet at a Decline—Crude Offerings Remain Light — Lard Weaker — Linseed Oil Reduced By Crushers—Legislation on Coconut Oil

Business in miscellaneous oils, fats and greases remained slow during the past week, such transactions as were reported generally being limited to small lots, with the aggregate movement apparently lighter than in the previous period. This contraction of trade was seemingly due in some measure at least to the issuance from Washington of additional business regulations which had a tendency to accentuate the uncertainty and hesitation prevailing in recent preceding weeks. A downward trend in cottonseed oil, lard and other speculative commodities also made buyers disposed to hold off. With offerings light, however, the market in general remained firm.

Although refined cottonseed oil futures sold below ceiling prices for all positions, crude oil offerings continued light in all parts of the South. Weakness in lard futures in the face of steadily decreasing lard stocks was attributed by some to liberal receipts of hogs and expectations of a further increase in marketing in the near future.

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Lard, 15c. to 20c. per 100 lbs.
Linseed oil, 2/10c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty-three typical oils, fats and greases on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
194.2	**194.4**	**194.6**	**155.4**

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated.—Contract movement steady and apparently liberal. Quotations stationary and firm.

Chinawood.—Quiet and steady in regular trade quarters. Resale supplies reported materially reduced in recent weeks.

Coconut.—Quiet and nominal in absence of offerings. The House last Monday passed and sent to Senate legislation suspending present tax of two cents a pound on the first domestic processing of coconut oil in order to obtain supplies of copra and coconut oil from sources other than the Philippine Islands. South Seas copra was reported sold recently for shipment to this country in expectation of the removal of the oil tax.

Cottonseed.—Edible oil in fair demand and firm.

Oiticica.—Quiet and nominal.

Olive. — Edible and denatured oil quotations generally held at previous levels. Fair inquiry. Foots scarce and nominal.

Peanut.—Supplies light here and in primary centers.

Lard

Stocks of lard in the United States continue to shrink steadily, mainly as a result of purchases by the government for lend-lease operations, and are now smaller than for many months past. During the month of May supplies in Chicago decreased 16,835,000 pounds. This compared with an increase of 6,758,000 pounds in May last year. Holdings in warehouse in that city at the close of the month were only 33,000,000 pounds, or 160,000,000 pounds less than at the same time last year.

Takings of lard by the government during the first full year of the expanded purchase program ended with March last amounted to 451,077,462 pounds, costing approximately $50,000,000. These purchases were largely for shipment to the United Nations under the provisions of the Lend-Lease Act. They also included supplies for domestic relief distribution. It is estimated that exports of lard from this country to Britain alone during all of 1942 will exceed 600,000,000 pounds. Production of lard in the United States during the first quarter of the current year amounted to 477,138,000 pounds, an increase of 100,000,000 pounds over the same time last year.

Perilla.—Quiet and steady. Supplies small.

Soybean. — Offerings light at the ceiling. Buyers holding off. Effective September 1, the air-oven method will be the official basic method for determining moisture content of soybeans.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—June 5

Inquiry is a little better for vegetable oils. Coconut oil, refined, edible, 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, drums, car lots; 15¾c. to 16c., drums, less car lots. Corn oil, crude, mills, 12¾c. per pound; refined, edible oil, 15¾c. to 16c. per pound, drums, car lots; and 16¼c. to 16½c., drums, less car lots. Soybean oil, crude, mills, June-forward, 11¾c. per pound.

The market for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was active. Following is a soybean record, per bushel, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing June 5	Closing May 29
July	$1.79⅞	$1.72⅝	$1.72⅝	$1.79⅞
October	1.73⅝	1.71⅛	1.72⅝	1.73

San Francisco—June 4

The big news of the week here was the arrival of some 4,000 tons of copra from the South Seas, the importation of which was arranged by a government agency. Will be allocated to local crushers. Coconut oil offerings expected soon.

Castor, Dehydrated.—Offerings at 20.9c. per pound, bodied oil; 19.9c., unbodied, drums, f.o.b. San Francisco.

Chinawood.—Last sales by private holders to government at 37¼c. to 37½c. per pound, tankcars, spot.

Coconut.—Ceiling is 7¾c., tanks, Coast, crude.

Linseed Oil

Flaxseed irregular in domestic market. Linseed oil reduced. Meal was steady.

Minneapolis, June 5.—Cash flax receipts proved much heavier than anticipated, but daily offerings found ready lodgement with the crushing trade. Virtually all of the arriving seed is being crushed promptly and stocks in local elevators decreased 5,000 bushels in four days, compared with an increase of 25,000 a year ago. Steady cool weather resulted in virtually no new-crop growth to the southward. A few fields were flooded, but in the main the plants are in good shape to respond to dry sunny conditions. Plants are yellowish but well rooted. Farmers still seeding and trade hopeful and optimistic regarding a total area in excess of 4,500,000 acres. Sub and top soil conditions are excellent most everywhere except in small areas in Montana.

The week's closing flaxseed range was as follows:—

	Cash	July	Sept.
Saturday	$2.53¾	$2.48¾	$2.49¼
Monday	2.52	2.47	2.48
Tuesday	2.51½	2.46½	2.48
Wednesday	2.53½	2.48½	2.50¼
Thursday	2.53¾	2.48¾	2.50¼
Friday	...	2.48	2.49¾

Crop movement in bushels follows:—

	Receipts 1942	Receipts 1941	Shipments 1942	Shipments 1941
This week	131,600	201,600	25,200	19,600
Since Sept. 1	12,858,000	3,731,800	2,191,800	902,500

Buenos Aires, June 5.—Flaxseed, $1.47¼ per bushel. Exports this week, 260,000 bushels, all to the United States. Total since January 1 as follows:—

To—	Bushels This year.	Bushels Last year.
United States	7,779,000	6,929,000
United Kingdom	513,000	877,000
Continent	185,000	382,000
Orders	.....	.....
Others	20,000	541,000
Totals	8,497,000	8,729,000

Visible Supply

	Bushels.
Last week	29,920,000
Previous week	30,118,000
Last year	7,874,000

Hull, June 5.—Flaxseed, La Plata, £19½ per long ton; Bombay, £21⅞.

Linseed Oil.—The local market was easier, quotations being reduced two points by crushers. The tendency of flaxseed prices was downward at times and business in oil remained slow, although the movement from the mills to consumers and dealers was apparently of sufficient proportions to prevent any additions to supplies in the hands of crushers. Trade in cash flaxseed in the Northwest was good, and larger offerings than had been expected were well absorbed. Advices concerning the progress of the new flaxseed crop continued favorable in the main, and the indications were said to still point to a large increase in acre-

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TALLOW
LARD OIL
NEATSFOOT OIL
ANIMAL STEARINE
ACIDLESS TALLOW OIL
INDEPENDENT MFG. CO.
Bridesburg P. O. Philadelphia, Pa.

Current prices on animal, vegetable, and fish oils (under Oil), fats and greases (under Grease) are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

National Cottonseed Products Association, Texas, Baker hotel, Mineral Wells, June 8 and 9.

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DISTRIBUTING and TRADING CO., Inc.
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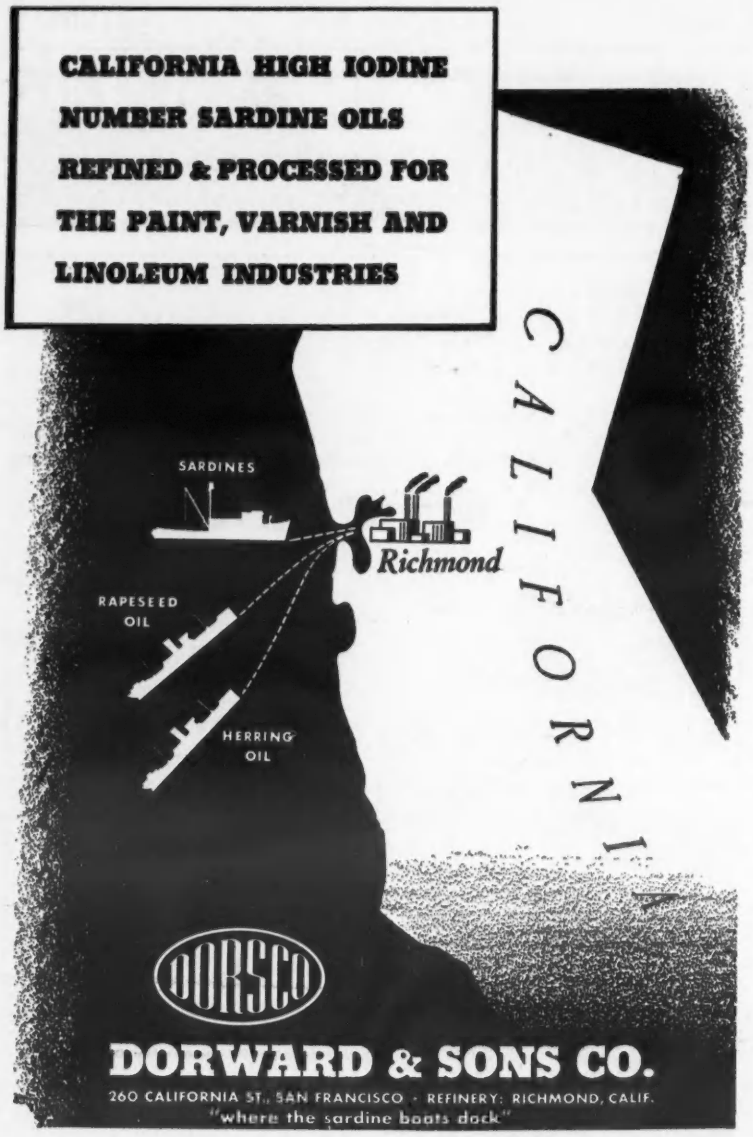

age, with the soil in excellent condition.

Minneapolis, June 5.—Linseed oil quiet. Most buyers have adequate supplies contracted for and are in doubt of their ability to secure burlap or pigments. Shipping instructions still are good and mills are running at full capacity.

Quotations, tankcar, 13c. per pound; cooperage, car lots, 13.9c. per pound; warehouse lots, 14.3c. per pound.

Shipments of oil in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	5,180,000	4,100,000
Since Sept. 1	188,030,000	150,130,000

San Francisco, June 4.—Linseed oil quiet. Deliveries good. Estimated over 2,000,000 bushels flaxseed be moved from Imperial Valley to mills within the next three months. Expected large yield in San Joaquin Valley will be ready for harvesting soon. Oil:—Tankcars, 13.1c.; drum car lots ex mill, 14c.; drum lots ex warehouse, 14.4c.

London, June 5.—Linseed oil, 46s. 6d. per cwt.

Linseed Meal.—A steady tone continued to prevail in the market here. A fair movement was reported.

Minneapolis, June 5.—Linseed meal is quiet. Lush pasturage and soybean meal weakness chief factors. A large number of buyers are attending feed manufacturers conventions and will be away for another week at least. Shipping instructions are slowing.

Quotations. car-load lots, f.o.b. Minneapolis, bulk, nominally $32 per ton.

Shipments of meal in pounds were as follows:—

	1942	1941
This week	5,240,000	4,920,000
Since Sept. 1	349,370,000	286,100,000

Cottonseed Oil

Refined oil futures easier in a quiet market. Crude oil offerings light. Crop news favorable.

Cottonseed Oil.—The trend of refined oil futures was downward at times last week. Trading continued quiet, but there was sufficient selling to carry prices down to new low levels. The easier situation was attributed to weaker outside markets, including lard, soybeans and cotton futures, as well as to the quietness of trade in cash refined cottonseed oil. A movement to abolish the tax on coconut oil from sources other than the Philippines, fears of increased importations of various other competing products and prospects of a largely increased production of peanuts and soybeans in this country apparently had some influence on sentiment. Commission houses and shorts bought on the decline.

Crude cottonseed oil offerings continued to be reported as light in all parts of the South. Cotton crop accounts were mainly favorable, though reports of an opposite character were not lacking. One report published during the week put the indicated acreage at the close of May at about 300,000 acres smaller than the government figures in July last year. The first government acreage report this year will be issued July 8.

Lard stocks in Chicago decreased 16,835,306 pounds during May, leaving a total of 33,008,859 pounds, against 193,261,487 pounds a year ago. Receipts of live hogs continued liberal and the tendency of hog prices in Chicago was downward at times, though changes were not important. Deliveries of lard for lease-lend shipment to the United Nations for the year ended with May amounted to 452,216,817 pounds. The OPA announced a cutback in processors' maximum selling prices on refined lard to the wholesaler and retailer to the February, 1942, level. Maximum prices to consumers remain at the March, 1942, peak.

Trading in bleachable prime Summer yellow cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange from June 1 to June 5, inclusive, comprised 77 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
July	14.30	13.95	13.95 bid
September	14.12	13.80	13.75@13.90
October	14.00	13.65	13.65@13.80
December	13.90	13.35	13.35@13.59

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.

Chicago, June 5.—Increased interest is noted in cottonseed oil. Refined, edible oil, 16½c. to 16¾c. per pound, drums, car lots; 17c. to 17¼c., drums, less than car lot.

Hull, June 5.—Cottonseed oil, refined, 30s. 6d. per cwt.; Egyptian, crude, 31s. 1½d.

Cake and Meal.—Southern markets were generally reported as steady, with trade rather quiet and offerings light.

Markets at Other Centers

Memphis—June 4

Crude cottonseed oil sold early this week at 12⅝c. per pound, Valley basis. Buyers now withdrawn awaiting furtner developments. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, $33 per ton, Memphis bsais. Bulk cake, $29 per ton, Valley basis. Demand quiet. Bulk hulls, $5 per ton, mill points; sacked, $9.50 per ton. Weather hot. Cotton somewhat late but now making good progress. Closing cottonseed meal quotations on Memphis exchange as follows:—

	May 28	June 4
July	$33.00@33.75	$32.00@32.80
October	34.15@——	33.25@——
December	34.15@34.30	33.50@33.75

Closing soybean meal futures:—

July	$33.00@33.50	$32.00@32.75
October	33.00@33.75	32.25@32.75
December	33.25@34.00	32.00@32.50

Atlanta—June 4

Cottonseed meal dull; 8 percent, $36.50 to $37.50 per ton. Crude oil firm at ceiling. Cotton condition good. Moisture abundant. Weather warm.

Fatty Acids

Cottonseed Oil.—Increase reported in inquiry for moderate lots. Market firm.

Linseed Oil.—Fair movement to local and other consumers.

Red Oil.—Contract movement steady and apparently liberal. New business quieter.

Soybean Oil.—Quotations maintained. Offerings of crude material reported light. Inquiry fairly active.

Stearic Acid.—Firm with raw material. Business somewhat more active.

Chicago—June 5

Fatty acids fairly active. Offerings limited. Corn oil, double distilled, 14c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcar; 14½c. to 15c., drums, car lots; 15c. to 15½c., drums, less car lots; coconut oil, distilled, 17c. to 17½c. per pound, tankcar; 17½c. to 18c., drums, car lots; 18c. to 18½c., drums, less car lots; cottonseed oil, double distilled, 13½c. to 14c. per pound, tankcar; 14c. to 14½c., drums, car lots; 14½c. to 15c., drums, less car lots; settled cottonseed soap stock, 60-62 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.; boiled down soap stock, 65 percent basis, 4⅞c. to 5c.; cottonseed foots, 50 percent basis, 3⅞c. to 4c.

RUFATS
(HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS)

NO. 52	TITER	52°C
	I. VAL	6
	ACID NO.	190
NO. 60	TITER	53°C
	I. VAL	25
	ACID NO.	195
NO. 70	TITER	57°C
	I. VAL	13
	ACID NO.	192
NO. 75	TITER	58°C
	I. VAL	8
	ACID NO.	192

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Fish Oils

Cod.—Local prices stationary and firm. Primary situation tight.

Menhaden.—Refined quotations unchanged. Buying limited to small lots.

Sardine.—Consumers of refined disinclined to purchase beyond current needs.

Whale.—Refined supplies are small. Market steady though quiet.

Markets at Other Centers

Baltimore—June 4

Some lower Chesapeake Bay companies started menhaden fishing this week; others next week. Fair run of fish. Reports from North Carolina and Florida show slight improvement. Nothing very definite from New Jersey, where fishing is now under way. Refined oil moving at 77.7 cents per gallon for light pressed in tanks.

San Francisco—June 4

Potential buyers of California and other Pacific Coast crude fish oils beginning to show interest in new oil crops, but plants unwilling to make offerings pending the establishment of prices for fish. Season in California starts in August; may be some reduction late this month or early July on the Oregon-Washington coasts. Meantime, spot oil is not for sale.

Fats and Greases

Grease.—Fairly active inquiry noted in some quarters. Offerings remained light. Market firm.

Lard.—Local cash trade quieter. Buyers awaiting further developments in futures. Stocks still decreasing. Market easier.

Tallow.—Transactions are reported lighter in absence of increase in offerings. Market firm.

Chicago, June 5.—Fats and greases moderately active. Choice white grease, 9.71c. per pound. Stearin, prime, 10½c. per pound. Inedible tallow, prime, 9.71c. per pound. Following is a lard price record, per 100 pounds, for the week:—

	High	Low	Closing— June 5	May 29
Cash	$12.45	$12.27	$12.40	$12.40
July	12.52	12.25	12.47	12.45
Sept.	12.65	12.37	12.57	12.62

Animal Oils

Lard.—Purchasing generally limited to small or moderate lots. Movement fair.

Neatsfoot.—Inquiry fairly active. Some grades in limited supply. Market firm.

Oleo.—Increased inquiry noted in some quarters for spot oil.

Tallow.—Trade quiet and routine. Market steady.

Chicago, June 5.—Animal oils fairly active. Lard oil, No. 1, 14½c. to 14⅝c. per pound. Oleo oil, extra, 13c. per pound. Tallow oil, acidless, 13¾c. per pound.

Waxes

Once more the wax importers last week were needled by the War Production Board. On June 2, the Division of Industries Operations of the War Production Board issued an amendment to its General Imports Order M-63. By terms of the amendment, contracts for the importation of beeswax, candelilla wax, carnauba wax, and ouricury wax will not stand if the goods were not in transit to the United States from primary markets on the effective date of the amendment—which is thirty days after June 2. After that date, in order to import these waxes, the importer must apply for "specific authorization on PD-222-C regardless of existing contracts." The amendment frees importers from any restrictions on sales after actual importation of the waxes, but a special requirement is that in the future sales shall be reported to the Collector of Customs.

Meanwhile, the war-risk rate prevailing, and its addition to ceiling prices remains as unsettled as when the local importers vainly sought relief from the Office of Price Administration. The result is that some importers have stopped buying in Brazil and are selling very little out of spot stocks.

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N.Y. Produce Exchange Re-Elects Officers

Charles B. Crofton, of Leval & Co., was reelected president of the New York Produce Exchange June 1. Hugh Reid, of Simpson, Spence & Young, was renamed vice-president, and A. H. Lehmann, treasurer. Robert M. Morgan was reelected to the office of trustee of the gratuity fund to serve three years.

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Materials Substitutes Report Issued by WPB

—Continued from page 5

plies, as of lumber, oil, and cotton, certain varieties or grades have become scarce. Further, in the case of large tonnage items, the problems of labor, manufacturing, and transportation have become increasingly important in making the materials available.

Group One

The available supply of the following materials is inadequate for war and essential civilian uses and in many cases for war purposes alone.

Metals

Aluminum, aluminum pigments, cadmium, calcium-silicon, chromium, cobalt, columbium, copper, copper scrap, iridium, magnesium, manganese, electro, nickel, nickel scrap, rhodium, tantalum, tin, tinplate and terneplate, tungsten, tungsten carbides, vanadium, and high-grade zinc.

Chemicals

Acetone, alkyd resins, alumina, ammonia, aniline, anthraqinone derivatives, benzol, butadiene, chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents, chlorine, cresols, diphenylamine, methyl methacrylate sheets, naphthalene, pentarythritol, phenol, phenol formaldehyde resins and plastics, tricresyl and triphenyl phosphates, phthalic anhydride and phthalates, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, sodium nitrate, sulphur chlorides and toluol.

Miscellaneous Products

Agar, asbestos, babassu oil, burlap, cashew nut shell oil, chrome pigments, coconut oil, corundum, cotton linters, graphite, Madagascar flake, hemp, henequen, Manila fiber, seed, sisal; kapok, kyanite, blocked mica, natural resins, except rosin, nylon, oiticica oil, palm oil, palm kernel oil, pig and hog bristles, quartz crystals, quinine, rape seed oil, rubber; chlorinated, crude, latex, reclaimed and synthetic; shellac, sperm oil, teak and tung oil.

Group Two

Materials that are essential to the war industries but the supplies of which are not limited as those of Group I.

Metals

Aluminum scrap No. 12, remelt, antimony, arsenic, bismuth, calcium, lead, lithium, ferro manganese, mercury, molybdenum, palladium, platinum, ruthenium, silicon and alloys, low grade zinc and uranium.

Chemicals

Ethyl alcohol, atabrine for quinine, barium carbonate, bleaching powder, bromine, butanol, cadmium pigments, carbon tetrachlorides, citric acid, formaldehyde, glycol, halogenated hydrocarbon refrigerants, iodine, lactic acid and lactates, lithopone, manitol, methanol, methyl methacrylate powder, phosphorus, potassium perchlorate and permanganate, sorbitol, strontium salts, tetraethyl lead, titanium pigments, Urea formaldehyde plastic, vinylidine chloride plastic and xylol.

Miscellaneous Products

Blood albumin, bauxite, castor oil, cellophane, cellulose nitrate, acetate and other derivatives, cork, cottonseed, cryolite, fish liver oils, flax, fluorspar, animal and vegetable glues, glycerin, lead pigments, linseed oil, magnesite, mercury pigments, mica splittings, molasses, natural gas, pine oil, rotenone, rutile, steatite talc, tanning materials, vitamin "A" products and zircon.

Group Three

Materials that are generally available in significant quantities as substitutes for less available materials.

Metals

Gold, indium, osmium and silver.

Chemicals

Borax and boric acid, camphor, carbon black, chromic acid for plating, muriatic acid and sodium metasilicate.

Miscellaneous Products

Common asbestos, asphalt, casein, ceramics, charcoal, clay, coal and coke, coaltar pitch, cottonseed oil, diatomite, emery, feldspar, hair felt, flint, gilsonite, glass, gypsum and products, hair, cattle, calf, goat.

Lignin plastic, lime, ground mica, peanut oil, petroleum products—crude oil, gasoline, lubricating oil, paraffin; pyrethrum, rosin and derivatives, salt, silica sand, soybeans—oil and protein, starch, sulphur, tripoli, turpentine, vermiculite, wood flour and zinc oxide.

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Slowly, steadily, research has gained ground against the ravages of disease. Much has been done, but much remains to be accomplished. And only by constant application can true progress be made so that the scientific dreams of the present may become the beneficial realities of the future.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Synthetic Ephedrine and Riboflavin Reduced—WPB Amends General Imports Order M-63—Control of Imports and Sale of Imported Goods Tightened—Market Firm

Price activity of normal sort revived last week in the market for drugs and fine chemicals. During the period, leading manufacturers of synthetic ephedrine and riboflavin institutes prices considerably lower than had prevailed for some time.

The development was an example of price fluctuations despite the General Maximum Price Regulation that made individual price ceilings the highest price at which individual sellers sold last March. In March, riboflavin was $1.25 per gram, as against the new quotation of 90c. set last week. Plenty of room under that ceiling. Synthetic ephedrine prices as established last week were also lower than the March quotations.

An event of importance to the drug industry was the amending of the General Imports Order M-63 on June 2, the amendment to become effective thirty days later. The order of the War Production established three lists of materials the import and sale of which was restricted to specific conditions set up in the order.

List 1 included castor beans and oil, cinchona bark, codliver, shark, and shark liver oils, crude and refined glycerin and quicksilver. List 2 contained no item specifically in the drug market. List 3 included argols, cocoa butter, bromine compounds, caffeine, fish livers, iodine, and inedible molasses. Complete details on the order appear elsewhere in this issue.

Acetaldehyde.—Regular article firm, active and in light reserve.

Acetone.—No let up in needs. Production pushed hard.

Acid, Benzoic.—USP in active demand. Deliveries behind in some quarters. No surplus stock.

Acid, Boric.—Consumer needs take production promptly. Output not in excess of requirements.

Acid, Citric.—Evasion of intent of price and delivery control curbed by recent OPA order. Curtailed use by soft drink makers eases supply situation moderately. Still scarce as concerns new orders.

Acid, Lactic.—USP grades moving actively under pressure of growing consumer requirements.

Acid, Mandelic. — Deliveries very good. Also demand. Firm.

Acid, Nicotinic.—New business excellent. Little surplus in any quarter. Production stepped up as much as possible with present equipment.

Acid, Nicotinic Amide.—No let up in pressure of demand. Production maintained at highest peak possible.

Acid, Phosphoric.—Inquiry for USP active. Met with fair degree of promptness. No stock surplus.

Acid, Tannic.—USP moving well at full prices. Strong undertone.

Alcohol.—High pressure of requirements spur producers to complete, unceasing activity. Needs still not met. Requirements likely to grow with rising consumption of goods under war program pressure.

Aloin. — Reports show production raw material subnormal in primary market. Position one of substantial strength. Demand good.

Ammonia Phosphate.—No let down in demand for the N. F. item. Persistent and insistent calls keep stocks low.

Amyl Acetate.—Pressure of demand holds high. Keeps market active and strong.

Amyl Ether.—No surplus as demand presses inexorably.

Amylene.—Apparently well stabilized in price and demand.

Bay Rum.—Very scarce. Use drops sharply. Many barber supply houses fail to stock.

Bismuth Metal and Salts.—Sustained consumption at full prices. Complete price stability. Sturdy undertones. Fair stocks.

Borax. — Active. Consumer needs bring prompt acceptance, all contract tenders. No surplus. Stabilized.

Bromine and Bromides. — Production well engaged. Some output sold far ahead. Little competition to book new business.

Butyl Acetate.—War program sops up production eagerly and calls for more. Strong and active.

Butyl Aldehyde.—No recession in consumer needs. Call tends to grow. Firm.

Caffeine.—WPB puts caffeine under restrictive import control. Existing import contracts voided. Import only by permission of the Director of Industry Operations, War Productions

Price Changes

Advanced

None

Reduced

Ephedrine alkaloid, hemihydrate, 11c. per oz.
anhydrous, 8c. per oz.
hydrochloride, 3c. per oz.
sulphate, 4c. per oz.
Riboflavin, 15c. per gram.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from thirty-five typical drugs and fine chemicals on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
236.6	236.6	239.6	210.7

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Khem Was Chemistry

The word "chemistry" was first recorded in a manuscript written by one Sextus Julius Africanus in the 3rd century.

The word was derived from the Egyptian root word *Khem*, the name by which present Egypt was then known and which meant "black"—a colorful word for the Nile river valley where the rich soil was colored black.

The Arabians added their definite article "Al" to the Egyptian Khem, producing the word Alchemy, meaning literally "The Black." Alchemy in the 15th and 16th centuries was called The Black Art . . . the derivation of which is obvious. Eventually, "Alchemy" was transmuted into the word Chemistry.

Who was the first "alchymist," or chemist? Probably some astrologer turned practitioner of the Black Art. Not until 702-765 did an author appear who wrote exclusively about chemistry. He was an Arabian known variously as Abou Moussah Djafaral Sofi, or Jabir ibn Hayyan, names later contracted and anglicized into Gerber. Born in Bokhara, he studied medicine in Baghdad and recorded much of the "chemistry" of his age.

He is the reputed discoverer of sulphuric acid, nitric acid, and nitrohydrochloric acid, corrosive sublimate, and silver nitrate.

Current prices on drugs and fine chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

American Pharmaceutical Mfrs. Ass'n, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 8-10.

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FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS
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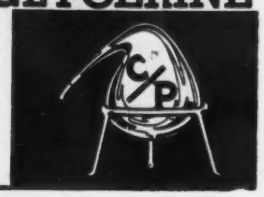

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ARECOLINE
ASPIDOSPERMINE
ATROPINE
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COLCHICINE
DIGITALIN
EPHEDRINE
ESERINE
HOMATROPINE
HYDRASTINE
HYOSCINE
HYOSCYAMINE
LOBELINE
PICROTOXIN
PILOCARPINE
SANGUINARINE
SPARTEINE
STROPHANTHIN
YOHIMBINE
AS IN
WORLD WAR I
NOW IN
WORLD WAR II
OUR laboratories are answering the challenge of keeping pace with the unprecedented demand for alkaloids, glucosides, and allied drug extractives for domestic consumption and for export to the other countries of the Western Hemisphere.
Our alkaloidal chemists and botanical staff are cooperating with you to the utmost in coping with the present emergency in regard to our supplying this vital group of drug products. The service that we are rendering is backed by twenty-four years of continuous production of alkaloids, World War I experience, comprehensive research endeavors, and extensive manufacturing facilities.
INLAND ALKALOID COMPANY
Manufacturing Chemists
TIPTON, INDIANA, U.S.A.

Board. No restriction on sale after arrival of permitted imports. Action is a revision of General Imports Order M-63. Caffeine appears in list 3.

Castor Oil. — Quotations on beans $75 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports. Had been f.o.b. New York. Oil strong and active. Imports, beans and oil, put under restriction by amendment of General Imports Order M-63, made June 2. Effective 30 days later. Beans and oil on List 1. Existing import contracts stand but all must be reported at once to WPB. After importation, owner can sell them to government agencies or ask permit to process beans or oil, using Form PD-222-A.

Chicago, June 3. — Castor oil market firm. Offerings not large. Prices are:— Cold pressed, U.S.P., returnable drums car lots, 14½c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15½c.; tanks, 13¾c.; No. 3, extracted, returnable drums, car lots, 14¼c. per pound; drums, less than car lots, 15c.; tanks, 13½c.

Chalk. — Precipitated item firm. Activity excellent. Fair supplies.

Chloral Hydrate.—Resellers report gain in consumer demand. Firm.

Codliver Oil.—Appears on import restriction amendment to order M-63. No new contracts to import except by government agencies or by other specific authorization by Director of Operations, War Production Board. Existing import contracts to stand. On arrival, may be sold only to government agencies, or under authorization to process or ship obtained on Form PD-aaa-A.

Colchicine.—Scarce to point of being nominal, most quarters.

Corrosive Sublimate.—Consumption excellent. Needs larger. Production cost averages high.

Ephedrine. — Synthetic reduced, U.S.P. hemihydrate, 100 ounces or more, 54c. per ounce; anhydrous, 54c. Hydrochloride, 47c. Sulphate, 44c. Move puts natural item in still harder position, Competition virtually impossible with synthetic.

Eserine.—Stocks low, all quarters. Resellers' supply particularly low. Call active.

Ether.—All kinds active under pressing demand for prompt deliveries. Output subject to conditions arising for war need for raw material.

Fish Liver Oils.—War Production Board amends General Imports Order M-63. Tightens control of livers and oil imports and sales. Details elsewhere.

San Francisco, June 3.—Fish liver oils continue easy. Sellers get few orders and inquiries. They refuse to quote. Whatever the price for shark livers, A oil would not be worth the 20 cents per million units named for 100,000-unit oil a few weeks ago.

Glycerin. — Refined and crude imports must be reported on Form PD-222-B by all persons, including government agencies, to Collector of Customs before entry for consumption, warehousing, or withdrawal from warehouse. Appears on List 1, amended General Imports Order M-63.

Chicago, June 3.—Glycerin strong. Orders in good volume. Prices for both chemically pure and high gravity are:— Tankcar, 18c. per pound; drums, car lots, 18¼c.; drums, less than car lots, 18¾c.

Homatropine. — Limited stocks in strong hands. Active need.

Hydrogen Peroxide. — Consumption excellent. Fully strong but stable market.

Hydroquinone. — No surplus supply. Active demand. Sellers reserved.

Iodine and Iodides. — Import of iodine restricted. On List 3, amendment General Imports Order M-63, issued June 2 and effective in 30 days thereafter. Existing import contracts not allowed to stand. Specific authorization by Director of Industry Operations required on Form PD-222-C regardless of existing contracts. After importation, goods had unrestricted distribution except that reports to Collector of Customs are required.

Iron Sulphate. — U.S.P. firm and active at full prices under little competition.

Iron-Ammonia Citrate. — Stabilized. Demand fully up to normal. No surplus of stocks.

Lecithin. — Movement active and fully sustained.

Menthol.—Some with high ceilings try price advance to $13.50 per pound. others compelled to keep $13 as market.

Methanol. — Current consumption taking all production promptly. Little open market stock available. Full prices prevail.

Methyl Acetone. — Shortages noted when new orders seek suppliers. Output well engaged ahead. Firm undertones.

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Manufacturers of
Analyzed Chemicals
ANALCO PRODUCTS CO., INC. 641 DEAN STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Gets L.L.D. Degree

S. DeWitt Clough, president of Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, has received from Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., an honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Milk Powder.—Supply situation improved. Government buying as active as ever. Prices show substantial stability. No talk of lower market now.

Potash Bicarbonate.—USP in moderate supply. Buyers wait for deliveries in most instances. Prices firm.

Quinine.—Cinchona bark appears on List 1, amended General Imports Order M-63. All former restrictions in force. Amendment requires reports of imports be made on Form PD-222-B by all persons, including government agencies, to Collectors of Customs before materials are entered for consumption, for warehouse, or withdrawn from warehouse.

Quicksilver.—All persons, including government agencies, must report on Form PD-222-B to Collectors of Customs before materials are entered for consumption, for warehouse, or withdrawn from warehouse. All previous restrictions on imports remain in force.

San Francisco, June 3.—Demand on quicksilver producers remains comparatively moderate. Market stabilized and fairly steady. Spot lots offered through dealers at $191 per flask. Surplus stocks are being moved to the government at the government's $192 offering price, f.o.b. warehouse, New York.

Silver Nitrate.—The schedule of prices since the last report prevailed as follows, covering quantities of 250 ounces; quantities of 500 ounces at ¼c. less. Comparison of price of bullion in New York and London also provided:—

	Per ounce		
		Bullion	
	Nitrate. Cents.	New York. Cents.	London. Pence.
Saturday	26⅝	35⅛	23½
Monday	26⅝	35⅛	23½
Tuesday	26⅝	35⅛	23½
Wednesday	26⅝	35⅛	23½
Thursday	26⅝	35⅛	23½
Friday	26⅝	35⅛	23½

M.L. Orders Appeals Policy Made Uniform

—*Continued from page* 5

the applicant. Relief available in many cases without granting an appeal from the terms of a WPB order includes:

Assistance in disposing of frozen inventory materials to other companies permitted to use them, or to Government agencies; resale to the source of supply; assistance in securing war orders or in conversion of facilities to direct war production; advice on obtaining financial assistance from the Bureau of Finance in the Division of Industry Operations; assistance in the disposal of idle production equipment.

When an appeal is filed in proper form for permission to assemble processed inventories in excess of limitation or conservation orders, no such appeal will be granted unless: the amount of unprocessed critical material is exceptionally small, and the following tests are met:

(1) The processed inventory must be without salvage or reclaim value to war production, and, if not assembled, must have small scrap value, compared to the worth of the completed item.

(2) The appellant must not be in violation of existing conservation, limitation, or priority orders.

(3) The appellant must not have purposely processed a large inventory with the view of requesting preferential treatment or have otherwise violated the spirit of the order from whose terms he is appealing.

(4) The labor to be employed for the assembling of the inventory will thus be trained for war work, or if this is not the case, the labor so used for assembly should not be required immediately for war production.

(6) Consideration will be given if granting the appeal will help finance conversion to war work, or if this is not the case, will relieve the appellant's financial stress, and in no way interfere with the war effort.

(7) Granting the appeal must not give the appellant any substantial advantage over competitors in a like situation.

(8) No permission will be granted to use or procure materials which are very scarce, such as nickel and tungsten, except when the amount is extraordinarily small and the article manufactured will have an unusually large value to the national economy.

Primarily, appeals will be granted only if the successful prosecution of the war is furthered thereby. However, there may be certain appeals for relief where to deny the appeal would injure civilian economy without corresponding benefit to the war effort. In those instances the tests above will be treated as the basic points to be taken into consideration in determining whether or not to grant the appeal.

Industrial Salvage Parley Set for June 17 in N.Y.

A conference devoted to problems of industrial salvage that will bring together all sections of industry, whether directly or indirectly in war production, will be held in the Hotel Astor, this city, June 17. The meeting is being held under the auspices of the American Management Association at the request of the War Production Board.

Ohio Oil Company, Findlay, is calling for redemption on June 15th 30 percent of its outstanding 6 percent cumulative preferred stock.

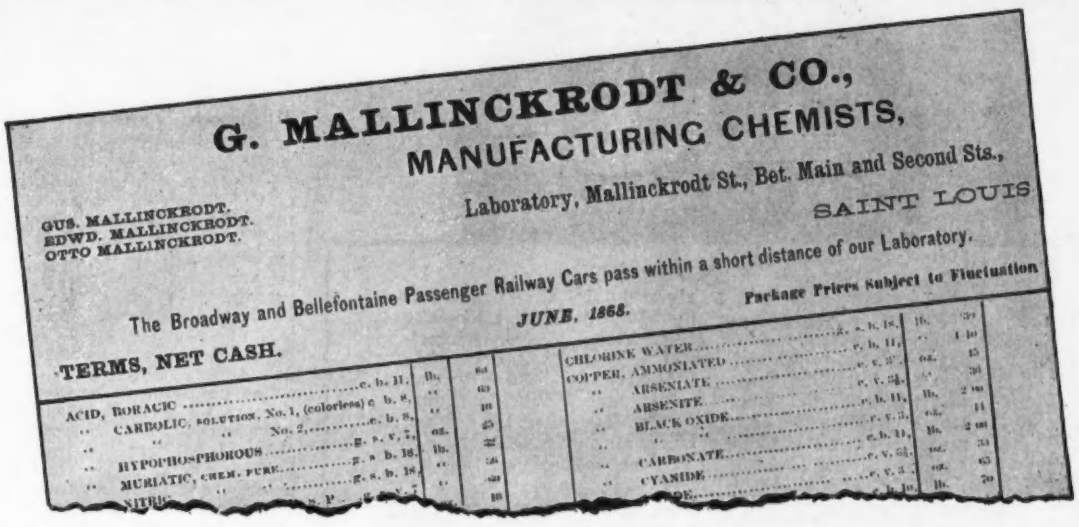
Food, Drug Officials Elect Dugan President

Mrs. Sarah Vance Dugan, head of the Kentucky State Bureau of Foods, Drugs and Hotels, was elected president of the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States, at the forty-sixth annual convention, held in the Pennsylvania hotel, this city, June 1 to 5. H. C. Lithgoe, Massachusetts, was elected vice-president. J. B. Schneider, of Indianapolis, Ind., was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

C. R. Plumb, New York, in his address as president of the association, asked for the formation of a group of representatives of the food and drug industries to work with a similar group of food and drug law officials during the duration. Mr. Plumb felt that such a combined group could supervise and regulate the food and drug industries in a manner that would help the nation's morale by assuring high food and drug standards.

P. J. Garvey, of the Eagle Picher Sales Company, Cleveland, has returned to the office.

75 YEARS OF SERVICE TO CHEMICAL USERS



Chemical Pioneer of the Mississippi Valley

— SERVING WORLD WIDE MARKETS

On the bank of the Mississippi River in St. Louis, in the year 1867, three Mallinckrodt brothers built their first factory for the production of chemicals. Here, at a landing situated at the foot of what is now Mallinckrodt Street, picturesque freight packets discharged cargoes of raw materials.

From its beginning, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works concentrated exclusively on the manufacture of fine chemicals. A handful of M.C.W. products grew into the list which now includes more than 1500 fine chemicals.

Standards of purity in chemicals were crude when Mallinckrodt was founded. Determined to produce a uniform-quality line, M.C.W. set its own standards. Through the years, every superior laboratory and processing method has been utilized to produce chemicals that are today important factors in medicine, laboratory, industry and photography . . . science-built products for a scientific age.

FINE CHEMICALS Mallinckrodt SINCE 1867

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THE CHASE BAG COMPANY, throughout its 95 years, has earned a reputation for quality. Even now, with domestic and foreign sources of supply restricted, we are continuing to use the highest grades of raw materials procurable and are following the advanced methods of fabrication and printing that have always made Chase bags outstanding. Manufacturers of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and other finely powdered materials that require special packaging will find Chase engineering service helpful.

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LIQUID CAUSTIC SODA
Tank Cars • Tank Wagons • Drums
JOSEPH TURNER & COMPANY
PROVIDENCE RIDGEFIELD, N. J. CHICAGO

Leather Chemists Elect Highberger

—Continued from page 5

ered by Dr. John H. Pierce, of the University of Cincinnati, follows:—

The literature is in disagreement as to the mechanism involved in the production of light colored leathers by bleaching chrome tanned leather with a suitable synthetic tanning material. Many have considered this action to be stripping or de-chroming, followed by re-tannage with the synthetic tanning agent. However, another view gaining acceptance would favor the viewpoint that the action is due to a change in the nature of the chrome tanning salt.

The problem was first investigated by considering the de-chroming action to be the primary mechanism. Results obtained upon both fresh and aged commercially tanned chrome leather in the blue under highly accentuated conditions showed such slight chrome removal that this action does not seem to be the main factor in bleaching.

The effect of the synthetic tanning agent upon the chrome tanning salt was studied upon the two-third basic chromium sulfate, prepared according to the method of Werner, which is frequently postulated to be the tanning agent. Analysis has shown that the synthetic tanning agent is capable of exerting a profound influence upon this salt. It should be mentioned that this work utilized a formaldehyde-condensed, naphthalene sulfonic acid type of synthetic tanning agent.

Zirconium Tannage

"Zirconium Tannage," discussing the tanning action of zirconium salts, wa sthe title of a paper delivered by I. C. Somerville, Rohm and Haas Laboratories, of Philadelphia. He gave an outline of the development of zirconium salts as tanning materials. Of a number of salts tried, he said that the basic sulfate was selected as the most effective and has been used to produce stable white leather. He described the characteristics of this new mineral tannage.

The development of the zirconium tannage for white leathers was then discussed by H. G. Turley, of the Rohm and Hass Laboratories, and Mr. Somerville. They took steps to produce successful white leathers by means of zirconium salts for calf suede, kid suede, sheep skivers and other leathers.

Iron-Chrome Tannage

"A Study of Combination Iron-Chrome Tannage by a Two-Bath Method" was the title of a paper presented by John H. Highberger and Robert W. Fleming, both of the University of Cincinnati. A summary of the paper follows:—

The combination iron-chrome tannage has been widely discussed as a means of reducing chrome consumption during the emergency shortage. In seeking a practical method of carrying out such a tannage, the reaction between copperas and sodium dichromate presents certain advantages. By the reaction between the two compounds each is converted to a form in which it exerts its tanning action, since the iron is oxidized, and the dichromate reduced. The copperas may conveniently be added directly to the pickle liquor, and the dichromate used in a second bath. In the present work the results of a study of such factors as concentration, time, degree of neutralization, etc., on the fixation of chrome and of iron by calfskin in this method, are reported.

Substitutes

The meeting closed with a round-table discussion of "Substitutes for Substitutes." The forum was led by Dr. Fred O'Flaherty. It was an off the record discussion.

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Pecorella Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of clinical thermometers, Brooklyn, N. Y., has bought a two-story factory building at 1755 Bushwick avenue.

Chlorate Chemicals Under Total Allocation

—Continued from page 3

The Director of Industry Operations defined "chlorate chemicals" as meaning potassium chlorate, sodium chlorate, barium chlorate, potassium perchlorate, ammonia perchlorate, perchloride acid and any other chlorate or perchlorate chemical.

Persons requesting deliveries must file their orders with their suppliers, accompanied by Form PD-516, in the month preceding the month in which delivery is sought. Users of chlorate chemicals as a weed killer do not have to file Form PD-516 if they hold United States explosives licenses. Producers of chlorate chemicals must file Form PD-515 with WPB each month, showing a schedule of deliveries they propose to make in the ensuing month, and other information.

A further provision of this order forbids mixture of chlorate chemicals with inert materials for purposes of selling the resulting mixture except on specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations.

The chlorate chemicals are used normally for making matches, fireworks and explosives, as a weed killer, oxidizing agent and rust preventive, and in chemical processes. The equipment on which one chlorate is made is usually suitable for making other chlorates, so that the supply situation of all chlorates may be considered as a unit. The War Production Board may specify which chlorates a producer may manufacture.

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M. F. Divine, who represented the Ridgely Trimmer Company in Cleveland, recently resigned to join the Waco Aircraft Company, Troy, Ohio.

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MURIATE OF
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Standard for a Quarter of a Century

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MERCURIC OXIDE
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PROVIDENCE SAN FRANCISCO ATLANTA PORTLAND ORE
CHICAGO CHARLOTTE NEW ORLEANS TORONTO

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY... *Botanical Drug Growers*

MANY PLANT DRUGS NOW FARM GROWN TO RELIEVE SCARCITIES

Another spoke in the Penick wheel of effort to keep botanical supplies rolling is the cultivation of many drug plants as regular farm crops. S. B. Penick & Company have become "botanical growers" at this time to overcome some of the present difficulties of securing stocks from domestic wild-growing plants . . . and to replace supplies of botanical items depleted by shipping losses and the shutting off of foreign sources.

Penick farm-cultivated botanicals include such drugs as belladonna, digitalis, henbane, hydrastis, larkspur, peppermint and sage. Hundreds of acres have already been planted and it is hoped that this year's achievements will provide sufficient supplies for all necessary requirements.

Every cold-frame shown here contains Belladonna plants—yet only enough for about 40 acres

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

50 Church Street, New York, N. Y. **735 W. Division Street, Chicago, Ill.**

PENICK DELIVERS THE GOODS

THE WORLD'S LARGEST BOTANICAL DRUG HOUSE

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

reduction of other uses of tin is a national mandate. *OPD* urged weeks ago, and U. S. agencies now promote, the dehydration of foodstuffs to save tin and transportation.

Information sheets on commercial dehydration of various vegetables and blueprints of equipment for carrying on the processes have been prepared by engineers, food chemists, and technologists under direction of the Dehydration Committee of the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering.

The Dehydration Committee has prepared plans, with lists of material and cost data, for commercial dehydrators in sizes ranging from a small cabinet to tunnel types handling 35 tons of freshly prepared material in twenty-four hours. The blueprints and accompanying statements are available free to those planning to put in driers. Requests for the blueprints and the information sheets or other technical information on dehydration should be sent to the Dehydration Committee, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington; or the Dehydration Committee, Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, United States Department of Agriculture, 800 Buchanan street, Albany, Cal.

Better Use of Minerals

Administrative organization of the Bureau of Mines is being streamlined to meet the increased requirements of metallurgical information for the war program. Secretary of the Interior Ickes announces that Reginald S. Dean, chief of the metallurgical division, is to take over the post of assistant director of the bureau with instructions to speed up development of metallurgical processes for the fuller utilization of the nation's natural resources.

In the past ten years under the direction of Dr. Dean the metallurgical division has made noteworthy contributions in the field of ore dressing. The Bureau of Mines has pioneered in the development of new reagents which have resulted in increased production of tungsten, mercury, and other metals, and has developed equipment for magnetic separation and ore preparation.

In his work Dr. Dean has guided the demonstration in actual plant operation improvements in metallurgy of the common metals such as lead and copper. In addition, special processes have been developed for the treatment of domestic deposits of antimony, nickel, cobalt, titanium, and boron. The reorganization within the bureau will make it possible to utilize the newly developed processes, as well as those already known or that will be developed, to the fullest extent and with a maximum loss of time.

Export Price Reporting

BEW has clarified its price-reporting requirements on export license applications so that exporters do not have to quote f.a.s. prices when such prices cannot be determined. All that needs to be done now in answering question 15 on the license application form BEW-119 is to show the price in the customary form of quotation, whether it be f.o.b., f.a.s., or some other basis.

The unit value should be expressed in every case except those in which the large number of products or items makes such a breakdown extremely difficult. Where it is impracticable because of the nature of the shipment to indicate unit value, it need not be done.

Where the price on the export declaration exceeds the price stated in question 15, the collector of customs will permit shipment if the exporter or his agent will enumerate in the space reserved for collectors and postmasters on the reverse side of the license, the kind and amount of the export expense allowable under the maximum export price regulation of the OPA which account for the difference in the two prices.

Loans to Students

President Roosevelt has asked Congress to appropriate $13,000,000 to the United States Office of Education so that it can make loans to needy students in the fields of engineering, physics, chemistry, medicine, dentistry and pharmacy.

The drain of the war on student enrollment has been such as to create a prospective critical shortage of doctors, druggists, dentists, engineers and other technically trained men. In addition, many colleges are operating the year round to accelerate their education programs which has prevented many students from working during the Summer months to obtain funds for their education.

Those receiving loans would have to agree that upon completion of their training they would take employment or service assigned by Federal agencies. Loans would be limited to tuition and fees plus $25 a month, but in no case more than $500 to any student in one year. Interest on the loan would be limited to 2½ percent.

Tax and Foreign Losses

The country has been at war for six months and American firms with investments or assets in enemy countries and occupied territories have suffered heavy losses, but there is still no word from the Treasury Department on the proper tax treatment of such losses. All that the Treasury will say about it is that legislation is probably necessary and this may come in due course.

The great majority of these taxpayers keep their accounts on a calendar year basis. The fact that Pearl Harbor occurred a few weeks before the close of 1941 provides a very practical problem as to treatment of foreign losses, but the firms have to determine their income and excess profits taxes for 1941 without any clear indication of whether they will be allowed their foreign losses in 1941, 1942, or just when.

As things stand, these taxpayers must proceed at great risk, with considerable danger that they later may be held to have acted improperly. In the meantime the Treasury winds itself up in a lot of red tape that would seem to be unnecessary since a simple regulation stating that the losses occurred when they actually occurred would settle the whole matter.

Wage Ceiling Just Talk

Although six weeks have passed since the Administration announced the policy of general stabilization of wages, proposals to bring this about have advanced but little beyond the conversation stage. Unions still persist in demands for substantial wage increases and notably in industries where the wage levels already are high.

A survey made by the United States Chamber of Commerce revealed that in forty-three out of a total of fifty new cases docketed with the War Labor Board during the month of May, the unions have demanded wage increases. Moreover there has been no reluctance on the part of the unions to ask for general increases of large amount as, for example, increases of $1 per day. In one case the union has sought an increase of 25 cents an hour, or at least $2 a day.

Members of the board and notably its chairman, have continued to discuss the subject of wage stabilization in generalities, but they have presented no concrete proposals. Moreover, from recent decision of the board, it is not possible to form a sound opinion on probable board action on the many wage increase cases now before it.

At the rate this matter is progressing the war will be over before stabilization has been brought about. Then the Administration will start talking about a floor on wages. It would not take much to figure out how long it would be before ideas on that angle of the wage question jelled.

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

War Production Board Tightens Import and Sale of Merchandise —Three Botanicals Listed for Greater Control—Buyers Develop Tendency Toward Greater Inquiry

Although by all ordinary yard-sticks of activity business in botanical drugs was very quiet throughout the past week, it can be correctly stated that at least the call reaching some quarters showed an improvement, modest in size though it was. At least, a definite gain in inquiries was reported more than occasionally and to that extent the market was an improvement over that in recent weeks.

In the main, however, buyers were still aloof for more than quantities distinctly limited in size and suggestive of not too great need for actual deliveries at this time. Some thought the inquiries were mere trial balloons or exploratory jestures intended to sound out sellers' market sentiments rather than secure actual deliveries at this time.

During the period, the War Production Board issued an amendment to its General Imports Order M-63. The intent of the action was to tighten control of the import of merchandise and its sale after importation. Three lists of specific items subject to the extended controls were set up but so far as medicinal drugs were concerned, the only items specified for control were coca leaves, kola nuts and soap bark seed. Just what was meant by "seed" was uncertain since the imports from Chile usually consist of either whole bark or bark in cut form. These items appeared in List 3, the provisions of which void existing import contracts, require specific authorization to import be obtained on Form PD-222-C regardless of existing contracts, but which permit disposition without restriction once imports have been made. All sales, however, must be reported to the Collector of Customs.

Balsams

Copaiba.—Very firm. Some difficulties respecting cost to replace if sales must be at March levels.

Fir.—Consumption running to excellent gallonage. Very firm.

Barks

Canella.—Firm, stabilized, but little activity.

Price Changes

Advanced

Turmeric root, Alleppy, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Allspice, Mexican, ¼c. per lb.
Anise, Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Blood root, 2c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Chilean, ¼c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, spot, ½c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Ginger root, African, 2c. per lb.
Cochin, unbleached, ½c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, 3c. per lb.
Pepper, red, chillies, Hontaka, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprus, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from forty typical botanicals on the basis of 100 for August, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
315.0	315.0	325.7	270.2

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Cottonroot.—Quiet. Very steady. Fair ceiling prevails.

Dogwood.—More inquiry. Sales up moderately. Prices steady.

Pomegranate.—Practically nothing available. Stocks restricted to very few holders.

Soap.—Steadier. Still subject to competition. Moderate call.

Beans

Tonka.—Fair probability that actual needs will be met. Leading consumers stock fair reserves. Imports restricted.

Vanilla.—Strong undertones continue. Mexicans take similar view on value of new crop. Size of same offset somewhat by uncertainty concerning future exports from French Oceania.

Berries

Buckthorn.—At least 85c. per pound prevails if any goods be actually on spot.

Prickly Ash.—Steady. Demand light. Minimum around 23c. per pound. High as 30c. exists as ceiling.

Flowers

Arnica.—High ceiling exists. Given buyers, $4 per pound could be charged.

Clover.—Some expect that new crop will come on the market at more favorable prices.

Malva.—Strong due to small size of holdings. Prices stable.

Pyrethrum.—Demand running heavy. Sellers reserved.

Saffron.—Some talk of offerings under $39 per pound for Spanish flow-

Galleys and Caravans

The largest crude drug and spice trading centers in the 15th century were Venice, at the head of the Adriatic Sea, and Bruges in Flanders.

Eastern goods were brought to Venice and stored, bought and sold on the Rialto, a Venetian island and the market to which European merchants came. The merchandise was then transported to European centers by sea-galleys and pack-trains. At the peak of its prosperity, the Rialto did a $15,000,000 business a year in drugs and spices.

Bruges in Flanders, the second largest trade center, received its stocks from Venice by fleets of "Flanders Galleys". Each galley was manned by 180 oarsmen and carried a quota of archers for protection from sea-raiders.

On the long passage to the sea-route terminus of Bruges, the galleys called at Pola, Corfu, Alicante, Almeria, Cadiz and Lisbon—cities familiar in sea-born commerce today. Goods destined for Germany went over the Alps by pack-train.

Thus came to Europe senna, camphor, rhubarb, opium, olibanum, myrrh, arabic, sugar (a drug in the 15th century), clove, cinnamon, nutmeg, pepper, and ginger.

How these goods reached Venice is another tale—a tale of camel caravans across the Gobi desert and through the Khyber Pass; of Phoenetian ships and hardy men who brought the riches of the East to a clamoring Europe.

Oddly, it was the same clamor that sent Christopher Columbus in search of the Passage to India only to discover the New World.

Current prices on botanical drugs and spices are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

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The earth contributes and J. L. Hopkins & Company distributes every foreign and domestic botanical drug for which there is any commercial demand. A few of the many botanical drugs, ready for prompt or contract shipment from our New York City warehouses and mills, follow

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✓ ALTHEA
✓ ANISEED
✓ BALDO LEAVES
✓ BENZOIN GUM
✓ BUCHU
✓ CALAMUS
✓ CELERY SEED
✓ CHAMOMILES
✓ CINCHONA BARK
✓ COCILLANA
✓ CORIANDER
✓ CORN SILK
✓ DANDELION
✓ ERGOT
✓ FENNEL SEED
✓ FOENUGREEK
✓ GENTIAN ROOT
✓ GINGER
✓ GUM ARABIC (all kinds)
✓ HOREHOUND
✓ IPECAC
✓ JUNIPER BERRIES
✓ KOLA NUTS
✓ LAUREL LEAVES
✓ LAVENDER FLOWERS
✓ LEMON PEEL
✓ OLIBANUM GUM
✓ ORANGE PEEL
✓ PAPAIN
✓ PEPPERMINT
✓ PSYLLIUM SEED
✓ QUINCE SEED
✓ RHUBARB ROOT
✓ ROSEMARY
✓ SAGE
✓ SARSAPARILLA
✓ SENNA LEAVES & PODS
✓ STROPHANTHUS KOMBE
✓ STROPHANTHUS SEED
✓ THYME
✓ UVA URSI
✓ VALERIAN
✓ WHITE SQUILLS

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R. J. PRENTISS & CO.
80 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK CITY

ers. Mexicans firm at 70c. to 83c. as to seller.

Gums

Arabic.—Turning slightly easier under local competition. Some shading noted. Demand not overly active.

Asafetida.—Holds its strength due to uncertainty of future transport from primary market.

Euphorbium.—Narrow but firm market. Stocks conservative at best.

Gamboge.—Strong. Small supplies, most quarters. Couple of fair sized lots noted.

Myrrh.—Replacement a growing problem of uncertaintities. Fair spot holdings at firm prices.

Herbs and Leaves

Coltsfoot.—Few have more than specimen stocks. Strong.

Digitalis.—All needs expected to be met out of domestic gatherings.

Patchouli.—Exhaustion of stocks means elimination for duration.

Peppermint. — More encouraging outlook for domestic collection. Workers being stimulated by attractive prices.

Sage.—Cyprus item down to 50c. to 51c. per pound. Other varieties stabilized. All in limited supply.

Miscellaneous

Colocynth Pulp.—Most sellers report light call. High ceiling holders await exhaustion of lower ceilinged material.

Irish Moss.—Real need for a stimulated domestic production along New England coast.

Kola Nuts.—WPB tightens import control.

Nux Vomica.—Fair reserves held by manufacturers of strychnine. Prices fully firm among dealers.

Papain.—No price development. Not much demand. Sellers show reserve when blessed with high ceilings.

Roots

Arrow.—Trade very good. General situation in thickeners tends to improve interest in arrowroot.

Blood.—Reported lower at 33c per pound. Top price is 41c.

Gentian.—Considerable competition. Call irregular and scattered.

Goldenseal. — Showing more strength than current demand suggests. No pressure to sell.

Jalap.—Import cost high. Lack of adequate water transportation facilities a factor. Prices hold.

Turmeric.—Around 17c. to 17½c. per pound has been paid for Alleppy.

Seeds

Anise.—Cyprus item reduced to 37c. to 38c. per pound. Other varieties hold.

Canary.—Only Chilean seed changed. Lowered to 9c. to 9½c. per pound.

Cumin.—Indian reduced to 14½c. to 15c. per pound. All other varieties maintained.

Dill.—Lower in company with most Indian seed. Spot, 7½c. to 8c. per pound.

Fennel.—Indian reduced to 10½c. to 11c. per pound in dull market.

Poppy.—Turkish a fraction lower at 46½c. to 47c. per pound.

Sunflower.—Mentioned in latest WPB order concerning import only by BEW.

Spices

Allspice.—Reduced to 24c. to 24½c. per pound and not very firm thereat.

Cassia.—Readjustments about complete. Ceilings leave plenty high prices.

Cinnamon.—More competition in offerings at 62c. to 63c. per pound.

Clove.—Spot Zanzibars down to 19½c. to 20c. per pound.

Ginger.—African shaded again. Down to 45c. to 46c. per pound. Unbleached Cochin off to 25½c. to 26c. per pound.

Nutmegs.—West Indias available low as 40c. to 41c. per pound.

Paprika.—In fair supply. In limited demand.

Pepper.—Jap chillies down to 43c. to 44c. per pound. Black and white pepper prices maintained steadily at

CRUDE DRUGS

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—Culpeper

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In 1656 Gave

COLTSFOOT
For Erysipelas
For Hives
For Colds

Has Expectorant and Demulcent Properties
Used in American Medicine
Today

ceiling. Complaint about ceiling almost bitter.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange from June 1 to June 15, inclusive, comprised 50 contracts. Following is a price record for the week:—

	Cents per pound		
	High.	Low.	Close.
July	6.50	6.50	6.30@ 6.40
September	6.60	6.60	6.40@ 6.60

Pimento.—Jamaica offering shipment direct to New York. First time in months. Most of shipments came here via Halifax. Prices hold. Buyers bid 27c. for shipment goods.

• • • —V— • • •

Inventory Problems Answered by WPB

—Continued from page 3

ing for service or operating equipment and supplies for use in his own establishment.

Scope of PD-1X

May a distributor, jobber or wholesaler file on PD-1X for other types of supplies than those listed on this form?

Yes.

Retail Rating

May a retailer apply for ratings on materials on PD-1X?

Yes, but only for materials which he has customarily purchased from a producer.

Overall Coverage

Will PD-1X be used to cover all materials carried by the applicant?

The application must not be filed where priority assistance is not needed, nor should it be filed for materials that are not required in the war effort or are not considered essential to vital civilian needs.

Priorities Vs. L-63

If an applicant files a PD-1X for priority assistance, will he be bound automatically to the terms of order L-63?

If he stocks the type of supplies that are shown on the L-63, he is bound to the terms of the order in any case. He will not be allowed priority assistance on quantities of other types of supplies greater than would be permissible if the restrictions of L-63 applied to those types of supplies. The applicant should read L-63 carefully, and give due consideration to the limitations and the exemptions.

Minimum Volume

Is there any minimum figure on the dollar volume of business which a distributor must do before he may make application on PD-1X?

No. Any distributor who purchases his supplies directly from a producer may use PD-1X for the allowable materials regardless of his dollar volume business.

Guaranteed Delivery

Does a rating issued on PD-1X guarantee delivery of material?

No. A rating does not guarantee delivery, since other higher ratings may take precedence, and prevent delivery on the lower ratings.

PD-1X Reproduction

May Form PD-1X be reproduced?

The official form PD-1X may be reproduced, but only in its entirely. The same size and form must be maintained.

Rating Extension

How may the rating assigned on PD-1X be extended?

By endorsement, as prescribed in Priorities Regulation No. 3.

Old Stock Orders

Can the rating assigned under PD-1X be applied to old stock orders that are unrated?

Yes.

More Than One Purchase

Can a distributor apply the rating authorized by PD-1X certificate to more than one purchase order?

Ratings assigned for specified quantities of materials may be applied to any number of purchase orders placed with different suppliers, provided that the total quantity of material to which the rating is applied is not greater than the total amount authorized.

Seasonal Goods

If a jobber qualifies under the seasonal sales requirements, may he purchase seasonal goods at any time, or must he wait until the season arrives?

He may purchase and store seasonal goods in advance of the season on two conditions:— (1) that he makes his purchases in the same season in which he made like purchase in the previous year, and (2) that the amount of such purchase shall not exceed the amount he purchased in the peak period, not to exceed 90 days, of the comparable period of the previous year.

Sales Without Rating

May a distributor use form PD-1X to secure a rating on materials which he knows will be sold without a rating?

Yes. Ratings will probably be given on certain essential materials, providing that the use of those materials is considered important to war or civilian needs.

Reselling Nonessentials

Will the selling and reselling of certain materials, on which a rating is allowed on PD-1X, be restricted to rated orders?

Critical items may be so restricted, and will so be indicated in "authorization and restriction" column.

Changes in Rating

Will changes in rating be made in order to expedite delivery to certain distributors?

No. If material is needed for important military needs, a high rating may be passed on from the consumer through the distributor for the particular material needed. PD-1X is merely to assist distributors to replenish stocks of essential materials.

Inventory Calculations

What are the permissible inventories of the types of merchandise listed in suppliers' inventory limitation order L-63?

A dealer stocking these supplies has a choice of methods of calculation. He may, (1), base it on sales of the second preceding month, or (2) he may use the preceding quarter as the base period.

A dealer in the Eastern and Central time zones is required to limit his inventories to twice the dollar value of sales of the specified types of supplies which he shipped from stock in the second preceding calendar month, or to an amount equal to two-thirds of the dollar value of such goods sold by him during the three preceding months.

A dealer in other time zones may carry inventories equal to three times the amount of his sales in the second preceding month, or equaling the dollar value of sales during the full period of the previous quarter. Suppliers whose total inventory at cost is less than $20,000 and less than $10,000 for any one of the listed types of supplies, are exempt from the terms of the order.

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Styrene Placed Under Complete Allocation

OPD Washington Bureau
June 3, 1942

Styrene was placed under complete allocation control today by the Director of Industry Operations. Producers are ordered to submit monthly delivery schedules to the War Production Board, by order M-170. The schedules will be approved or changed by the Director of Industry Operations at his discretion.

Styrene is now produced by combining benzol made from coaltar with ethylene gas, then subjecting the mixture to a cracking process. As production is stepped up to meet the demands of the rubber program, synthetic benzol also will be used. "Styrene" means styrene (vinyl benzene) in any form and from whatever source derived.

• • • —V— • • •

Allen T. Preyer, executive vice-president of the Vick Chemical Company, this city, has been elected vice-president of the Advertising Club of New York.

Natural Resins M-Ban Loosened

—Continued from page 4

paints; spirit label varnishes; and toys and novelties finishes.

The prohibitions continue against the use of the product in barn paints, freight car paints and road marking paints, but in the case of the latter paints the order provides that manufacturers may use one-half pound of Batu per gallon of solids.

When order M-56 was issued on April 16, 1942, it was to meet a growing shortage in available supplies of natural resins. At that time it was estimated that there was only about an eight-months' supply on hand, but as a result of the curtailments and the prohibitions which have been placed since then on the manufacture of such things as desks, automobiles, etc., which are big consumers of paints and varnishes, the drain on supplies of natural resins was thus lessened, making it now possible to permit the use of the product on a wider scale.

In addition to removing the prohibition against the use of natural resin in the various paints and protective coatings mentioned, the amended order also removes the restrictions against its use or consumption in the manufacture of rotogravure inks, which had been limited to 75 percent of the amount consumed during the same quarter last year, and in the manufacture or processing of other products which had been limited to 50 percent of the amount consumed during the same quater last year.

Subsection (c) of the order containing the exemptions to use restrictions also was elimated as being no longer necessary, while the order was changed in other respects only as to the wording and not in any fundamental degree. The most important of these minor changes included a revision of the definition of "natural resins" to include Congo copal and pine rosin and products made therefrom, which heretofore had been excluded. The only other material change was to exclude natural resins which had been purchased for future delivery from the definition of "inventory."

• • • —V— • • •

Interstate Trucking Rules Eased for War Materials

OPD Washington Bureau
June 2, 1942

Moving to eliminate delays in the transportation of war materials over the highways, all of the forty-eight State governments have agreed to put minimum trucking and reciprocal license regulations into immediate effect, it has been announced by Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones. The action was taken as a result of a conference here ten days ago on interstate trade barriers.

The minimums proposed by the Federal government, approved at the conference and to be placed in effect by the state governments, will permit weights ranging from 18,000 pounds on a single axle up to 40,000 pounds on three axles. They also permit truck widths up to 96 inches and heights up to 12½ feet; and lengths up to 35 feet for a single vehicle or 45 feet for a combination truck and trailer.

The reciprocal licensing arrangement will mean that any truck carrying papers identifying its cargo as war materials will be able to go from State to State without buying the license plates frequently required at each State border.

GUMS

GUM ARABIC
GUM KARAYA
(INDIAN GUM)
GUM GHATTI
GUM SHIRAZ
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM TRAGACANTH
LOCUST BEAN GUM
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Bronze

(A copper-tin alloy of varying composition; it also usually contains some zinc or lead, sometimes both, and small percentages of other metals—these alloys are mostly known commercially by names which are indicative of their composition or of their direct field of application)

Automotive

Metal for making—
- Parts, such as bearings and bushings, valves, plugs, cocks, gears, guides

Aviation

Metal for making—
- Parts, such as bearings and bushings, valves, plus, cocks, gears, guides

Electrical

Metal for making—
- Aerial wire
- Bearings and bushings for electrical motors and equipment

Marine

Metal for making—
- Bearings and bushings
- Cleats
- Cocks
- Forgings
- Grillwork
- Guides
- Hardware
- Ornamental work
- Piston rods
- Plugs
- Propellers
- Rivets
- Screws
- Shafting
- Sleeves
- Turnbuckles
- Valves

Mechanical

Metal for making—
- Bearings and bushings and sleeves and guides
- Fittings
- Forging machine slides
- Forgings for various purposes
- Gears
- Hardware
- Liners
- Parts
- Pinions
- Piston rods
- Rivets
- Rolls
- Screws
- Shafting
- Springs
- Switch parts, contacts, and slides
- Valves
- Welding rods

Metal Fabrication

Metal for making—
- Castings for various purposes
- Condenser head plates
- Coppersmithing products
- Drawn shapes
- Forgings for various purposes
- Grillwork
- Parts for resisting corrosion by chemicals, corrosive or erosive solutions, factory effluents, smoke, and fume
- Rivets
- Screen cloth for industrial filtering purposes
- Screws
- Welding rods
- Stampings

Metallurgical

Metal for making—
- Castings
- Stampings
- Forgings

Military

Metal for making—
- Parts, such as tubing, valves, plugs cocks, bearings and bushings, used in tanks, trucks, tractors, and other military vehicles

Miscellaneous

Metal for making—
- Chimes
- Eyelets
- Fasteners
- Fly and mosquito screening
- Gongs
- Grillwork
- Hardware
- Lampstands and domes
- Ornamental trim
- Statues and memorials

Musical

Metal for making—
- Bells

Plumbing and Pipefitting

Metal for making—
- Fittings
- Valves

Dibutylphenyl Monophenylphosphate

Adhesives

Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
- Adhesive compositions containing natural or artificial gums and resins

Ceramic

Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
- Compositions, containing natural or artificial gums and resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products

Chemical

Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) for—
- Natural and artificial gums and resins

Electrical

Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
- Insulating compositions, containing natural or artificial gums and resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment

Glass

Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
- Compositions, containing natural or artificial gums and resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware

Leather

Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
- Compositions, containing natural or artificial gums and resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods

Metal Fabrication

Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
- Coating compositions, containing natural or artificial gums and resins, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles

Miscellaneous

Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
- Coating compositions containing natural or artificial gums and resins, used for protecting and decorating various kinds of articles

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
- Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing natural or artificial gums and resins

Paper

Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
- Compositions, containing natural or artificial gums and resins, used for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp

Plastics

Plastizer (Brit. 450454) in making—
- Laminated products from natural or artificial gums and resins and other materials
- Molded products from natural or artificial gums and resins and other materials
- Plastic compositions from natural or artificial gums and resins and other materials

Resins

Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) for—
- Resinous compositions and solutions

Rubber

Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
- Coating compositions, containing natural or artificial gums and resins, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods

Stone

Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
- Coating compositions, containing natural or artificial gums and resins, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone

Textile

Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
- Compositions, containing natural or artificial gums and resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics

Wood

Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
- Compositions, containing natural or artificial gums and resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.
- Plastic compositions containing natural or artificial gums and resins, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood

Silver Sulphate

(Schwefelsauressilber, Silbersulfat, Solfato di Argentico, Sulfato de Plato, Sulphate d'Argent)

Analytical

Reagent in—
- Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry

Bituminous Products

Tempering agent (U.S. 1328310 and 1372467) for—
- Asphalt

Chemical

Catalyst in—
- Organic syntheses
- Ethylene absorption by sulphuric acid (U.S. 1458646)

Catalyst (Brit. 397187) in making—
- Aliphatic alcohols and ethers by absorbing olefins at elevated temperatures and pressures in aqueous solutions of acids which are weaker than sulphuric acid and hydrolyzing the product after addition of the appropriate amount of water or water vapor

Ingredient of—
- Catalytic mixtures

Precipitating agent (U.S. 1927663) for—
- Bromine and iodine in their recovery from mineral waters and the like

Remover (U.S. 1403065) of—
- Chlorine from zinc solutions

Silver-source in making—
- Ammonium-silver glycocholate (U.S. 1161866)
- Diaminodihydroxyarsenobenzene-silver (U.S. 1127603)
- Silver acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862)

Starting point in making—
- Catalysts
- Silver salts

Gas

Determiner (U.S. 1512893) of—
- Hydrogen sulphide in illuminating gas

Metallurgical

Rustproofing agent (U.S. 1317351) for—
- Iron and steel

Petroleum

Catalyst (Brit. 397187) in making—
- Aliphatic alcohols and ethers by absoring olefins at elevated temperatures and pressures in aqueous solutions of acids which are weaker than sulphuric acid and hydrolyzing the product after addition of the appropriate amount of water or water vapor

Safety Engineering

Constituent (U.S. 1345323) of—
- Hopcalite (used in gasmasks against carbon monoxide)

Sodium Laurylsulphate

Adhesives

Wetting agent in various adhesive preparations

Chemical

Wetting agent in making—
- Emulsions of various chemicals
- Textile lubricants

Cosmetic

Wetting agent in—
- Creams, hand lotions, and the like

Disinfectant

Wetting agent in—
- Disinfecting compositions
- Germicidal compositions

Dry Cleaning

Wetting agent in—
- Dry-cleaning liquids

Dye

Wetting agent in various processes

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Wetting agent in—
- Boring oils
- Cutting oils
- Drilling oils
- Greasing compositions
- Lubricating compositions
- Sulphonated oils
- Wire-drawing oils
- Wax preparations

Ink

Wetting agent in—
- Printing inks
- Writing inks

Insecticide and Fungicide

Reported to have insecticidal properties

Wetting agent in—
- Fungicidal compositions
- Horticultural sprays
- Insecticidal compositions

Leather

Wetting agent in—
- Dressing compositions
- Fat-liquoring compositions
- Finishing compositions
- Soaking compositions
- Softening compositions
- Tanning compositions
- Waterproofing compositions

Metallurgical

Wetting agent in—
- Metalplating processes
- Metal-cleaning baths
- Scouring agent for metals
- Solvent degreasing processes

Miscellaneous

Modifier of—
- Surface tension of liquids in various products and processes

Wetting agent in—
- Cleaning compositions for windows, glassware, rugs, upholstery
- Embalming fluids
- Ink removers
- Making beer-glass coasters
- Polishing compositions for furniture, automobiles, metals, wood, glass, shoes, and other articles
- Various processes involving aqueous solutions, such as soaking, washing, impregnating, penetrating, wetting
- Soldering fluxes
- Wallpaper removers
- Waterproofing compositions

Softening agent for—
- Fibers

(To be continued)

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals

Continued Readjustment of Prices to GMPR Basis Brings Numerous Changes — Demand in Doldrums — Canadian Slump Following Price Control Succeeded by Good Trade

Although signs of reviving demand were noted in the market for essential oils last week, they were not strong signs nor were they more than a few in number. The fact was that buyers continued to hold aloof, feeling themselves freed from the dangers of continued price advances and forgetting the further fact that stocks are getting no larger.

The experience of Canadian merchants may shed some light on what may be expected in the future. A prominent business man from the Dominion says that when all-over price control was set up and the Canadians undertook to choke inflation before it took more than a breath or two, business slumped badly. Demand petered out abruptly and lay dead for at least three months.

After about ninety days, however, buyers shook off their lethargy and found that their period of hibernation had neither increased stocks nor reduced prices. They then resumed buying along lines and in a volume close to normal with the result that trade revival was spirited. More important, a return to saner attitudes regarding stocks, needs, and prices has been in reasonable continuity ever since. There may be a lesson in this for American business men generally.

Essential Oils

Bay.—Scarce and strong. No further price readjustments.

Bois de Rose.—Imports under tighter control. WPB amends General Imports Order M.63. Less likely to come from Brazil.

Citronella.—Scarce. Prices virtually nominal. Possible for Ceylon oil still to reach here. Possibly via Bombay.

Clove.—Market oversold. Most producers unable to deliver promptly on new orders. Deliveries against contracts not better than fair.

Lemon.—Substantially steady under good request. No surplus stock.

Lime.—Strong in primary markets. Spot stocks conservative at best.

Peppermint

Production of peppermint plants for distillation purposes is carried on in spite of plant disease and insect infestation, as well as too much or too little moisture.

Russia has had more than a little success in producing peppermint oil of U.S.P. qualifications to sell in competition with United States peppermint oil. Therefore the Russian farmer's experiences in fighting peppermint rust may be of more than ordinary interest at a time when larger production here is needed to provide oil for making menthol.

Peppermint plant rust is abundant in all the regions where mentha piperita is cultivated in Russia. Loss in yield from infected plants has ranged from 20 percent to 50 percent. Plants grown in richly fertilized soils are particularly vulnerable. To the loss in oil yield must be added a reduction in the menthol content of the product. Experiment has shown the reduction running as high as 9 percent.

According to V. I. Vergovsky, the best means of controlling the rust is to plow in the autumn after removing all fresh growth from the roots. Bordeaux mixture does not always bring rust under control but spraying with the mixture does not reduce the oil content of the plants that survive the rust. Sulphur dusting is sometimes resorted to but, according to Russian experience, definitely at the expense of the oil content of the plant.

Price Changes

For the most part, the changes below are readjustments which have followed the incidence of the general maximum price regulation May 11.

Advanced

Pennyroyal, imported, 40c. per lb.
Petitgrain, 10c. per lb.
Rose, natural, $5 per lb.
Sassafras, natural, 25c. per lb.
Sweet birch, Southern, $1.75 per lb.
Wintergreen, Southern, 50c. per lb.
Wormseed, 10c. per lb.

Reduced

Olibanum, 50c. per lb.
Patchouli, $1.25 per lb.
Sandalwood, $1.15 per lb.
Spearmint, 10c. per lb.
Tansy, 70c. per lb.
Thyme, 15c. per lb.
Wormwood, 40c. per lb.

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from twenty typical essential oils on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compare as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
299.4	303.5	331.9	199.6

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Mustard.—Prices range $1.50 to $1.70 per pound following readjustment to GMPR requirements. No natural distilled oil offered.

Olibanum.—Single seller quotes $4.50 per pound, being lower under ceiling order requirements.

Origanum.—Spanish goods range high as $3.25 per pound. Minimum $2.70.

Orange.—Firm, Active. In good reserve. Considerable competition.

Palmarosa.—Basically unchanged despite GMPR order. Ranges $5.25 to $5.50 per pound. Fair distribution of stocks.

Patchouli.—Lowered under readjustment to March highs. Range $8 to $8.20 per pound. Most dealers unable to offer.

Pennyroyal.—Single dealer offers domestic oil firm at $2.90 per pound. Imported ranges $3.15 to $3.25, being slightly higher as sellers readjust to March highs.

Peppermint.—Report that ceiling may be razed current but unconfirmed locally. Basic prices unchanged. Range wider. Natural, $5.50 to $5.85 per pound; redistilled, $6 to $6.30.

Petitgrain.—Readjustment of prices to conform with GMPR bring market slightly higher to $1.90 to $2.25 per pound.

Pimento.—No dealer offers berry oil. Single quoter asks $5.25 per pound minimum for leaf oil. Scarce.

Pineneedle.—Minimum at $3 to $3.25 per pound in limited way. Canadian approximate offered at $2.50 per pound and finds favor.

Rose.—Limited quantities natural oil higher at $30 to $35 per ounce. Artificial ranges $4 to $160 per pound.

Rosemary.—Range wider at $2 to $3 per pound on price readjustment.

Sandalwood.—Quoted lower to readjust to March highs. Named at $5.75 to $6.75 per pound. Mysore oil around $7 per pound.

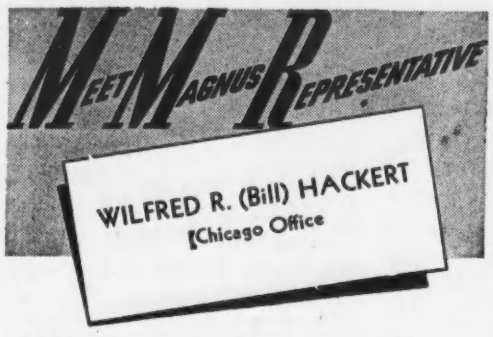
Sassafras.—One quarter alone quoted artificial oil. Named $2 per

Current prices on essential oils and aromatic chemicals are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Association Meetings:—

Canadian Toilet Goods Association, Seigniory Club, Montebello, Quebec, June 8 and 9.

Toilet Goods Ass'n, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 15-17.



Young Bill Hackert is stock control chief at MM&R's bustling Chicago warehouse. His motto is "All Orders Have Been Shipped" and Bill says "I don't mean maybe." It's reassuring to have Bill around, following through on the greatest volume of business in the history of the Chicago Branch.

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Oil of Cassia, Redistilled, U.S.P.
Oil of Peppermint, Redistilled, U.S.P.
Every trace of impurity removed. Flavor the finest it is possible to obtain.
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404 Fourth Ave. New York City
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AROMATIC CHEMICALS
ESSENTIAL OILS
BASIC PERFUME MATERIALS

SORRY, BUT IT'S WAR . . . !

THE W.P.B.'s Conservation Order No. M-81 requires drastic curtailment of all containers made from tin plate. We are permitted, however, to employ what containers we have in stock as equipment for re-use—that is, we may ship in them if we retain title and require their return as a consideration of sale. Other bulk containers are subject to similar restrictions due to the limitations on raw materials used in their manufacture. In consequence of this, we are forced to charge a deposit on certain containers which will be credited to the customer following safe return to us at New York within 60 days and in fit condition for re-use. Return transportation charges will be paid by us. This is our war; help us to CONSERVE!

HAVE YOU an accumulation of our bulk containers? Please communicate details to us; we may be able to make you an attractive offer.

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PORT AUTHORITY COMMERCE BLDG., 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
BRANCH STOCKS
BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES ST. LOUIS TORONTO, CANADA MEXICO, D. F.
FACTORIES AT CLIFTON, N. J. AND SEILLANS (VAR) FRANCE
Essential Oils Aromatic Chemicals Basic Perfume and Flavor Raw Materials

pound. Natural ranging $2 to $2.20 per pound being up slightly.

Savin.—Nothing offered. Stocks exhausted.

Snakeroot.—Higher at $12.50 per pound under GMPR price readjustment. Fair stock.

Spearmint.—GMPR price readjustment brings lower market at $3 to $3.20 per pound as to dealer. Minimum prices of all dealers differ.

Spruce.—Firm, active, unchanged.

Sweet Birch.—Northern minimum at $5 to $5.65 per pound. Some dealers have sold out. Southern more generally available. Slightly higher at $3.75 to $4.75.

Tansy.—Down to $3.30 to $3.90 per pound with a fair distribution of stocks for sale under GMPR regulations.

Thyme.—Lower as GMPR brings readjustment to March highs. Red, $2.60 to $3.50 per pound; white, $2.65 to $4.

Wintergreen. — Northern Ranging much wider at $4.75 to $7.50 per pound as to dealer. Southern slightly higher at $4 to $7.25.

Wormseed. — Moved up slightly to $2.95 to $3.05 per pound.

Wormwood.—Available over range $4.35 to $5.50 per pound, ranging widely as to seller as March highs govern.

Ylang Ylang.—Some, but also very little, Manila oil available at $45 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Phenylacetic Acid.—Limited stocks strongly held.

Phenylethyl Acetate.—Little stock in hand. Strong.

Phenylethyl Alcohol.—Many dealers totally lacking in stocks.

Phenylethyl Propionate. — Some small lots on market. Many hand none.

Rhodinol.—Firm, as always. And more active.

Safrol.—Available only on hand-to-mouth basis.

Scatol. — Jobbing quantities alone exist.

Strolyl Acetate. — Little available. Demand for anything offered.

Terpineol.—Very firm. Some sellers greatly reserved.

Thymol.—Almost unobtainable with most dealers. Makers' deliveries behind needs.

Vanillin.—Strong and active.

- - - —V- - -

Toilet Goods Ass'n To Meet June 16-17

The tentative program for the Toilet Goods Association annual convention, to be held in the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, this city, June 16 and 17, follows:

Tuesday, June 16

"War Contracts for the Cosmetic Industry", by Dr. A. B. Pacini.

"A Newsman's View of Cosmetics in War Time", Wallace Werble.

President address, by Herman L. Brooks, of Coty, Inc.

Report of the board of standards, by S. L. Mayham.

"Legal Trends in the Toilet Goods Industry", by Hugo Mock.

"Cosmetics and the War"; speakers, including Lee Hutchins of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, Bernice Peck, beauty editor of *Mademoiselle*, and Mrs. Edna Woolman Chase, editor of *Vogue*. The viewpoints of the department stores, chain stores, independent druggists, wholesalers, beauty editors, fashion editors, and the British and Canadian experience will be covered in this forum.

Wednesday, June 17

"Cosmetic Prices during the War", by Robert W. Burns, Office of Price Administration.

"Control of Cosmetic Materials", by C. A. Willard, chief of the Toiletries and Cosmetic Branch of the War Production Board.

Manufactures open forum.

Election of officers and members of the executive board.

- - - —V- - - —

Arthur G. Fisher, vice-president of the Diamond Fertilizer Company, Sandusky, Ohio, died May 28.

Chemical Manufacturers Analyze War Role

—Continued from page 3

business session and the dinner of the meeting included Dr. E. W. Reid, chief of the Chemicals Branch of WPB; Dr. D. P. Morgan, deputy chief; Dr. H. F. Coith and Dr. W. G. Whitman, assistant chiefs; Dr. E. R. Weidlein, chief technical consultant to WPB and technical adviser to the Rubber Reserve Company; Col. J. P. Harris, of the Ordnance Department, United States Army; Col. H. A. Kuhn, of Chemical Warfare Service; Lt. Col. C. V. Morgan and Lt. Col. W. F. Sterling, of the Army and Navy Munitions Board; Lt. Comdr. N. S. Prime, of the Ordnance Bureau, United States Navy.

An instructive motion picture in color—"combat"—was shown by the General Chemical Company. This was devoted to the economic menace of insect and fungous enemies of agriculture and to the chemical combating of these pests.

Attendance at this year's meeting set a new record, about 350 being registered.

Officers Elected

There was no opposition to the slate offered by the nominating committee through T. P. Walker, and the following were elected by ballot by the secretary:—

President, H. L. Derby, of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, New York.

Vice-presidents, George W. Merck, of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., and Charles Belknap, of the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis.

Treasurer, J. W. McLaughlin, of the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York.

Secretary, Warner H. Watson, 608 Woodward building, Washington.

Members of the executive committee, Lammont du Pont, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., chairman; E. M. Allen, Mathieson Alkali Works, New York; Leonard T. Beale, Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; Russell H. Dunham, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.; C. F. Hosford, jr., Pennsylvania Coal Products Company, Petrolia, Pa.; H. O. C. Ingraham, General Chemical Company, New York; August Kochs, Victor Chemical Works, Chicago; Clyde D. Mariatt, the Martin Dennis Company, Newark, N. J.; Charles S. Munson, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York; T. P. Walker, the Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York; Howard I. Young, American Zinc, Lead & Smelting Company, St. Louis.

Year's Events

A review of the past year in its various impacts upon the chemical industry and of the activities of the association in its regular and exigent programs was contained in the report of the executive committee, of which H. L. Derby, president of the American Cyanamid & Chemical Corporation, was chairman.

The report, in part, was as follows:—

Since last June, the impact of our war program has deeply and progressively made itself felt upon our entire economy in its conversion to a full war effort. The acceleration after Pearl Harbor is illustrated by the dollar volume of government contracts and commitments as follows:—

November, 1941	$1,800,000,000
December, 1941	5,100,000,000
January, 1942	8,400,000,000
February, 1942	20,900,000,000

The magnitude of the war effort is indicated by funds made available by Congress and the RFC from June, 1940, to May 1, 1942, amounting to the stupendous figure of $162,000,000,000, of which over three-fourths are committed. About one-third of our national income is being expended for war purposes. Government expenditures for war purposes in April exceeded $3,400,000,000 or at an an-

—Continued on page 65

Coley Brown Leaves Fritzsche for Naval Post

Coley T. Brown, assistant to John H. Montgomery of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., essential oils, this city, has been commissioned a lieutenant in the United States Navy and is stationed in Washington, D. C. Lieutenant Brown is the twenty-sixth employee of the corporation to enter the armed forces.

- - - —V- - - —

Pugh Joins Dow Magnesium

James Pugh, former traffic manager for the Bennett Pumps division of the John Wood Manufacturing Company, Muskegon, Mich., will be the traffic head for the Dow Magnesium Corporation at its Ludington and Marysville, Mich., plants.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER

Javonella

PERFECT FOR PERFUMING

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EVEN when oil of citronella was low in price and easy to obtain, JAVONELLA was a reliable favorite. A great many manufacturers preferred its finer, cleaner odor, its uniform quality and consistent economy. And now that Citronella is high in price and difficult to get, JAVONELLA is more important than ever before.

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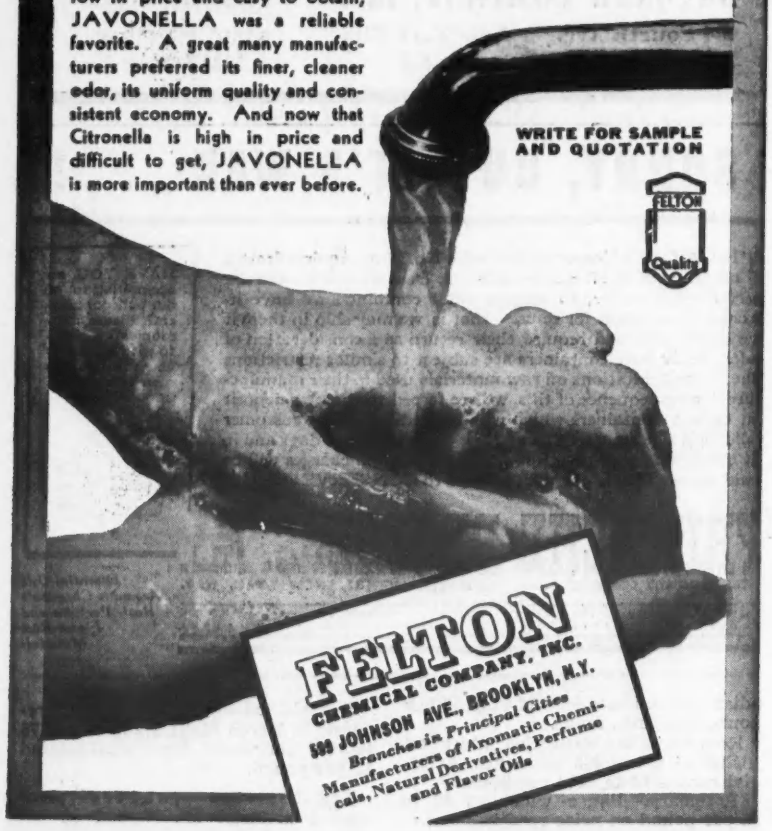
FELTON Quality



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Manufacturers of Aromatic Chemicals, Natural Derivatives, Perfume and Flavor Oils

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Petroleum Products

Further Lowering of Gasoline Stocks Has Reflex in Slight Raising of Prices for Gasoline and Kerosene—New Gasoline Rationing Plans Announced by OPA

Although the production of crude oil has made an additional gain, within the past week, reaching a daily average of 3,877,300 barrels, or considerably more than the quota proposed by the Petroleum Coordinator, there has been a further notable reduction in stocks of gasoline. These stocks have dropped to 95,355,000 barrels, a reduction of 1,679,000 barrels for the week, marking the lowest point reached so far this year. In the Oklahoma-Texas area, in particular, stocks have been depleted largely as a result of the OPC's request for a 20 percent reduction in gasoline yields. As the supply situation there has become tighter, prices of all grades of gasoline have been advanced in that region and also in the Mid-West by an eight-cent per gallon. Other price markups of the same amount have been recorded in kerosene and fuel oil in Western Pennsylvania.

An outstanding development of the week affecting the petroleum products industry has been the announcement by the OPA of its abandonment of the present system of gasoline rationing on the East Coast and its outlining of plans for placing this seventeen-state region on a permanent rationing basis at some time subsequent to July. These new plans call for re-registration of motorists, a reduction in the number of classifications and rationing cards and a basic allotment of slightly less than four gallons a week to those ranked as "non-essential." It has also been persistently rumored that this new system of rationing may become the model for nationwide rationing, if and when this countrywide step is decided upon.

Despite the vehemently declared intention of the Petroleum Coordinator to fight for some measures of relief for independent petroleum refiners, to afford them compensation for the losses caused by the relatively recent dislocation of transportation facilities and markets, little has been accomplished toward reaching these objectives. Representatives of the refiners have sought vainly through the Price Adjustment Committee of the Petroleum Industry Council to secure the sanction of the OPA to further price advances. The U.S. Senate has rejected proposals authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to grant subsidies as a means of maintaining present price structures. The House of Representatives has refused to consider favorably an initial measure for the construction of a $144,000,000 pipeline and barge canal across northern Florida, to link existing waterways from Texas to the Philadelphia-Trenton area, so as to ease the shortage of gasoline in the East Coast States.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Naphthas.—Market tight. Demand brisk. Tone strong. The WPB's recently issued order, limiting delivery of the two principal aromatic constituents of petroleum solvents, has been found to apply only to aromatic solvents having a mean boiling point under 330 degrees, which includes the Nos. 1 and 2 aromatics of a leading refiner, the Nos. 8 and 30 of a big Pacific Coast company and the "A" and "B" descriptions bearing a trademarked name of another Eastern distiller.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Demand active. Prices firmly maintained.

Lacquer Diluent.—War orders continue to have precedence, with result that supply available for normal consumption is greatly contracted. Movement is further retarded by transportation difficulties Tone strong. In the Group 3 area, benzol type is commanding 7⅞c. per gallon in tankcars while the toluol type is firmly held at 7⅜c. A misleading quotation of 7½c. for an unspecified type has been eliminated.

Mineral Spirit.—Supply situation tight. Inquiry active. Prices strongly held.

Rubber Solvent.—Stocks meager. Output available for normal trade restricted by OPA rulings. Tone strong.

Stoddard Solvent.—In good call. Movement held down by OPA orders. Prices well maintained.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Offerings to paint manufacturers curtailed to accommodate those holding priorities. Prices firmly held.

Price Changes

Advanced

Fuel oil, in Western Pennsylvania, Nos. 2 and 3 and 36-40 gravity grades, ½c. per gallon.
Gasoline, in Group 3 (Mid-Western) area, ethyl and regular grades, at refineries and from tankcars, ½c. per gallon.
Gasoline, in Oklahoma-Texas area, all grades from 60 octane and below to and including 78 octane, in tankcars, ½c. per gallon.
Kerosene, in Western Pennsylvania, 45 waterwhite, ½c. per gallon.

Reduced

None

Crude Oil

A steadily rising outpouring of crude petroleum is reported not only in the United States but also in two other countries on the Western Hemisphere—Argentina and Canada.

Latest reports on crude oil production in Argentina reveal a further steady increase. Total output of that country for the first four months of this year is recorded at 7,770,593 barrels, as compared with 7,038,520 barrels for the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of 10.4 percent over the similar period of 1941 and a gain of 19.3 percent for the first four months of 1940.

Canada's crude oil output, obtained chiefly from its Turner Valley field in the Province of Alberta, for the first three months of this year has amounted to 2,604,299 barrels, contrasted with 2,488,588 barrels during the corresponding first quarter of 1941.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—June 5

Generally firm to strong markets prevail in solvents and diluents in consequence of tight and limited supplies. Offerings on most grades are decreasing still more, and buyers are showing more anxiety.

Aromatic Naphthas.—Tight supplies, market strong.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Interest brisk, prices firm.

Lacquer Diluent.—Offerings limited, no price change.

Mineral Spirits.—Good buying, market steady.

Rubber Solvent.—Demand holding, prices stiff.

Stoddard Solvent.—Normal call, prices holding.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Paint trade buying, prices steady.

New Orleans—June 5

With transportation difficulties still retarding the movement of solvents and diluents, the market for these petroleum derivatives is stiffening still further.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Demand active. Stocks diminished. Prices strongly held.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Lack of adequate shipping facilities is holding back movement. Tone firm.

San Francisco—June 5

On the whole, buying interest was rather steady in the petroleum specialties market last week and as usual some items received more interest than others. Production is keeping pretty well apace of demand.

Aromatic Naphthas.—Good interest.

Petroleum Thinners.—There is still a good call from the paint trade.

Lacquer Diluent.—Fair amount of interest shown in laquer ingredients.

Rubber Solvent.—Comparatively slow currently.

Stoddard Solvent.—The buying interest is very well.

V. M. & P. Naphthas.—Active buying.

Cleaners' Naphtha.—Routine.

Tulsa—June 5

Solvents and diluents are in a strong position here, with a few spotty exceptions. Demand continues heavy but movement is curtailed by lack of sufficient shipping facilities. Prices firmly maintained.

Lacquer Diluent.—Supplies tight. Demand brisk. Prices strongly held.

Mineral Spirits.—Call from paint trade active. Supplies meager. Prices steady.

Rubber Solvent.—Good inquiry. Offerings light. Prices firm.

Stoddard Solvent.—Demand normal. Stocks small. Tone strong.

V.M. & P. Naphtha.—Demand fair. Movement restricted. Prices steady.

Lighter Fractions

Butane.—Demand brisk. Supplies light. Movement curtailed by meager character of stocks.

Heptanes.—Both laboratory and industrial grades in good demand. Offerings small. Prices firmly held.

Hexanes.—In active call. Offerings meager. Prices strongly maintained.

Octanes.—Buying interest well sustained. Movement continues in fair volume. Prices unchanged.

Pentanes. — Demand very active.

Current prices on petroleum and its products are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

IT'S EASIER TO SELL
WITH Penn-Drake QUALITY
THAN AGAINST IT!

The superior quality and purity of Penn-Drake White Oils endows your preparations with extra sales advantages that your distributors and dealers can capitalize. For example, these oils have great affinity for your other ingredients, which means that they blend readily, stay silky and smooth to the last drop, and do not shrink or crack in the jar. Being absolutely pure, Penn-Drake White Oils do not become discolored or develop an unpleasant odor, do not deteriorate in stock or on dealers' shelves.

Standardize on Penn-Drake White Oils, and gain the sales advantages offered by these fine qualities.

penn drake petroleum products

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GENERAL OFFICES · BUTLER, PA.

Makers White Oils (U. S. P. and Technical); Petrolatums (all grades and colors); INSECTI-SOL (deodorized insecticide base); Deodorized and other Naphthas; Petroleum Sulphonates; Waxes; Industrial and Motor Lubricants and Greases; Fuel Oils, and other petroleum products

Movement still restricted. Prices firm.

Propane.—Buyers continue unable to fill all their needs because of meagerness of supplies. Prices strongly held.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—June 5

Generally strong market conditions persist in these products, with offerings at a low level and inquiries brisk. Buying power is relatively large and some potential buying is unsatisfied.

Butane.—Supplies tight, prices holding.

Heptanes.—Offerings restricted, market firm.

Hexanes.—Limited supplies, no price change.

Octanes.—Demand good, market steady.

Pentanes.—Good buying interest, prices strong.

Propane.—Limited stocks, prices firm.

San Francisco—June 5

Butane.—Continued scarcity exists.

Propane.—The supply is insufficient to fill orders on hand.

Tulsa—June 5

Movement of the lighter hydrocarbons continues restricted by lack of adequate transportation facilities. Call good. Prices strongly held.

Butane.—Offerings limited. Demand fair. Prices firm.

Pentanes.—Inquiry brisk. Movement hampered by difficulty in finding sufficient shipping facilities. Prices strongly maintained.

Propane.—Demand moderately active. Stocks light. Prices unchanged.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Paraffin.—Crude scale material in light suppy. Normal users experiencing difficulty in filing their requirements. Prices firm.

SEND FOR GENEROUS WORKING SAMPLES

ATLANTIC
Atreols and Ultrols

Quality White Oils
THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY
Technical Sales Division
260 S. Broad St. Philadelphia

Petrolatums.—Demand brisk. Lack of adequate transportation facilities still restricting movement. Tone strong.

White Mineral Oils.—In good call. Offerings light. Prices well maintained.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—June 5

Generally healthy market conditions continue to exist in most grades of these materials, while movement is good where material is available in sizable quantities. Inquiries remain good.

Paraffin.—Offerings limited, prices firm.

Petrolatums.—Good buying interest, market steady.

White Mineral Oils.—Demand good, market strong.

Fuels and Lubricants

Fuel Oil. — Further reduction in stocks has resulted in the marking up of prices for Nos. 2 and 3 and 36-40 gravity fuel oils in the lower field of the Western Pennsylvania area to the extent of ⅛c. per gallon, making the new quotations 5.875c. to 6.125c. per gallon. One refiner in the lower field, however, has lowered his quotation for No. 1 from 6c. to 5.875c. in order to conform to the October 2, 1941 prices.

Gasoline.—In response to a further diminution of stocks in the Oklahoma-Texas region, all grades from 60 octane and below, and embracing 72-74 octane and 78 octane, have been advanced ½c. to 4.875c.-5.25c. for the first mentioned grades, 5.625c.-6c. for the next enumerated and 6.5c.-6.75c. for the last named. Also, in the Mid-Western area, known as the Group 3 region, prices for ethyl and regular grades have been advanced similarly to 6.875c. and 6c. respectively.

Kerosene. — Demand active. Offerings light. Prices advanced ⅛c. to 6.375c.-6.65c. per gallon for 45 water-white in the upper field of Western Pennsylvania.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago—June 5

Gasoline.—Supplies limited, prices firm to higher.

Kerosene.—Demand brisk, market strong.

Lubricating Oils.—Good call, market firm.

PETROLATUMS and WHITE OILS
From The Refinery of Controlled Specialization
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What You Can Use

Guide to Materials That Are Suitable for Various Purposes in Chemical Converting, Compounding, and Processing Industries

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Resins

(*Continued from May 25 issue*)

Lubricants in Molding Synthetic Resins

Beeswax
Butyl stearate
Carbon black
Ceresin
Magnesium stearate
Metallic stearates
Montan wax
Ozokerite
Paraffin
Stearic acid
Waxes
Zinc stearate

Plasticizers for Resins

Abalyn
Aryl phosphates
Benzylbutyl ethylphthalate
Benzylbutyl tartrate
Benzylethyl ethylphthalate
Betagammadibromopropylester of coconut oil acids
Betaphenylethyl diethylcitrate
Betaphenylethyl ethylphthalate
Dibetaphenylethyl ethylcitrate
Diglycol oleate
Ditetrahydrofurfuryl adipate
Methyl abietate
Paratoluenesulphonacetanilide
Sorbitol hexachloroacetate
Triphenyl phosphates
Tritolyl phosphates

Rubber

(*Continued from May 25 issue*)

Abrasives Incorporated in Rubber Ink Erasers

Diatomaceous earth
Kieselguhr
Minerals, ground
Pumice
Pumice and powdered glass
Rock dusts
Sand
Silica
Slate flour
Volcanic ash

Adhesives for Hard Rubber

Alphadichlorhydrin
Aquaresin
Canada balsam
Cellulose acetate solutions
Compound No. 2864
Glycol boriborate
Gutta-percha
Isinglass solutions
Nitrocellulose solutions
Pitch
Resins
Shellac solutions
Sodium silicate

Asphaltic Substitutes for Rubber

Blown petroleum asphalt
Chlorinated naphthalene
Nitrated oils (linseed or castor with nitric acid)
Ozokerite
Paraffin
Rosin pitch
Tungstic glue
Vulcanized oils (rape, castor, corn, soya, peanut, sesame, or linseed, treated with sulphur or sulphur chloride)

Catalysts for Hydrogenation of Rubber

Cobalt, colloidal
Cobalt carbide
Cobalt oxide
Cobalt silicide
Iron, colloidal
Iron carbide
Iron oxide
Iron silicide
Nickel, colloidal
Nickel carbide
Nickel oxide
Nickel silicide

Fillers for Rubber Compositions

(*Continued from May 25 issue*)

Diatomaceous earth
Flex
Flock, cotton (cellulose)
Flock, rayon (nitrocellulose)
Fossil flour
Fumonex
Gasblack
Graphite, flake
Hakuenka (isomer of calcium carbonate in which the colloidal calcium carbonate is 42.21%)
Infusorial earth
Kalite No. 1 (calcium carbonate coated with 1% stearic acid)
Kalite No. 2 (calcium carbonate coated with 3% stearic acid)
Kaolin
Lime crest calcite
Lime crest filler No. 100
Lime, hydrated
Linoleum
Litharge
Lithopone
Magnesia
Magnesium carbonate
Magnesium oxide
Mica
Mineral rubber
Ochers
Oxidized drying oils
P-33
Par
Parcolite
Phenex
Plumbago
Pumice
Pyrax
Pyrophilite
Raybar
Raycal
Silica
Silicic acid
Slate flour
Synthetic resins
Thermax
Titanium dioxide
Titanium pigments
Ulto
Velvetex
Whiting
Witco
Woodflour
Zinc oxide
Zinc compounds

Lubricants in Molding Rubber

Aluminum oleate
Aluminum palmitate
Aluminum stearate
Aquarex D
Aresklene
Lubrex
Magnesium oleate
Magnesium palmitate
Magnesium stearate
Mold paste RSL
Rottenstone
Salts of polybasic acid ester of alcohol containing 6 to 20 carbon atoms
Sericite
Soapbark
Soapstone
Sodium laurylsulphate

Mold Preventives for Smoked Sheet Rubber

Aldehyde sulphoxylates
Alkali salts of cetylsulphuric acid esters
Alkali salts of decylsulphuric acid esters
Alkali salts of dodecylsulphuric acid esters
Alkali salts of octadecylsulphuric acid esters
Alkali salts of saturated aliphatic acid sulphuric esters containing not less than 10 carbon atoms
Alkali salts of unsaturated aliphatic acid sulphuric esters containing not less than 10 carbon atoms
Amines
Amines, substituted
Aminophenol
Ammonia
Ammoniabetanaphthol
Ammonium laurate in acetone
Ammonium laurate in butyl alcohol
Ammonium laurate in cyclohexanol
Ammonium laurate in ethyl alcohol
Ammonium laurate in ethylmethyl carbonate
Ammonium laurate in methanol
Ammonium oleate in acetone
Ammonium oleate in butyl alcohol
Ammonium oleate in cyclohexanol
Ammonium oleate in cyclohexanone
Ammonium oleate in ethyl alcohol
Ammonium oleate in ethylmethyl carbonate
Ammonium oleate in methanol
Ammonium palmitate in acetone
Ammonium palmitate in butyl alcohol
Ammonium palmitate in cyclohexanol
Ammonium palmitate in cyclohexanone
Ammonium palmitate in ethyl alcohol
Ammonium palmitate in ethylmethyl carbonate
Ammonium palmitate in methanol
Ammonium salt of cetylsulphuric acid ester
Ammonium salt of decylsulphuric acid ester
Ammonium salt of dodecylsulphuric acid ester
Ammonium salt of octadecylsulphuric acid ester
Ammonium salt of saturated aliphatic acid sulphuric esters containing not less than 10 carbon atoms
Ammonium stearate in acetone
Ammonium stearate in butyl alcohols

(*To be continued*)

Fertilizer Materials

New Season Price Lists for Muriate of Potash and Manure Salts Show Changes in Contract Terms—Superphosphate Producers Reaffirm Their Various Price Ceilings

A moderate volume of buying operations has been noted within the past week in fertilizer materials which will be needed in preparing the soil in certain sections of the country for second crops of corn, potatoes and other root vegetables and also in top dressing of growing crops. But manufacturers of mixed fertilizers have shown little interest in plant food chemicals other than nitrate of soda, whose price schedule for June has been announced as unchanged from that for May, and in sulphate of ammonia, whose new season price lists have been held up, pending the settlement of negotiations by producers with the OPA.

Feed manufacturers, especially those making hog feeds, have continued to absorb offerings of such organics as high-grade dried blood and tankage but prices asked for these materials, although further advanced, are still below the OPA price ceilings; yet considerably above the levels that agriculturalists feel that they can afford.

With the nearer approach of the new fertilizer season, manufacturers of domestic potash fertilizer salts and superphosphate have begun issuing their new price schedules for the ensuing year. Two prominent producers of muriate of potash and manure salts have announced prices covering ten-month and twelve-month periods from June 1. While the quotations set forth in these price lists are virtually the same as those announced at the outset of the last season, a few changes have been made in the contract terms, among which the most notable have been the withdrawal by one producer of the hitherto granted guarantee against price reduction and the placing of any and all increased transportation costs on the buyer. In the superphosphate market, one manufacturer has announced his base prices for the new season at the figures constituting his ceilings, but others, whose March highs were under his, have continued their quotations at the levels hitherto prevailing.

Nitrogenates

Castor Pomace. — Only domestic material available. Demand fair. Prices firmly held at ceiling levels.

Cottonseed Hull. — Offerings continue heavy. Inquiry light. Tone weak.

Cyanamid. — Market tight. Movement to normal consumers restricted by WPB orders, which have been extended to all producers and sellers, without entailing any additional reporting to the Chemicals Branch of the WPB for fertilizer manufacturers and their agents.

Dried Blood. — Fertilizer manufacturers remaining out of market as they deem prices much above levels agriculturalists can afford. Feed manufacturers, notably hog feed makers, continuing to buy high grade ground material, 16-17 percent ammonia in Chicago, with sales reported at $5.75 per unit-ton, or 5c. higher than those previously recorded.

Nitrates

U. S. Senator Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, is conferring with officials of the Department of Agriculture on the advisability of having the government compel vessels returning to the United States from South Pacific ports of departure, in the Far East to stop at Chilean ports for the purpose of loading up with nitrates needed for the manufacture of fertilizers.

In view of a shortage of nitrates, constituting a threatening situation insofar as truck and grain farm production along the Atlantic seaboard is concerned, Senator Smith has taken the matter up with the Department of Agriculture and has enlisted that department's support of his proposals. He also intends to confer with the War Shipping Administration on this score. If he fails to elicit the backing of that bureau, he will introduce legislation to force it to take action along this line.

Price Changes

Advanced

Blood, dried, high-grade, 16-17% ammonia, bulk, f.o.b., Chicago, 5c. per unit-ton.

Tankage, feeding, unground, 9-11% ammonia, 15-20% bone phosphate of lime, bulk basis, New York, 10c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

None

Comparative Values

Index numbers compiled from four typical fertilizer materials, on the basis of 100 for August 1, 1914, compared as follows:—

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.7	71.7	71.0	68.0

Market news that may have developed after this report was sent to press will be found on page 4.

Fish Scrap. — Sales of menhaden scrap continues to be made on a "when-and-if-made" basis for the new catch as the season gets further under way down the Chesapeake Bay and outside the Virginia capes, at the ceiling prices based on $66.50 for 60 percent protein content. No spot transactions in ground meal yet reported in Baltimore. Quotations continue nominal at $69.50 in bulk and at $72.50-$73 in bags.

Nitrate of Soda.—Supply situation tight, subject to allocation. Price schedule for current month unchanged from last month's.

Nitrogenous Material. — Market strong, with demand in excess of supply. Prices continue at ceilings.

Sulphate of Ammonia. — Supplies inadequate for normal requirements. Producers still negotiating with OPA for permission to add increased cost of transportation and labor to new season price schedules, to become effective July 1. Manufacturers not affected by new WPB order. Estimates of by-product coke oven operations for the week ended May 23 indicate production of 37,227,960 pounds of sulphate of ammonia from that source.

Tankage. — Situation stiffened by increasing demand of feed manufacturers and sales of high-grade material have been made to these interests in Chicago in bulk at $5.60 and 10c. per unit-ton, although some offerings are still being made around $5.50 and 10c. In New York, sales of unground, 9-11 percent ammonia, 15-20 percent bone phosphate of lime have been made in bulk at $5.35 and 10c. per unit-ton, or 10c. above hitherto prevailing levels.

Current prices on fertilizer materials are given in the alphabetical list of prices beginning on page 9

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta—June 5

Cottonseed meal in the South is down $1 to $1.50 a ton during recent days.

Superphosphate. — Unchanged, 62½c. per unit.

Sulphate of Ammonia.—Market tight. New prices expected.

Cottonseed Meal.—Eight percent grade, $36.50 to $37 per ton, Southeast.

Tankage.—Fertilizer grade, $4.25 and .10 per unit-ton Chicago.

Baltimore—June 5

Fish Scrap.—The menhaden fishing season down the Chesapeake Bay and outside the Virginia capes has gotten under way. Distributors of meal who are not located along the fishing

—*Continued on page 66*

Association Meetings:—

National Fertilizer Association, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Virginia, June 18 to 20.

Domestic SULPHATE of AMMONIA AND AMMONIA LIQUOR
MADE IN THE U.S.A.
Barrett NITROGEN
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y.

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH U.S.A.
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
MURIATE OF POTASH
62/63% K_2O, ALSO 50% K_2O
MANURE SALTS
22% K_2O Minimum
UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
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New York, N.Y.

P.C.A. Red Muriate is ideal in your plant operation--Uniform in color--Uniform in analysis--Uniform in grain size.
Granular Muriate of Potash
Muriate of Potash 50% and 60%
Manure Salts
P.C.A.
RED MURIATE
POTASH COMPANY of America
GENERAL SALES OFFICE
50 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

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LET US BE YOUR

WARehouse

FOR GOOD REBUILT

EQUIPMENT

Our chief object in the war effort is to put back in production idle processing machinery....whether we own it or whether it is lying unused in some plant as surplus. Regardless of scarcity, our great stock plus an informative index of available units will contain the unit you are seeking. Try us.

DRYERS

3 Devine 20 Shelf Vacuum Dryers 42" x 42"
2 Devine 5' x 30' Rotary Vacuum Dryers
1 Stokes 30" x 12' Rotary Vacuum Dryer
1 Procter & Schwartz Truck Dryer 5' x 7' x 6'
1 Gehnrich Truck Dryer 3'6" x 4'6" x 12'

VACUUM STILLS AND PANS

1 42" x 48" Nickel Jacketed & Agitated Vacuum Still
1 Pfaudler 48" x 66" Glass and Lead Lined Vac. Still
1 Copper Jacketed Vac. Pan 3'6" x 8' with coils
1 Copper Jacketed Vac. Pan 7' x 9'8" with accessories
2 Copper Columns; 23' high and 33' high

HEAVY DUTY MIXERS

1 Reid Double Arm, double geared Dough Mixer 4 Bbl.
1 W.&P. Baker Perkins 150 gal. Jkted. Vat, Type Mixer
1 W.&P. Universal Unjkted 200 gal. Size 17 x BB Mixer
20 Steel Mixers from 200 lb. to 3000 lb. some with sifters
3 Jacketed Very Heavy Duty Mixers 2000 lb. capacity
1 Day Jumbo Jacketed Mixer 450 gal. capacity
1 Abbe Mastoden Jacketed Mixer No. 9, 200 gal.

TANKS, Storage and Pressure

1 Horizontal Steel Tank formerly fuel oil, 25,000 gal.
5 Horizontal Steel Tanks, manhole type, 14,000 gal. each.
2 Stainless Steel Horizontal Tanks, insulated; manhole
1 Glass Lined Truck Type storage Tank, 1250 gal.
4 Vertical Pressure Tanks 4000 gal.; 8' x 10'

JACKETED KETTLES

2 Aluminum Jacketed Kettles 300 gal. each
Large Stock of Copper Jacketed Kettles from 10 gal. to 600 gal.
2 Heavy Duty Steel Jacketed Kettles 125 gal. with agitators
3 Jacketed Cookers or Kettles 1300 gal. 5' dia. x 10' high

PONY MIXERS, POST MIXERS, LEAD MIXERS

8 gal.; 15 gal.; 25 gal.; 50 gal. standard makes

FILTER PRESSES

(Large stock, all sizes)

1 Sperry 36" x 36" 42 plates
1 Sperry 42" x 42" 57 plates

CENTRIFUGAL EXTRACTORS

4 Sharples Vapor Seal Portable Clarifier Units
Troy, American, etc., Laundry Type from 20" up
Tolhurst 40" Steel, Copper or rubber lined baskets

FILTERS

Sweetland Nos. 2, 5 and 7
Oliver 1' x 3' cast iron
Vallez Aluminum, size 2B, 7 sq. ft. filter area
Many Others Scientific, Alsop, Kiefer, etc.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS FROM STOCK

Large size New Jersey Labelrite Labeler
Colton No. 4½ Tablet Press
Struthers Wells Triple Effect Evaporator
1 Colton Pill Machine; 1,000,000 per day
2 Heavy Duty Electric Tractor Trucks
1 Standard Knapp Gluer & Sealer for Cartons

Send for Full Details and Quotes

FIRST
MACHINERY CORP.
F M C
9th St. & EAST RIVER DRIVE
NEW YORK CITY

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RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought —Minimum $2.00 thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.
All Other Classified Advertisements —$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

Equipment Offered

FOR QUICK shipment: Monel lined rotary dryer, belt driven air compressor, power hack-saw, lot of chemical earthenware, vertical steam engine, two Crane 2½ in. tilting traps, large duplex steam driven vacuum pump, two stage centrifugal filter press pump, four Connersville low vacuum pumps for handling filtrates, 400 H. P. steam boiler, 2 in. manila rope and tackle blocks. Saginaw Salt Products Co. Saginaw, Michigan.

LIQUIDATING

AMERICAN PIGMENT COMPANY
CRANFORD, N. J.

1—Paterson 7' x 5'6"
2—Paterson 4' x 5'
1—Abbe 4' x 6'
Pebble Mills, Silex Lined, Motor Driven
Centrifugal Extractor
Hammer Mills
Pulverizers
Centrifugal Pumps
10 New Storage Tanks
300 New Silex Blocks
5 Ton Flint Pebbles
Ovens
Dryers
Laboratory Equipment
Enamelled Pans
Chemicals and Supplies

REPUBLIC EQUIPMENT CO.
40 WORTH STREET NEW YORK CIYT
WOrth 2-4583

Liquidation!

1—Raymond 5 Roll, High Side Roller Mill, motor driven, with double whizzer, cyclone dust collector, motors, fan, etc.
1—Raymond 3 Roll, High Side Roller Mill.
1—Rotary Kiln 8' x 90', ½" steel shell.
1—Lead Lined Single Effect Evaporator with multiple effect economy, condenser, etc., 525 sq. ft. surface.
1—Hersey 5' x 25' Indirect Heat Dryer.
2—7' Diameter Vacuum Crystallizers.
3—Triple Effect Evaporators, Steel and Copper, 1,000 to 5,000 sq. ft.
2—36" x 36" Cast Iron Filter Presses, 41 plates and frames.
1—Anderson RB Oil Expeller.
2—Single Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, shelves 42" x 42".
1—Zeiss 4 objective Microscope.

SELECTED SPECIALS

4—Kiefer Visco Fillers, gear and piston type.
1—Raymond No. 60 Screen Mill.
2—Day Imperial No. 30 Mixers, jacketed.
1—Day Cincinnatus 100 gal. Mixer.
4—Rotex Screens, 20" x 40" to 40" x 84" single, double and triple deck.
1—Sperry 18" Filter Press with Rubber Covered Plates.
1—Elyria 100 Gallon Glass Lined Vacuum Pan Agitated.
3—Glass Lined, Jacketed Kettles, 200 to 500 gals.
1—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryer, 3' x 8'.
3—Bufflovak Jacketed Kettles, 42" dia. x 60" deep.
2—Paint Lead Mixers, 100 gal. each.
14—Pebble Mills, from Lab. to 1,000 gal.
6—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges.
1—Hardinge 3' x 3" Steel Lined Ball Mill.
5—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 20" to 60".
22—50 to 2,000 lb. Batch Mixers.
25—Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles, 10 to 300 gal., agitated and non-agitated.
3—Sweetland Nos. 5, 7, and 10 Filters.
10—Shriver and Sperry Cast Iron, Wood, Aluminum and Bronze Filter Presses, 12" to 42", washing and non-washing.
6—Colloid Mills, U. S. and Premier.
12—Glass Lined Storage Tanks, 50 to 1,000 gal.

Tablet Machines — Screens—Pumps—Conveyors —Filling and Packaging Equipment—Single and Multiple Effect Evaporators—Dryers, etc.

Send for our circulars and bulletins. Your inquiries solicited. We buy your surplus machinery—from single items to complete plants.

BRILL Equipment Corp.
183 VARICK STREET NEW YORK

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—Our expansion program requires additional equipment. We need iron and wood filter presses, jacketed kettles, mixer, pulverizer, dryer, etc. No dealers. Send your offerings to BOX 806, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

CENTRIFUGE—Laboratory model 40,000 to 50,000 RPM, turbine type preferable although motor-driven type acceptable if above speed is developed. State price and details. BOX 813, Oil, Paint and Drug Reported.

Facilities Offered

LONG ISLAND CITY plant, chemist in charge, fully equipped to manufacture liquid product involving heating, filtering, blending. Capacity 5-10,000 gallons daily. Drum storage space also available. BOX 815, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

CALIFORNIA TALC producer offers ground talc in carload lots direct. Grades and grinds for all purposes. Samples and analysis gladly submitted. BOX 795, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Materials Offered

LUMINOUS CALCIUM pigment for manufacturing superior luminous paint for illumination during black-outs. Over twelve-hour afterglow. No grinding required. Quantity price $1.00 pound. Vehicle information furnished. American Luminous Products Co., Huntington Park, California. Since 1914.

—*Continued on page* 65

FOR IMMEDIATE USE

SHARPLES Super and Lab. Centrifuges, st. st. bowls.
TOLHURST Extractor, 26" copper basket.
Nickel & Copper Jacketed Kettles, 100-gallon.
PFAUDLER 30" and 36" Glass Lined Vacuum Pans.
PFAUDLER 1,000-gallon Jacketed Glass Lined Kettle.
Filter Presses. **SHRIVER** 18" and 24"
STOKES 25-gal. hr. Water Still.
300 to 1,500-gallon Lead Lined Sulphonators.
Lead and Pony Mixers; Steel Tanks.
What have you for sale?

MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
59 East 4th Street New York City

DRUMS RECONDITIONED

CLEANED DENTS REMOVED
TESTED BAKED PAINT
RELINED (High Temp.)

NEWARK STEEL DRUM CO.
C. J. COLVILLE, *President* LINDEN, N.J.
Phone 2-4466

KEEP 'EM PRODUCING
with CONSOLIDATED Equipment

SELECTED ITEMS

1—Proctor & Schwartz 24-truck Atmospheric Dryer, 4166 sq. ft. tray service. Can be split into 2—12-truck Units.
6—Rotary Vacuum Dryers; 1—5x30 ft.; 1—5x25 ft.; other smaller sizes.
7—3-roller Mills, up to 16 by 40.
1—W. & P. Vacuum Mixer, 100 gals.; other W. & P. 2 gals. to 2000 gals.
8—2000 lbs., 1200 lbs., 800 lbs. Dry Powder Mixers.
1—Oates 10 ft. copper Calandria Pan; other 50 to 500 gals.
4—4 ft. x 6 ft. Iron Oliver Filters.
12—Ball and Pebble Mills, 10 gals. to 500 gals.
1—Pneumatic Scale Packaging Units.

Only a Partial Listing. Send Us Your Inquiries.

LIQUIDATING

Machinery and Equipment of a very large Pharmaceutical, Food Products and Chemical Manufacturer
(name withheld by request)

Located at Buffalo, N. Y.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS

1—Pneumatic Scale 2-stage STRAIGHT LINE FILLER AND WEIGHER, and Pneumatic Scale CAPPING MACHINE, complete with conveyors and motor.
2—Gedge Gray 400-lb. steel horizontal DRY POWDER MIXERS AND SIFTERS.
1—Karl Kiefer rotary gear-type portable VISCO FILLING MACHINE, motor driven.
1—Karl Kiefer Rotary 72-spout BOTTLE WASHER, m.d.
1—Dopp 80-gal. STEAM JACKETED AGITATED KETTLE.
1—100 gal. ALUMINUM STEAM JACKETED KETTLE.
1—20-gal. ALUMINUM STEAM JACKETED KETTLE.
1—Day trunnion type 2-Jar Mill or Triturator, with extra Jar.
1—150 gal. glass lined JACKETED TANK, with agitator.
1—80 gal. COPPER STEAM JACKETED KETTLE, with Agitator.
1—STEAM JACKETED PERCOLATOR, 24" dia. x 18" straight side, 12" cone, with bottom outlet.
2—80 gal. VULCAN COPPER MIXING TANKS, on trucks, with agitators.
5—15 gal. COPPER TIN LINED PERCOLATORS, with stands.
2—200-gal VULCAN COOPER TANKS, on trucks.
4—125-gal. COPPER STORAGE TANKS, on trucks.

80 ASSORTED BRONZE SOAP DIES

2—9"x18" Schutz-O'Neil 4-roller MILLS.
3—Noye SIFTER REELS.
1—U.S. AUTOMATIC WEIGHING AND FILLING MACHINE, with 20' conveyor table.
1—Quigley single cylinder size 4x2½ AIR COMPRESSOR, motor driven.
MISCELLANEOUS OFFICE EQUIPMENT, files, desks, chairs, lockers, etc.

Send Us Your Inquiries

CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
13-18 Park Row - - New York, N. Y.
SHOPS, 335 Doremus Avenue, Newark, N.J.

Business Wants and Offers

—*Continued form page* 64

Materials Offered

PAINTERS' CAPS, paperhanger aprons and all other forms of cloth advertising specialties; samples and information on request. Minneosta Specialty Co., 119 N. 4th street, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR IMMEDIATE sale—1000 gross 250cc round amber bottles, Owens-Illinois make, A 5387, wide mouth screw top, packed original carton 6 dozen each, price, considerably below present market, f.o.b. Evansville, Indiana. BOX 816, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Vacant

CHEMIST WANTED with knowledge of arsenicals to take charge of production and research. Should also know something in regard to manufacture of paints. Good salary and an excellent opportunity for advancement. BOX 817, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

Positions Wanted

RAW MATERIAL technical man wants connection with New York firm. Experience includes sales, purchasing and production management. Gentile, Age 44. Materials for paint, varnish, rubber, paper, ink etc. BOX 814, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter.

SPECIAL

1—3 ROLL HIGH SIDE RAYMOND MILL, BELT DRIVEN, COMPLETE WITH CONE SEPARATOR, FAN, CYCLONE DUST COLLECTOR AND PIPING.

4—GEHNRICH GAS FIRED INDIRECT HEATED ATMOS. DRYERS AND OVENS.

F. J. STOKES 3' x 15' ROTARY VAC. DRYER, COMPLETE WITH DUST FILTER, COMBINATION SURFACE CONDENSER & RECEIVER & VAC. PUMP.

1—Devine 4' x 30' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
6—4,000 gal. Vertical Acidproof Tanks.
4—32" x 32" Iron Filter Presses.
1—Ertel 4 disc Pressure Filter.
3—Sweetland Filters, No. 5, No. 7 and No. 8.
12—Iron and Wood Filter Press 18" to 36" sq.
1—No. 2 Oliver Duplex Vac. Pump, 14" x 8".
1—Pennsylvania Vac. Pump, 14" x 5".
2—Worthington 12" x 12" x 12" Vac. Pumps.
1—Day No. 30 Imperial Mixer, Jack.
6—Varnish Kettles, up to 200 gals.
5—Ross S, 15 and 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
4—Ross 3 Roll Mills, 12"x30" and 16"x40".
10—Pebble and Jar Mills, Lab. to 750 gals.
3—Tolhurst Centrifugals, 26", 32" and 40".
10—Stone Mills, 10" to 32".
8—Lead and Paste Mixers, 50 to 135 gals.
6—Powder Mixers,100 lbs. to 3,500 lbs.
6—Horiz. and Vert. Mixers, up to 500 gals.
18—Glass Lined & Steel Tanks up to 10,000 gals.
6—Vert. Jack. Kettles, up to 500 gals., some agitated.
20—Copper Jack. Kettles, up to 150 gals.
1—Jeffrey 24" x18" Type A Hammer Mill.
3—Single and Double Roll Spike Crushers.
2—No. 0 and No. 1 Raymond Mills.
6—Williams & Jay Bee B.B. Hammer Mills.
1—Bauer 22" Attrition Mill.
1—Link Belt 75' Slat Conveyor.
1—Stedman 42" Ball Bearing Disintegrator.
15—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 10 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrifugal and Vacuum Pumps.
6—Liquid, Paste and Powder Fillers.

Only partial listing. Write for complete bulletins. We buy your surplus machinery.

STEIN EQUIPMENT CORPORATION
Department E
426 Broome St., New York City

Chemical Manufacturers Analyze War Role

—*Continued from page* 60

nual rate of over $40,000,000,000. It is reported that the program contemplates a doubling of this outgo for the coming fiscal year. War funds available to date are approximately divided as follows:—

	Percent
Planes	23
Ordnance	21
Munitions and supplies	12
Naval ships	10
Industrial facilities	9
Posts, depots and stations	8
Merchant ships	5
Stockpile and food exports	4
Pay, subsistence and travel for the armed forces	3
Housing	1
Miscellaneous	4
Total	100

Conversion's Demands

Conversion to all-out war effort has involved the following steps:—(1) Conversion of industry to war production; (2) control of industry as to products made and destination of shipment through priorities, limitation and allocation orders; (3) price control, first determined for individual items and followed by the "big freeze" effective last month; (4) control of transportation, both freight and passenger, by rail, water and truck, which has become an integral part of rationing and delivery of raw materials and finished products, and (5) control of exports and imports.

In addition, labor relations and wage changes are under supervision of various war agencies, more recently, by the War Labor Board. Thus, we have reached a point of total government control of our economy even down to the rationing of ultimate consumer items.

The foremost chemical participation in the war program has been for explosives and raw materials therefor. This has necessitated a very large expansion of existing facilities as the prewar explosive capacity was insignificant in comparison with war demands. During the past year the production program for both explosives and raw materials has been greatly increased. In addition, war demands for many other chemicals has necessitated the installation of increased plant capacity. Direct government purchases of chemicals are only a part of the total war consumption, as virtually all fabricated products purchased by the government involve processing with chemicals.

A significant feature of our war program has been the constantly rising chemical demands due to the fact that we not only have the obligation of supplying our own armed forces but those of the United Nations, including heavy shipments to Russia, Great Britain, the Far East, and obligations to the American republics.

Heavy losses of personnel due to the recall of reserve officers, the draft, and enlistments have imposed a heavy problem upon the Chemical Industry, which due to rapid expansion, has of necessity been compelled to dilute its operating and technical personnel. In addition, the new equipment has become so scarce that only equipment for direct war contracts is obtainable, and then only with difficulty and delay. The continuous volume of questionnaires from various war and government agencies has been beyond the capacity of the staff of the industry as a whole to handle within the time prescribed. In the early war period many of the questionnaires were not correlated, and there was a great deal of duplication. It is very evident that if you divide your operations into three segments; namely, defense (direct and indirect), essential civilian, and nonessential civilian, that the last category represented by nonessential civilian has practically disappeared.

Chemical Advisers

In the spring of 1939 at the request of the Assistant Secretary of War, the Chemical Advisory Committee of the Army and Navy Munitions Board with a series of subcommittees was organized. This advisory committee has had continuous activity with heavy responsibilities during the past year. This work has called for a heavy contribution of time and effort from many members of the industry, with weekly meetings for some of the committees and frequent calls to Washington for conferences. The Chemical Advisory Committee is independent of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

During the past year the work of your association has been devoted almost entirely to straight war work. Government war agencies have made increasing demands upon your Washington office and certain of our committees. Many emergencies have arisen which call for very prompt action.

With almost complete government control of industry through an increasing number of proclamations, orders, and regulations, the demand upon the Washington office for interpretations and advice have been the heaviest of any year in the history of our association. To keep you closely advised of regulations directly affecting the chemical industry, as well as those of indirect application, we have sent to each member executive a "Weekly Priorities Report." Fifty-two bulletins have been issued to date. With these bulletins, we reproduce in toto the important chemical orders, summarizing other orders, announcements, and interpretations. Based upon advice from members, this is regarded as one of the most important services of the Association. In addition to the weekly priorities reports, we have also sent to member executives a "Weekly Price Control Bulletin" based upon orders, regulations and interpretations of the Office of Price Administration.

Container Standardization

In June, 1941, the M. C. A. executive committee set up a container standardization committee to survey the chemical container field for possible savings in strategic materials and to recommend standardization and simplification procedures in specific cases where such savings would facilitate transportation of chemicals and aid the war effort. This committee has been composed of the technical committee chairmen, with M. F. Crass, jr., assistant secretary of the M. C. A., as chairman. It has worked in close cooperation with the several government agencies directly interested in container supply, principally OPM and its successor, WPB. Recommendations for standardization and simplification were tentatively agreed upon following the holding of conferences with industry representatives directly concerned. Tentative recommendations were then submitted to individual firms and to the executive committee for approval before they were submitted to the War Production Board and made public. Specific projects handled are listed below. In each case, the industry voluntarily adopted the standardization recommendations. I am not exaggerating when I say that the accomplishments of this committee have been responsible in substantial measure for the maintenance of supplies of requisite containers needed for the shipment of chemicals absolutely necessary for the war effort and essential civilian supply. Committee projects include:—

Carboys

(1) Standardization of the glass carboy bottle. Agreement among users of the 12-gallon bottle to abandon this type on future orders and adopt the standard M. C. A. 13-gallon type has had the following results: (a) increased by 8 1/3 percent the volume of liquid shipped per container, and (b) increased the productive capacity of the carboy manufacturer by at least 10 percent through elimination of lost time and breakages necessitated by size changeovers. Since this project was approved, there has been no shortage of carboy bottles and a substantial inventory of finished stock is now on hand at the bottle plant.

Drums for Liquids and Solids

(2) Single-trip drums for liquids. The chemical industry has voluntarily agreed to limit single-trip liquid-type drums to two sizes, namely, 5 and 55 gallons. Effect of this move has been to reduce stocks of specialty and odd-gauge sheet in drum manufacturers' shops and to enable them to carry higher inventories of volume-size sheet, thereby facilitating delivery of drums. Shippers' delivery problems have also been simplified and an overall saving of steel accomplished.

(3) Returnable drums for liquids. Shippers agreed to limit such drums to the 10, 20, 30 and 55 gallon sizes and to order no more intermediate sizes. Advantages gained are similar to those outlined under (2) above.

(4) Caustic soda and alkalies. A conference of thirteen producers drafted recommendations reducing from twenty-one to three the sizes of drums used for solid, flake, and ground caustic soda and potash, and reducing the gauge of metal permissible for construction of such drums. This has resulted in an appreciable saving of steel. Bleaching powder drums, multiwall paper bags, wooden barrels and plywood drums for soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, calcium carbonate, and calcium chloride were standardized to effect savings of container materials, and the use of burlap bags abandoned in most cases in favor of paper.

(5) Trisodium phosphate containers. Efforts of the committee have been successful in causing adoption by the industry of a standard multiwall paper bag with abolition of burlap bags as shipping containers for this product.

(6) Aluminum sulphate and alums. Producers have agreed to stop shipping alums in steel drums and burlap bags. Adoption of a standard multiwall paper bag has resulted in savings of substantial quantities of strategic materials.

(7) Sodium bisulphate (niter cake). Use of steel drums has been abandoned by all shippers. Use of wooden barrels and plywood drums of specific construction has been agreed to by producers concerned.

(8) Synthetic resin molding compounds. Although not completed, this project has already resulted in the saving of substantial amounts of strategic materials.

Statistical Reports

Although preliminary plans called for issuance of "Chemical Facts and Figures, 1942," it wa snecessary to abandon this project because of wartime curtailment of census, payrolls, import and export, and other statistical data by government agencies.

(1) Monthly Reports on Business Conditions. This service, initiated in 1939, has been continued during the past year. Issued about the 28th of each month on a single page, it contains carefully selected indexes of general business activity for the prior month, including available statistics on chemical production, employment, payrolls, wholesale prices, and purchasing power of the dollar.

(2) Special Reports. During the past year, the following special reports were sent to each member firm:—

Report No. 16. Labor turnover in the chemical industry as compared with all manufacturing. first four months of 1941.

Report No. 17. Revised indexes of wholesale chemical and drug prices as compared with wholesale prices of all commodities, 1913 through 1941.

Report No. 18. Grapns on wage, hour, employment and price trends in the chemical industry as compared with all industry, 1933 through May, 1941. Specific charts included average hourly earnings, average weekly hours, average weekly earnings, index of real weekly earnings, index of factory payrolls, index of factory employment, and index of wholesale prices.

Report No. 19. Graphs on wage, hour, employment and price trends. June, 1941, through December, 1941.

Report No. 20. Labor turnover in the chemical industry as compared with all manufacturing, 1941, and first two months of 1942.

Technical Committees

During the past fiscal year our technical committees sponsored a number of important container and transportation items before the various regulatory agencies of the United States government, and briefs were submitted or appearances made in other instances. Of considerable importance to the industry was the approval granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission for use of a 16-gauge single-trip sulfuric acid drum, and authority for use of I. C. C. 103A and 103B tankcars with safety vents provided with ⅛ inch breather holes. Other submitted items for regulation changes were approved and additional items are pending, including request for authorization of a light-weight carboy assembly under specification 1A and the request for changes in fiber and plywood drum specifications to permit shipment of larger insecticide and other class B poison units. The transportation and containers research programs of the several technical committees have actively continued during the past year, and projects now under development will ultimately have substantial bearing upon the safe and economical transportation of chemicals. New containers developed and regulations written by these committees in past years have immeasurably aided our war effort through greater efficiency in the handling and transport of our products.

Realizing the seriousness of the container procurement situation, representatives of the technical committees met with Bureau of Explosives officials in June, 1941, to urge that the authorization for reuse of reconditioned single-trip metal barrels and drums be made. On August 7, member executives were advised that the bureau, after consultation with the Interstate Commerce Comsion, would grant authorization to individual firms for the transportation of regulatory articles in reconditioned drums upon receipt of application and the furnishing of specific information thereon. This action has been of substantial importance in enabling chemical firms to maintain their scheduled deliveries during the past year.

I wish briefly to pay tribute to the services of three charter members of our committees, Messrs. T. P. Callahan, M. F. Crass, sr., and Col. G. E. Carleton, whose retirement from active service became effective on January 1 of this year. Mr. Crass was appointed chairman of the first technical committee, the tank car committee, in 1915, and has subsequently served as chairman of three others. Col. Carleton was the first chairman of the carboy committee, which was organized in 1923. Mr. Callahan has served as chairman of the metal barrels and drums committee since its inception. Current practice in the safe transportation of dangerous articles owes much to these three gentlemen, and their loss to the committees will be deeply felt.

Manuals

Manual C-1, the shippers' carboy manual, has been completely revised and rewritten during the past year. Manuals now in preparation include (1) unloading of tank cars containing inflammable liquids and (2) handling and use of multiwall paper bags. Revisions will be made in the next reprinting of manuals D-31 and TC-1.

Also, I wish to express the appreciation of the executive committee to Mr. Warren N. Watson, secretary, and Mr. M. F. Crass, jr., assistant secretary, and the Washington office staff for their painstaking and unfailing loyalty to the association during the difficult period occasioned by the war effort.

It has been the policy of your executive committee to lend its fullest support to the government on the war program. We have had many vital questions for consideration relating to the industry and to chemical production.

On behalf of the executive committee, I wish to express our gratitude for the splendid cooperation and helpful suggestions received from various members. Your executive committee sincerely hopes that you will feel free at any time to submit suggestions and problems of general interest for our consideration.

Every member realizes that we are involved in a conflict which will subject our resources, manpower and courage to a critical test. Consequently, it is emphatically clear that the work of your association in the coming year will be increased and of far greater importance than in any other year since its organization in 1872.

Shipping Information

All matter under this head fully protected by copyright

New York Imports

ACONITE ROOT—5 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co
ALOE—25 cs, Guaranty Trust Co
ALGAROBILLA BARK — 1 bg, 176 lbs, W R Grace & Co
12 bgs, 1,952 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
AMBERGIS—1 cs
ARECA NUTS—334 bgs, S B Penick & Co
BETULNUT—80 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co
BLACK BONE—362 bgs, 65,160 lbs, Corn Product Refining Co
BONES—9,739 bgs, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc
23,418 bgs, Baugh & Son
CALCIUM TARTRATE—125 bgs, 21,912 lbs, Neuberg Chemical Corp
CANARY SEED—625 bgs, 110,000 lbs, Hinton & Co
250 bgs, 43,923 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt
CARDAMOM—39 cs, 3,900 lbs Volkart Bros
COCOA BEANS—80 bgs 14,328 lbs, Pablo Calvet & Co
200 bgs, 35,824 lbs, General Cocoa Co
2,500 bgs, 447,700 lbs, Middleton & Co
COCONUTS—407 bgs, 125,400 lbs, Osvaldo Marques
COLOCYNTH—14 bgs, Parke Davis & Co
CORIANDER SEED—736 bgs, 184,000 lbs, Sokol & Co
500 bgs, 125,000 lbs, Joel Bieler Export & Import Co
133 bgs, 33,250 lbs, Peek & Velsor
533 bgs, 133,250 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
275 bgs, 68,750 lbs, Hudson Worth Corp
391 bgs, 97,750 lbs, A G Dunn
391 bgs, 97,750 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
133 bgs, 33,250 lbs, McLaughlin, Gormley & King
625 bgs, 156,250 lbs, D G Evans & Co
250 bgs, 62,500 lbs, Brown Bros-Harriman Co
665 bgs, 166,250 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
250 bgs, 62,500 lbs, Levy & Levis Co
625 bgs, 156,250 lbs, Simon Beer Co
133 bgs, 33,250 lbs, Wagner Bros Feed Co
COTTON, LINTERS—1,971 bls, 884,082 lbs, Norton & Ellis
COTTONSEED LINTERS—634 bls, 220,176 lbs, Norton & Ellis
CUMIN SEED—360 bgs, 39,600 lbs, Sokol & Co
160 bgs, 17,600 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
651 bgs, 75,330 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
296 bgs, 32,890 lbs, Elmelah & Co
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, J H Forbes Co
400 bgs, 44,000 lbs, S L Jones & Co
171 bgs, 18,810 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
70 bgs, 7,700 lbs, Frank Tea & Spice Co
80 bgs, 8,800 lbs, Levy & Levis Co
DILLSEED—160 bgs, 24,000 lbs, Sokol & Co
200 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
200 bgs, 50,000 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
300 bgs, 75,000 lbs, Wagner Bros Feed Co
160 bgs, 24,000 lbs, East Asiatic Co
520 bgs, 126,000 lbs, R J Spitz & Co
160 bgs, 24,000 lbs, H S Cramer & Co
200 bgs, 50,000 lbs, North West Agelc Export & Import Co
100 bgs, 25,000 lbs, A Gronowitz & Co
480 bgs, 122,250 lbs, S B Penick & Co
178 bgs, 44,500 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
800 bgs, 200,000 lbs, M Witzenburg
FENNEL SEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Sokol & Co
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Laxseed Co
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Levy & Levis Co
600 bgs, 66,000 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
400 bgs, 44,000 lbs, Thompson Haywood Chemical Co
200 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Pepper Product Co
276 bgs, 30,360 lbs, B H Old & Co
FENUGREEK SEED — 52 bgs, 5,720 lbs, Archibald & Kendall
110 bgs, 12,100 lbs, Peek & Velsor
300 bgs, 33,000 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
FLAXSEED—285 bgs, Parke Davis & Co
336 bgs, T M Duche & Sons
250 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada
134 bgs, Peek & Velsor
475 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
65 bgs, Peek & Velsor
GINGER ROOT—1,464 bgs, 204,960 lbs, A G Dunn
679 bgs, 95,060 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
608 bgs, 85,120 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
168 bgs, 23,520 lbs, National Spice Mills
84 bgs, 11,760 lbs, Laxseed Co
84 bgs, 11,760 lbs, Knickerbocker Mills Co
160 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Morteza Khosrovschahi
320 bgs, 44,800 lbs, B H Old & Co
183 bgs, 25,620 lbs, Becker Mayer Seed Co
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, R J Spitz & Co
80 bgs, 11,200 lbs, Credo Commodities Co
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, L R Millon
240 bgs, 33,600 lbs, C M Van Sillevoldt
400 bgs, 56,000 lbs, D Hecht & Co
300 bgs, 42,000 lbs, Dodge & Olcott Co
901 bgs, 121,140 lbs, East India Trading Co
2,405 bgs, 336,700 lbs, Volkart Bros
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, E S Klinko
100 bgs, 14,000 lbs, McLaughlin, Gormley & King
200 bgs, 28,000 lbs, E F Drew & Co
GLUE, BONE SHEET—1,000 bgs, 111,760 lbs, Nicholson & Co
GLUESTOCK—195 bls, 193,050 lbs, First National Bank
200 bls, 246,719 lbs, Milligan & Higgins Corp
GREASE, ANIMAL FAT—1,911 cks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
GUM, ARABIC—300 bgs, 60,000 lbs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
80 bgs, 16,000 lbs, Orbis Product Co
494 bgs, 98,800 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
GHATTI—228 bgs, S B Penick & Co
GUM, KARAYA—266 bgs, 42,560 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
332 bgs, 53,120 lbs, S B Penick & Co
13 bgs, 2,080 lbs, T M Duche & Sons
132 bgs, 21,120 lbs, Wm M Allison & Co
127 bgs, 20,320 lbs, Thurston & Braidich
199 bgs, 31,840 lbs, Frank Vliet Co
123 bgs, 19,680 lbs, Kachurin Drug Co
61 bgs, 9,760 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
OLIBANUM—66 bgs, Peek & Velsor
TRAGACANTH—134 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co
HAIR, ANIMAL—1 pkg, 204 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
CABRA—11 bls, 5,062 lbs, Wm Hart, Inc
HEMPSEED—715 bgs, 109,879 lbs, The Andes Fruit & Product Co
125 bgs, 22,000 lbs, W R Grace & Co
KAMALA POWD—17 bgs, Allaire, Woodward & Co
36 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
16 bgs, Kachurin Drug Co
LOOFAHS—7 bls, 556 lbs, Mantos Bros & Co
MANGANESE ORE—2,850 tons, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp
MANIOC FLOUR—1 cs, Brazilian Warrant Co, Inc
MEDICINAL PREPS—30 cs, 6,602 lbs, E Fougera & Co
1 cs, 1,040 lbs, Eli Lilly & Co
MICA—450 cs, Eugene Munsell & Co
184 cs, A O Schoonmaker Insulation Co
100 cs, H E Betzow, Inc
SPLITTINGS—185 cs, Cornelis & Suhr
20 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp
MINERAL—2 cs, Agustin Heneens
1 cs, 105 lbs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp
MOLYBDENITE CONC—252 dms, 182,679 lbs, Mines Products Corp
NIGER SEED—320 bgs, Wagner Bros Feed Co
128 bgs, Levy & Levis Co
NUT KERNELS GR—1,000 bgs, L & R Miller
5,000 bgs, Van Norden & Archibald
1,037 bgs, Bank of Toronto
NUTMEGS—254 bgs, East India Trading Co
NUX VOMICA—130 bgs, 23,400 lbs, E Meer & Co
400 bgs, 72,000 lbs, Volkart Bros
OIL, GUAIACWOOD—3 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co
14 cs, S Stern, Stiner & Co
LEMONGRASS—14 dms, Volkart Bros
PALMAROSA—4 pots, Volkart Bros
11 pots, 1 cs, Bank of Manhattan
PETITGRAIN—34 dms, 14,280 lbs, Ungerer & Co
10 dms, 4,200 lbs, Geo Lueders & Co
6 dms, 2,520 lbs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
8 dms, 3,360 lbs, National City Bank
200 cs, 24,000 lbs, S Stern, Stiner & Co
SHARK LIVER—18 dms, 1 bbl, 20,242 lbs, Lex Laboratories
SUNFLOWERSEED—Bulk, I R Boody & Co
Bulk, Continental Grain Co
Bulk, Bunge North American Grain Co
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Antony Gibbs & Co
100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
166 bgs, 18,260 lbs, Bank of Toronto
POPPYSEED—1,202 bgs, 132,220 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
204 bgs, 22,440 lbs, R F Downing & Co
272 bgs, 29,920 lbs, Manufacturers Trust Co
33 bgs, 3,630 lbs, Wagner Bros Feed Co
160 bgs, 17,600 lbs, Becker Mayer Seed Co
240 bgs, 26,400 lbs, Louis Furth
240 bgs, 26,400 lbs, M Witzenburg
RHUBARB—50 bgs, S B Penick & Co
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,089 bgs, 490,680 lbs, American Tanners Corp
1,100 bgs, 132,000 lbs, International Product Corp
1,034 bgs, 124,080 lbs, The Tannin Corp
SESAME SEED—2,296 bgs, Credo Commodities Co
SHARK LIVER—150 crates, 42,798 lbs, Wessel, Duval & Co
SHELLAC—200 bgs, 32,800 lbs, Harrison & Crosfield
50 bgs, 8,200 lbs, Mac Lac Co
300 bgs, 49,200 lbs, E E Androvette
100 bgs, 16,400 lbs, Mercantile Import & Export Co
25 cs, Bradshaw Praeger & Co
1,330 bgs, 218,120 lbs, 100 cs, Wm Zinsser & Co
295 bgs, 48,380 lbs, A Hurst & Co
1,825 bgs, 299,300 lbs, Ralli Bros
BUTTON LAC—125 bgs, 20,500 lbs, Ralli Bros
SEEDLAC—150 bgs, 24,600 lbs, Haenser Shellac Co
250 bgs, 41,000 lbs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co
600 bgs, 98,400 lbs, Mantrose Corp
500 bgs, 82,000 lbs, Wm Zinsser & Co
1,032 bgs, 169,248 lbs, A Hurst & Co
100 bgs, 16,400 lbs Philip Rowe
100 bgs, 16,400 lbs, Mac Lac Co
SOAP BARK—762 bls, 126,172 lbs, S B Penick Co
SPONGES—28 bls, 3,506 lbs, Schroeder & Tremayne
6 bls, 697 lbs, H L Ettman Sponge Co
22 bls, 2,512 lbs, J Bloch & Co
21 bls, 2,565 lbs, A Blosch & Son
12 bls, 649 lbs, J E Bernard & Co
38 bls, 6,892 lbs, Gulf West Indies Co
77 bls, 10,945 lbs, Montas Bros & Co
28 bls, 3,643 lbs
TALLOW—251 tcs, Wilson & Co
135 tcs, Armour & Co
173 cks, Weaver & Hugi
556 cs, Eugene Lane
285 tcs, Tupman, Thurlow & Co
281 tcs, Procter & Gamble Co
282 tcs, Corporacion Argentina De Productores De Carnes
276 bbls, Jacob Stern & Son
1,838 cks, Procter & Gamble
281 cks, Balfour, Guthrie & Co
484 cks, Judson Sheldon Corp
164 cks, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co
562 cks, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co
TEAWASTE—2,057 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works
SQUILL—524 bgs, R J Prentiss & Co
580 bgs, East India Trading Co
160 bgs, Peek & Velsor
TARTAR—769 bgs, Tartaric Raw Material, Inc
TURMERIC—228 bgs, 31,920 lbs, R J Prentiss & Co
240 bgs, 33,600 lbs, Otto Gerdau Co
457 bgs, 63,920 lbs, Hudson Worth Corp
73 bgs, 10,220 lbs, A G Dunn
134 bgs, 18,760 lbs, S B Penick & Co
158 bgs, 22,120 lbs, McLaughlin, Gormley & King
1,381 bgs, 193,340 lbs, Volkart Bros
158 bgs, 22,120 lbs, L A Guido
67 bgs, 9,380 lbs, Sokol & Co
134 bgs, 18,760 lbs, B H Old & Co
VALERIAN ROOT—61 bgs, Peek & Velsor
WAX, BEES—72 bgs, 11,246 lbs, W R Grace & Co
76 bgs, 8,360 lbs, Innis, Speiden & Co
355 bgs, 43,601 lbs, Duncan Fox & Co
52 bgs, 28,798 lbs, H H Pike & Co
19 bgs 9,413 lbs, D Steengrafe
15 bgs, 6,699 lbs, E Vadello Ruiz
19 bgs, 11,468 lbs, Will & Baumer Candle Co
23 bgs, 13,538 lbs
54 bgs, 23,338 lbs, Lopez Serrano & Co
235 bgs, E A Bromund Co
CARNAUBA—62 bgs, E A Bromund Co
ZEDORI ROOT—80 bgs, Peek & Velsor

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Baltimore Imports

IRON ORE—45,600 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co
MANGANESE ORE—23,900 tons

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Philadelphia Imports

ACID, CRESYLIC—50 dms
BALL CLAY—461 tons & 10 bgs
BARIUM HYDRATE—300 bgs
CALCIUM, TARTRATE—1,479 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials
CHINA CLAY—1,618 tons & 2,891 bgs
OIL, NEATSFOOT—160 tcs, Armour & Co
55 tcs
PETITGRAIN—5 dms & 150 cs
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—75,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Inc
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—4,183 bgs
2,000 bgs, International Products Corp
4,200 bgs, The Tannin Corp
SODA NITRATE—2,600 tons, Chilian Nitrate Co
STRONTIUM—209 tons

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Foreign Trade Rules

Information recently published by the Department of Commerce on foreign tariff and related trade regulations include the following:—

Brazilian Standards:—The Brazilian Association of Technical Standards has issued a publication containing all standards, specifications, and test methods approved by the association.

Canadian Navicerts:—Canadian Collectors of Customs and Excise have been authorized to permit shipments to navicert countries out of Canadian ports if such shipments (a) have arrived in bond in transit from the United States, or (b) are accompanied by an imperial export license number.

Fertilizers Controlled:—In order to make the limited supplies of fertilizers imported available to the public, the Egyptian government has instituted certain safeguards. For the purpose of reducing the cost of fertilizers to the farmer, a sum totaling approximately £E. 264,000 was taken from the accumulated profits of the previous "nitrate pool" and applied to the cost of the fertilizers about to be sold. This contribution enabled the selling price of nitrates for the summer crops to be fixed at £E. 23 per metric ton.

Geranium:—Essences of geranium and lavender exported from Algeria have been made subject to a special export tax of 1.50 francs per gross kilogram, for the benefit of the Committee for the Control of Production, Distribution and Sale of Plants and Perfumes.

Red Lead:—A war emergency standard for red lead ready mixed paints has recently been issued by the British Standards Institution. The principal changes for peacetime specifications are the following: for the home market, turpentine shall not be used but will be replaced by white spirit; other drying oils shall be substituted for raw, boiled or refined linseed oil; and suitable extenders of types permitted by the war emergency specification shall be used. For special and export purposes, the specification must be used without amendment, except that white spirit must be substituted for turpentine wherever possible.

Soap:—Special taxes have been established on soap manufactured in Algeria and on imported fatty soap materials, for the benefit of the Soap Compensation Office.

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Frederick W. Schleibaum, who had been factory superintendent at Baugh & Sons Company, Canton, Baltimore, for twenty-seven years, has retired.

Fertilizer Materials

Nitrogenates

—Continued from page 63

grounds, and who must bring their scrap to manufacturing plants, to process it, provide bags and meet other expenses, are not happy—and continue to maintain that they will be unable to make a profit at a mark-up of $3 per ton over the scrap ceiling.

Superphosphate.—The movement in this material continues to be of good proportions, and with business done at the ceiling.

Chicago—June 5

Blood.—High grade, $5.75 per unit of ammonia.

Tankage.—High grade, feeding, $5.50 to $5.60 and 10c.; hoof meal, $4 to $4.50; liquid stick, $2.50 to $2.75.

Bone Materials.—Grinding hoofs, pigs' toes and waste horn materials, $35 to $40; cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles, $40 to $42.50; meat scraps, $70 to $75; dry rendered tankage, hard pressed, $1.17½ to $1.22½; ground, steamed bone, 3 and 50 percent, $35 to $37.50.

San Francisco—June 5

Ammonia Phosphate.—Latest quotations were:—11/48 at $57 per ton. 16/20 at $48, delivered inland basis. Offerings very scarce

Blood Meal.—Quoted at $4.80 per unit, Los Angeles.

Bone Meal.—Steamed fertilizer bone meal quoted at $47.50 per ton, f.o.b. San Francisco. Low grade fertilizer bone meal, raw, at $36 per ton and higher, f.o.b. plant, San Francisco.

Fish Meal.—Scarce. Sixty-seven percent protein material at $77.50 per ton, f.o.b. San Francisco Bay points. Sixty-five percent protein at $75.50, f.o.b. Monterey.

Potashes

Producers of muriate of potash, manure salts and sulphates are slow in issuing their price schedules for the new season but those who have already made their announcements on these scores have shown no changes of consequence in their base prices, but somewhat altered contract terms. One leading producer has put out his list, covering a ten-month period from June 1 to the end of March, 1943, with the price schedule virtually the same as that announced at the outset of last season but with contract stipulations changed to the extent of a withdrawal of the hitherto granted guarantee against price reduction and the placing of any and all increased transportation costs on the buyer. Seasonal discounts are allowed on purchases of muriate of potash and manure salts made during the current month, totaling 12 percent—8 percent on invoice and 4 percent on completion of contract—but these discounts are not granted on purchases made after June 30. Another prominent producer has covered a period of 12 months, to July 1, 1943, and, after granting 8 percent and 4 percent discounts on orders for muriate of potash placed for June arrival, also offers discounts of 4 percent and 2 percent on orders placed after June 30 and prior to October 1, 1942. This producer also grants a discount of 11.2 cents per unit of potash on muriate of potash orders if buyers agree to pay all transportation charges. He also puts any increase in such costs on the buyer.

Phosphates

Bone Materials. — Demand fair. Supplies limited. No imports.

Phosphate Rock. — Movement into fertilizer manufacturers' hands increasing. Prices steady.

Superphosphate. — Supply situation tight. Demand moderate. One manufacturer is holding his prices for the new season at levels 4 cents per unit-ton, or 60 cents per net ton above the levels hitherto quoted by the other interests, making his new figures for run-of-pile 64 cents per unit-ton, or $10.24 per net ton, on 16 percent available phosphoric acid, f.o.b., cars or boat, Baltimore, but the other manufacturers continue to quote on a 60 cents and $9.60 basis, which constitutes their ceilings.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Crude sulphur continues moving steadily into normal consuming channels as well as into war industries. Tone strong at unchanged prices. Market for Spanish pyrites still merely nominal.

CLEANING MILLING
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Mail lists of arrivals promptly and regularly, or telephone them—REctor 2-9820.

Index to Advertisements

A

Acme Steel Drum Co. —
Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp. 68
Alabama Charcoal Co. 31
Alexander, Jerome 44
Alkydol Laboratories, Inc. 40
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp. —
Amcon Trading Corp. 62
American Agricultural Chemical Co. 1
American British Chem. Supplies, Inc. 31
American Can Co. —
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. 14, 15
American Firstoline Corp. —
American Flange & Mfg. Co. —
American Potash & Chemical Corp. 52
American Wax Refining Co. 47
Analco Products Co., Inc. 50
Anderson Prichard Oil Corp. —
Ansbacher-Siegel Corp. —
Apex Chemical Co., Inc. —
Association of Consulting Chemists & Chemical Engineers, Inc. 44
Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co. 53
Atlantic Refining Co. 62
Atlas Powder Co. —

B

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1
Barcan, Irving, Company —
Barium & Chemicals, Inc. 32
Barium Reduction Corp. 31
Barrett Division 36, 63
Bayonne Company, Inc. 59
Bemis Bro. Bag Co. —
Benzol Products Co. —
Berk, F. W., & Co., Inc. —
Bernard Color & Chemical Co. —
Binney & Smith Co. —
Blair Laboratory 44
Brighton Copper Works —
Brill Equipment Corp. 64
Brode Corp., The 45
Bromund, E. A., Co. —
Bureau of Chemistry 44
Burke, Edw. S. —
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc. —
Bush Pan-America, Ltd. 60

C

Calco Chemical Division —
Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange 18, 20, 68
Capital City Products Co. —
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. 2
Carey, The Philip, Mfg. Co. —
Chase Bag Co. 52
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc. 68
Chrystal, Charles B., Co., Inc. —
Church & Dwight Co., Inc. 31
Coleman & Bell Co. 50
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co. 50
Colledge, E. W., General Sales Agent. —
Colton, Arthur, & Co. 40
Columbia Chemical Division 25
Commercial Solvents Corp. 6
Conray Products Co. —
Consolidated Products Co., Inc. 64
Cowles Detergent Co. —
Crown Can Co. —
Cummins & Grant 44

D

Darling & Co. 46
Day Chemical Co. 44
Delta Chemical & Iron Co. —
Diamond Alkali Co. —
Distributing & Trading Co., Inc. 46
Dodge & Olcott Co. —
Doggett, Stanley, Inc. —
Dorward & Sons Co. 46
Douglass Sulphur Co. 34
Dow Chemical Co. 13
Duff Chemical Co., Inc. —
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc. 57
DuPont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc. —
Duquesne Smelting Corp. 32
Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc. 42

E

Eastman Kodak Co. —
Eelsingh & Lugtigheid 52
Ehrlich, J. 44
Ellis-Foster Co. 44
Emery Industries, Inc. —
Enco Chemical Corp. 50
Enequist Chemical Co. 34
English Mica Co. 38

F

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc. 68
Fairmount Chemical Co. —
Felton Chemical Co., Inc. 60
Ferro Drier & Chemical Co. 40
Fezandie & Sperrle 35
Fine Organics, Inc. 68
First Machinery Corp. 64
Food Research Laboratories, Inc. 44
Frank-Vliet Co., Inc. —
Franks Chemical Products Co. 40
Freeport Sulphur Co. —
Fritzsche Bros., Inc. 59
Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills —

G

Gane's Chemical Works 52
Gartenberg, H., & Co., Inc. 35
General Chemical Co. —
General Drug Co. 19
General Electric Co. —
Gesell, R., Inc. —
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc. —
Golwynne Chemicals Corp. 24
Gray, William S., & Co. 1
Gray Industrial Laboratories 44
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 53
Griffin Chemical Co. 53
Gross, A., & Co. 45
Gruman, J. B., Co. 66

H

Hallowell, Horace J. 44
Hammond, W. A., Drierite Co. —
Hardesty, W. C., Co., Inc. 47
Harshaw Chemical Co. 27
Heyden Chemical Corp. 49
Holt, C. J., Co., Inc. 44
Hooker Electrochemical Co. —
Hopkins, J. L., & Co. 55
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co. —
Hunt, Philip A., Co. 34
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 59

I

Imperial Paper & Color Corp. 41
Independent Mfg. Co. 45
Industrial Consulting Labs., Inc. 44
Inland Alkaloid Co. 50
Innis, Speiden & Co. —
International Pulp Co. —
International Selling Corp. —
Irvington Smelting & Refining Works. 34

J

Jackle, Frank R. —
Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. —

K

Kachurin Drug Co. —
Kansas City Limeolith Co. —
Kelco Co. 55
Kellys, John, Ltd. 57
Kem Laboratories, Inc. 33
Kentucky Color & Chemical Co. 40
Kessler Chemical Co., Inc. —
Keto Chemical Co. —
Knight, B. H. 44
Koppers Company 37
Korody & Co., Inc. —
Krebs Pigment & Color Corp. 67
Krumbhaar Chemicals, Inc. —

L

Laning, E. M., Co. 44
LaWall & Harrisson 44
Leghorn Trading Co., Inc. 50
Lemke, B. L., Fine & Rare Chemicals —
Leonhard, Theodor, Wax Co., Inc. —
Lewistown Corporation —
Loeb, H., & Sons —
Lueders, George, & Co. 59

M

Machinery & Equipment Co. 64
Magnetic Pigment Co. —
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 59
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 51
Mann, F. J., Inc. —
Marine Magnesium Products Corp. —
Maschmeijer, Jr., A., Inc. —
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc. —
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. —
Menhaden Fish Products Co. 45
Mercantile Import & Export Corp. —
Merck & Co., Inc. 48
Metasap Chemical Co. —
Meyer, Herman, Drug Co., Inc. 50
Michigan Alkali Co. —
Millmaster Chemical Co. —
Mills, Zophar, Inc. —
Molnar Laboratories 44
Monsanto Chemical Co. —
Munch, James C. 44
Mutual Chemical Co. of America 35

N

National Aniline Division 53
National Box & Lumber Co. —
National Can Corp. —
National Lead Co. 8
National Milk Sugar Co. 53
National Rosin Oil & Size Co. 43
Natural Products Refining Co. 35
Neuberg, William D., Company 30, 38
Neville Co. 43
Newark Steel Drum Co. 64
New Jersey Zinc Co. —
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc. —
Niacet Chemicals Corp. 35
Niagara Alkali Corp. —
Niagara Chlorine Products Corp. —

O

Oil States Petroleum Co., Inc. —
Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co. 33
Orbis Products Corp. —
Original California Saponin Co. 52
Orthmann Laboratories, Inc. 44
Osborn, C. J., Co. —

P

Pacific Alkali Co. —
Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp. —
Paramet Chemical Corp. 39
Parker, Herbert H. 57
Parsons, M. W. 43
Peek & Velsor, Inc. 56
Penick, S. B., & Co. 54
Pennsylvania Coal Products Corp. —
Pennsylvania Industrial Chem. Corp. 41
Pennsylvania Refining Corp. 61
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. —
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc. —
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 29
Phelps-Dodge Refining Co. 32
Philadelphia Quartz Co. 34
Philipp Brothers, Inc. 31
Pisgah Chemical Co. —
Pittsberg Chemical Co. 30
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 25
Potash Co. of America 63
Prentiss, R. J., & Co. 56
Prior Chemical Corp. 1
Procter & Gamble 45, 50
Publicker Commercial Alcohol Co. —
Purdy, W. S., Co., Inc. 44
Pure Calcium Products Div. —
Pure Chemicals Mfg. Corp. —
Purocaine Chemical Co. —

R

Raisch, John E., & Co. 64
Reichhold Chemicals, Inc. —
Republic Equipment Co. 64
Republic Steel Corp. 38
Rheem Mfg. Co. —
Robinson-Wagner Co. 52
Rosenthal, H. H., Co. 53
Rubber & Asbestos Corp. 40
Rufert Chemical Co. 24

S

Sadtler, Samuel P., & Sons, Inc. 44
St. Joseph Lead Co. —
Schwarz Laboratories, Inc. 44
Seil, Putt & Rusby, Inc. 44
Seydel Chemical Co. 53
Sharples Chemicals, Inc. 1
Shell Oil Co. 21
Sherwood Refining Co. 62
Skelly Oil Co. 22
Smith, George F. —
Smith, Kline & French Labs. —
Snell, Foster D., Inc. 44
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc. —
Solvay Sales Corp. 23
Solvents Recovery Service 40
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc. —
Southern Acid & Sulphur Co. —
Sparkler Mfg. Co. —
Standard Alcohol Co. 40
Standard Brands, Inc. —
Standard Oil Co. of Calif. —
Standard Synthetics, Inc. —
Standard Ultramarine Co. 42
Stauffer Chemical Co. 33
Stein Equipment Co. 65
Stillman & Van Siclen, Inc. 44
Stillwell & Gladding 44
Stroock & Wittenberg Co. —
Sun Oil Co. —
Sundheimer, Henry, Inc. 30
Synthetic Products Co. 33

T

Taintor Trading Co., Inc. —
Tamms Silica Co., Inc. —
Tar & Chemical Div. of Koppers Co. 37
Tar Residuals, Ltd. —
Tennessee Corp. —
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc. —
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co. —
Thornton, The F. C., Co. 42
Thurston & Braidich 40
Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co. —
Titanium Pigment Corp. —
Todd, A. M., Co. 60
Tombarel Products Corp. 60
Tucker, Irwin R., Co. —
Turner, Joseph, & Co. 52

U

Unibra Trading Corp. —
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. 2
United Clay Mines Corp. 63
U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. 39
United States Potash Co. 63
Universal Trading Corp. 46

V

Vanderbilt, R. T., Co., Inc. —
Velsicol Corporation —
Victor Chemical Works 34
Viking Distributing Co. 42
Vol-U-Meter Company 43

W

Wah Chang Trading Corp. 45
Warner Chemical Co. —
Warwick Chemical Co. 43
Weiss & Downs, Inc. 44
Welch, Holme & Clark Co., Inc. —
Wet Ground Mica Assn. —
White Tar Co. of N. J. 37
Wiley & Co., Inc. 44
Will & Baumer Candle Co. 47
Williams, C. K., & Co. —
Wilson & Bennett Mfg. Co. —
Wilson Carbon Co. —
Wilson-Martin Division 46
Wishnick-Tumpeer, Inc. 11
Woburn Degreasing Co. of N. J. —
Wolf, Jacques, & Co. —
Wood Preserving Corp. 37
Wood Ridge Division —

Z

Zink & Triest Co. 57
Zinsser & Co., Inc. 32
Zophar Mills, Inc. —

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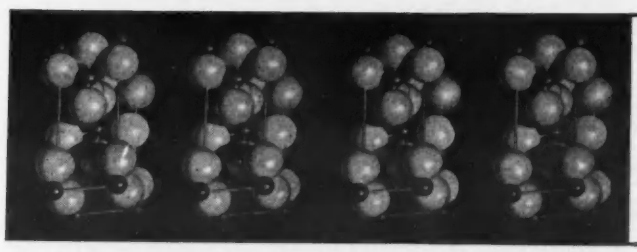

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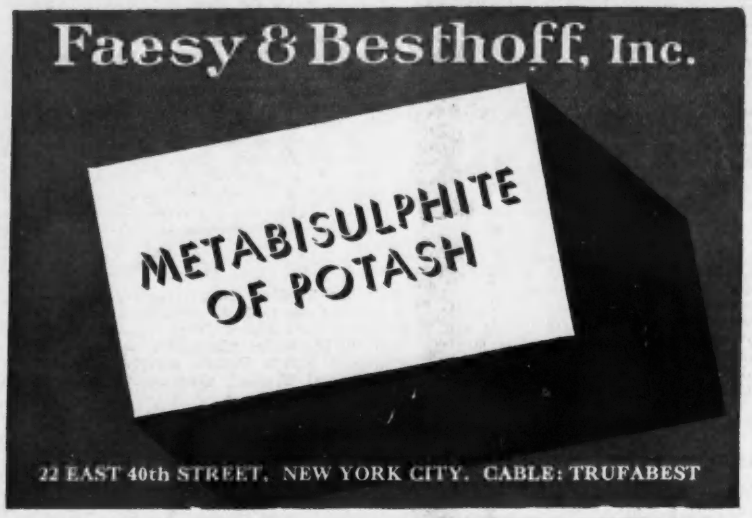

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